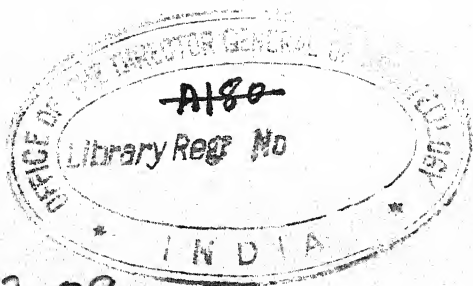


THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION  
OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS ∴ ∴  
FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF  
THE COMMITTEE ∴ ∴ JUNE, 1918

31778



913.09.  
S.P.A.B.

A. R. POWYS, SECRETARY,  
20, BUCKINGHAM STREET,  
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# SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

*Offices*—20, BUCKINGHAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

*Minimum Annual Subscription, Half-a-Guinea; Life  
Members, Ten Guineas.*

[THE FOLLOWING ARE THE PRINCIPLES OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE  
PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS AS SET FORTH UPON ITS  
FOUNDATION IN 1877, AND HERE REPRINTED WITHOUT AL-  
TERATION.]

A SOCIETY coming before the public with such a name as that above written must needs explain how, and why, it proposes to protect those ancient buildings which, to most people doubtless, seem to have so many and such excellent protectors. This, then, is the explanation we offer.

No doubt within the last fifty years a new interest, almost like another sense, has arisen in these ancient monuments of art; and they have become the subject of one of the most interesting of studies, and of an enthusiasm, religious, historical, artistic, which is one of the undoubted gains of our time; yet we think; that if the present treatment of them be continued, our descendants will find them useless for study and chilling to enthusiasm. We think that those last fifty years of knowledge and attention have done more for their destruction than all the foregoing centuries of revolution, violence, and contempt.

REPORT, 1918

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For Architecture, long decaying, died out, as a popular art at least, just as the knowledge of mediæval art was born. So that the civilised world of the nineteenth century has no style of its own amidst its wide knowledge of the styles of other centuries. From this lack and this gain arose in men's minds the strange idea of the Restoration of ancient buildings; and a strange and most fatal idea, which by its very name implies that it is possible to strip from a building this, that, and the other part of its history—of its life that is, and then to stay the hand at some arbitrary point, and leave it still historical, living, and even as it once was.

In early times this kind of forgery was impossible, because knowledge failed the builders, or perhaps because instinct held them back. If repairs were needed, if ambition or piety pricked on to change, that change was of necessity wrought in the unmistakable fashion of the time; a church of the eleventh century might be added to or altered in the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, or even the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; but every change, whatever history is destroyed, left history in the gap, and was alive with the spirit of the deeds done midst its fashioning. The result of all this was often a building in which the many changes, though harsh and visible enough, were by their very contrast, interesting and instructive and could by no possibility mislead. But those who make the changes wrought in our day under the name of Restoration, while professing to bring back a building to the best time of its history, have no guide but each his own individual whim to point out to them what is admirable and what contemptible; while the very nature of their task compels them to destroy something and to supply the gap by imagining what the earlier builders should or might have done. Moreover in the

## REPORT, 1918

course of this double process of destruction and addition the whole surface of the building is necessarily tampered with; so that the appearance of antiquity is taken away from such old parts of the fabrics as are left, and there is no laying to rest in the spectator the suspicion of what may have been lost; and in short, a feeble and lifeless forgery is the final result of all the wasted labour.

It is sad to say, that in this manner most of the bigger Minsters, and a vast number of more humble buildings, both in England and on the Continent, have been dealt with by men of talent often, and worthy of better employment, but deaf to the claims of poetry and history in the highest sense of the words.

For what is left we plead before our architects themselves, before the official guardians of buildings, and before the public generally, and we pray them to remember how much is gone of the religion, thought and manners of time past, never by almost universal consent, to be Restored; and to consider whether it be possible to Restore those buildings, the living spirit of which, it cannot be too often repeated, was an inseparable part of that religion and thought, and those past manners. For our part we assure them fearlessly, that of all the Restorations yet undertaken the worst have meant the reckless stripping a building of some of its most interesting material features; while the best have their exact analogy in the Restoration of an old picture, where the partly perished work of the ancient craftsman has been made neat and smooth by the tricky hand of some unoriginal and thoughtless hack of to-day. If, for the rest, it be asked us to specify what kind of amount of art, style, or other interest in a building, makes it worth protecting, we answer, Anything which can be looked on as artistic, picturesque,

REPORT, 1918

historical, antique, or substantial: any work, in short, over which educated, artistic people would think it worth while to argue at all.

It is for all these buildings, therefore, of all times and styles, that we plead, and call upon those who have to deal with them, to put Protection in the place of Restoration, to stave off decay by daily care, to prop a perilous wall or mend a leaky roof by such means as are obviously meant for support or covering, and show no pretence of other art, and otherwise to resist all tampering with either the fabric or ornament of the building as it stands; if it has become inconvenient for its present use, to raise another building rather than alter or enlarge the old one;\* in fine to treat our ancient buildings as monuments of a bygone art, created by bygone manners, that modern art cannot meddle with without destroying.

Thus, and thus only, shall we escape the reproach of our learning being turned into a snare to us; thus, and thus only can we protect our ancient buildings, and hand them down instructive and venerable to those that come after us.

\* NOTE.—As the Committee find this point has been frequently misinterpreted, it decides to add the following note; October, 1912:

Where the population of a parish has increased and there are no signs of further increase if the Church has not sufficient accommodation, it must, obviously, be enlarged. On the other hand, where there is a steady increase of population, it is a thoroughly wasteful and objectionable policy to enlarge the Church. Many a Church has been enlarged out of all recognition and still been found inadequate, and a new one has had to be built as well.

# THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

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WILLIAM WEIR

A. RANDALL WELLS | F. A. WHITE  
R. DOUGLAS WELLS, F.R.I.B.A. | CHARLES C. WINMILL

Members of the Society are invited to attend the meetings of the  
Committee as visitors.

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RT. HON. EARL FERRERS, F.S.A., 35, Victoria Road,  
Kensington, W.

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SECRETARY:

A. R. POWYS, 20, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

THOSE of the Society's members who contemplate making contributions to any work of repair, will greatly strengthen the Society's position by making their gifts conditional upon the work being done in accordance with the Society's views.

Information on any case can be obtained from the Secretary, who will be pleased to forward any contributions members may desire to make through the Society, or to have information of contributions forwarded direct.

At the end of this issue will be found a perforated leaf which is inserted for the convenience of members who wish the Secretary to send a copy of this report to any of their friends.



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## INTRODUCTION.

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### WAR MEMORIALS.

WITH regard to war memorials the problem, from the Society's point of view, is to obviate the undoubted risk, though greater in some places than in others, that our new-made memorials for those who have fallen in the war, while good and suitable and in other ways satisfactory in a modern Church or in conjunction with our modern architecture, may introduce into ancient buildings, and amongst their ancient workmanship, work of a totally different character, of a different kind of beauty and interest, not belonging to the old.

It is conceivable that much of this can be overlooked, but yet the risk is well worth guarding against in its cruder forms, as for instance when it takes the shape of such large sheets of polished brass, badly engraved, as we may see disfiguring the walls of Winchester Cathedral; or of bulky marble plaques used with selfish reference to their own importance and no consideration for the claims of the ancient setting.

The Committee would therefore urge on all who have control of this work to exercise watchful care in the matter

## REPORT, 1918

and to explain the desirability of avoiding large or showy memorials inside old Churches, to advocate the use of common and local materials instead of expensive ones from a distance, as probably more in harmony with the existing buildings. Thus stone of the district, painted wood, brick-earth, would all find natural and simple use. If marble is desired then let it be in small size, black, as being less noticeable, or white with fully inscribed surface, avoiding variegated marble as interference with legibility. Brass has of course a long record of most useful and beautiful work. But if used it should be allowed to oxidise naturally assuming that dark hue with which everyone who has studied old Churches is familiar. There is no need to polish it and great reason not to as it causes a bright patch and conflicts with the quiet appearance of the Church's interior. A quantity, more than two or three, of small memorial tablets should be grouped in some way, vertically or horizontally, or in an enclosed area of wall surface. This will help to avoid dabs and patches of memorials, and also will go far to secure, through the unity of a simple general scheme, a title to serious dignity.

In many old Churches there are walls that have been put through the "restoration" process, and the Committee would suggest that, rather than disturb ancient wall surfaces or cut into ancient walls, positions for war memorials should be chosen from these renewed parts of the Churches affected. Memorials taking the form of so-called embellishment of the Church, it is in every way better to avoid. No touch of new ornamental work in painting, varnish, gilding or polishing should be permitted in connection with any ancient architectural features which now are all we have left in place to represent the customary national work of our fore-fathers.

## REPORT, 1918

It is at least fitting that we, as we hope for ours to endure, should respect every tiniest scrap of these ancient memorials—for such they are—in which our work is to find a home. The Committee would repeat with all the force it can the desirability of keeping Church memorial work to the simplest and most elementary forms and materials, of small dimensions and grouped arrangement.

It will not be out of place here to suggest a few forms of memorial that may prove acceptable and be of least harm to ancient architecture.

*Outside.* (1) A paved footway—either of narrow hard kiln-burnt bricks or of stone—from the public roadway to the Church door would often be of great service to Church-goers, but it would also if well and properly handled be a real piece of Civic Art; adding much to the general appearance of the ground about the Church while it would form a worthy memorial with a subtle inner meaning to it.

(2) Yew trees, planted with some real purpose, either for shelter at a lych-gate, or protection, or even to hide an unsightly building from view near an ancient one.

(3) The erection of crosses, tombstones and similar work can hardly be too wisely considered. The whiteness of Portland stone in a green surrounding or the mellowing colour of the same local stone as the Church itself, are points to remember. White marble, it is to be hoped, will be unavailable but in any case is to be avoided in connection with ancient English churchyards.

In some villages the churchyards are enclosed by stone or brick walls. Possibly an angle cross of local stone or even of brick material might be incorporated in such a wall at a bend or rectangular turn, rising above it and forming also a stone lantern (a monolithic lamp post), cleverly cut from the

## REPORT, 1918

single block, setting free moreover some other lamp of iron for service elsewhere.

*Inside.* (1) As before recommended, avoid scattered dabs disturbing the peace of interiors, and endeavour to find suitable placing for groups of small incised tablets (inscriptions, portraits, reliefs, paintings, of brass, stone or wood).

(2) New stained or window glass obliterates more effectually than almost any other innovation into an old Church its atmosphere of genuine antiquity and, if it is permissible and desirable to reverence the past anywhere, surely these sacred English shrines are entitled to our homage to the extent of refraining from this use of modern stained glass.

(3) Small tablets of marble, wood, pottery, hard stone (such as Hopton wood) or brass, enclosed in frames or borders of similar material, grouped together on a wall, may all be good and suitable; the kind of thing is to be seen in many old Churches, *i.e.*, at St. John's Church, Cirencester, in the south aisle. If precious metals or woven fabrics are desired, they should be entirely hand-made and if possible ancient, and a record kept of their acquisition and presentation as a memorial of the war.

(4) Finally there are the permanent essential needs of every ancient building to be remembered, needs of constant watchfulness and care of the fabric and it is possible that this suggestion may find expression in a local fund here and there, established for the purpose in one of the many forms occurring. A fund for the preservation of tombs, for example, of the roof or of the windows might be started, with duly inscribed records. The resultant preservation of the old well-worn fabric would be an endless satisfaction to all lovers of England and her history, and would itself be a memorial

## REPORT, 1918

enshrining a memorial, doubly permanent and, truly kept up, worthy of all praise.

Apart from Church buildings there are in every village many interesting and valuable cottages and other small buildings. They are of singular importance in the study of English architecture, often affording light on building problems of great obscurity. Also of course many of them are of extraordinarily picturesque beauty. Many of these will be ruthlessly criticised from the point of view of Health, many have already been condemned for destruction. It is a serious problem, for the wholesale demolition or careless or ignorant alteration of such dwellings would entail a local and aggregate loss to England which could never be made good. English country homes are famous the world over for their peculiar beauty and setting. It is for us all to co-operate in finding a way to alter without spoiling the many old cottages that are now not fit to live in though presenting outwardly such an attractive appearance. We should remember too that it is at this time almost a crime to destroy any house that can be made habitable at less cost than it takes to build a new one. Before the war we were 200,000 cottages short of our requirements. Our annual average of new-built ones was 80,000. The war has stopped cottage building for nearly four years so we can calculate the pressing need and we have this to assist us in the plea for the preservation of these older buildings from unwise or rash or ignorant alterations or demolition in addition to their other claims upon our affections.

The Committee of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings will gladly help with free examination or advice as to any needful alterations to any kind of ancient building and would welcome appeals from Medical Officers of Health for help in deciding the fate of such buildings.

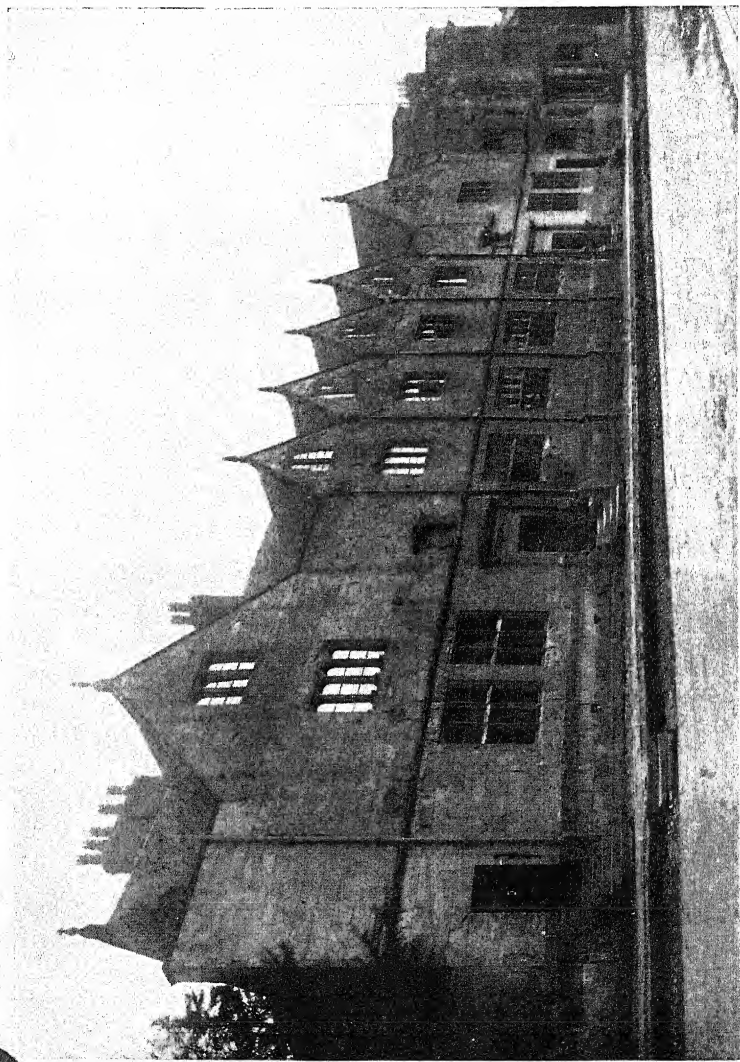
## REPORT, 1918

The Society has now an accumulated experience of forty years of dealing at first hand with such work and submits that it is in a better position than any other body to give sound judgment both as to constructional problems and those affecting the preservation of the outward beauty of ancient buildings.

A. H. P.







By the courtesy of Mr. Henry Hinge

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ASHBOURNE, DERBYSHIRE

## NOTES ON CASES.

The following notes on a few selected cases give general indication of the work done since the issue of the last Annual Report. Should any member wish for further particulars of any of the cases described or mentioned in the Report, the Secretary will gladly supply them.

### *Grammar School, Ashbourne, Derbyshire.*

It is important that the old Grammar Schools from which most of the large English public schools are descended should be carefully preserved.

The sixteenth century school at Ashbourne is an instance where the enlarged requirements of present day education have had to be met in a group of new buildings. The old structure forming the subject of this illustration, is utilised as a residence for the Headmaster and some boarders although situated at some distance from the new school. At the moment there appears to be little prospect of the governing body abandoning the original structure although it is possible that a new house may be erected in the future near the new school when some other use will have to be found for the old building.

The immediate consideration, however, is the repair of the old stonework of the front and rear and the strengthening of the walls and gables which have become defective

## REPORT, 1918

from various structural alterations. All these necessary repairs are possible at no great cost and when carried out under qualified supervision should prolong the life of the structure for many years.

By the courtesy of the governors, a representative of the Society was permitted to inspect the school and report upon its condition.

### *Eastbury Manor, Barking, Essex.*

Reference was made in last year's Report to this interesting building of the sixteenth century, and we are glad to be able to state that negotiations have taken place with a view to vesting the house and grounds in the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty. The support so far secured for the scheme is satisfactory and it is hoped that it will be possible to carry through the project. The owner is quite in sympathy with the scheme and there seems every possibility that the building will be preserved for the benefit of the nation, if the public will subscribe to the fund to be raised by the National Trust.

### *Broadway: St. Eadburgh's Church.*

The work of repair to the fabric has now been finally completed, funds raised and the debts discharged.

In passing, it might be well to point out, so as to avoid confusing the future historian, that some old shaped stones from Evesham Abbey were used in the wall forming the dry area round the walls and the stones used as corbels at the ends

## REPORT, 1918

of the tie beams of the Nave roof originally came from Pershore Abbey and were used in building the chimney of an Elizabethan house in Pershore, recently demolished. The spread of the wall plates was probably caused by the subsidence of the arcades, rather than by the change from lead to stone slates in the roof in 1866.

It was not found practicable to re-cast the old thin lead on the tower flat, and new rolled lead was used instead.

The Churchyard is now being taken in hand by the residents and care bestowed on the fences, footpaths, turf and graves, and also upon the tombstones to arrest damage and decay.

### *Old Vicarage, East Budleigh, Devon.*

The Society's advice was sought by the Vicar and Patron of this living with regard to the Old Vicarage and, as the fate of the building seemed to hang in the balance, the Committee made a special effort to have it inspected.

The house, which stands on glebe land, is known to have been in existence in 1485, and has associations with Sir Walter Raleigh whose father acted as Churchwarden. A wing was added in the eighteenth century and now the building no longer serves its original purpose as the vicar's residence but the old portion is let as a cottage. This part is built of cob with ashlar dressings to the angles and thatched with straw. The later addition is built in a similar but less substantial manner and is in less good repair.

The architect's report has been carefully considered by the Committee. From all points of view it seems highly desirable that the old portion of the building should be preserved, as it is of architectural and historic interest and

## REPORT, 1918

fulfills a pressing need for there is a demand for cottages in the village and, if let, it would augment the value of the living by about £10 a year. The Committee would like to see the eighteenth century wing also retained if possible.

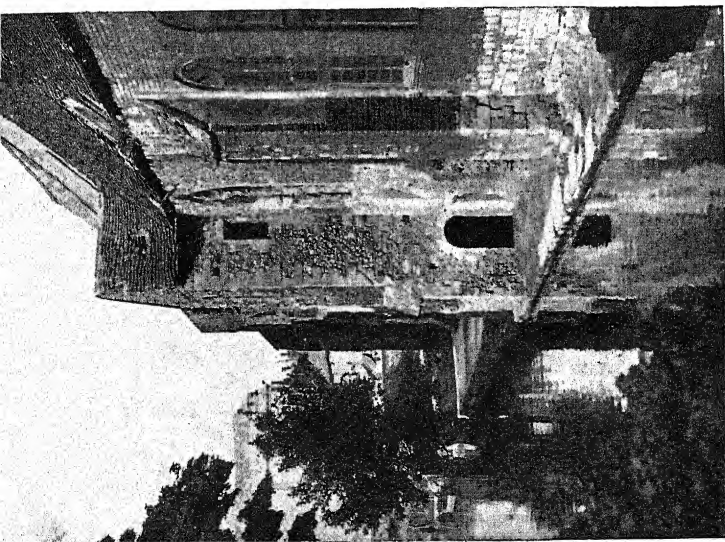
These opinions have been laid before the Vicar and the Patron and the Committee earnestly hopes that, in the interest of the parish, the financial difficulties may be overcome to the satisfaction of all concerned and the whole building thoroughly repaired after the war.

### *"Blackfriars," Canterbury, Kent.*

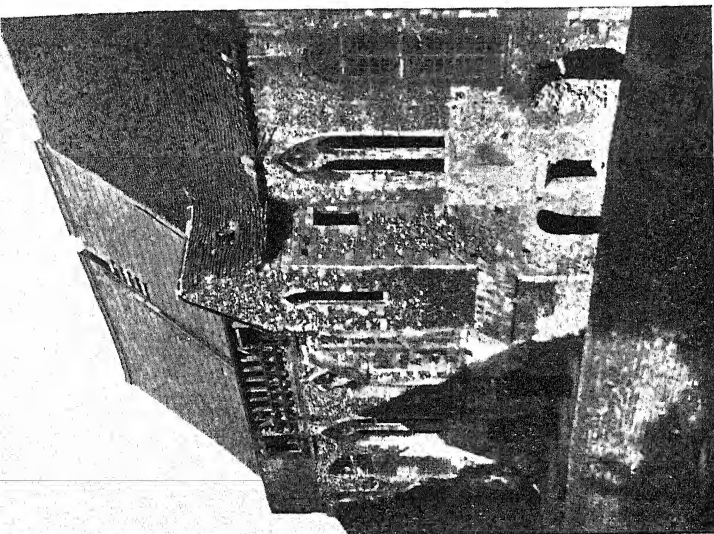
This building was referred to in last year's Report and since then a member of the Committee has paid the building a visit but it has not found a purchaser.

The site is in the heart of Canterbury, immediately adjoining the River Stour, and the lower floor of the building is below head water line.

The Refectory is in urgent need of repair. The oak timbers are in good preservation although the slating itself is very faulty. The construction is of the "trussed rafter" type, that is to say without principal rafters, purlins or tie-beams. Unfortunately instead of repairing the slating and making the building water-tight, the owner is devoting his misdirected energies to filling up the wall spaces between the rafters with solid cement concrete with a view to keeping the wet from penetrating the structure. It is hoped that the Society's remonstrance will have the desired effect. Since he wishes to sell the property perhaps the knowledge that he is thus detracting from its value will cause him to stay his hand and in future spend his money more wisely.



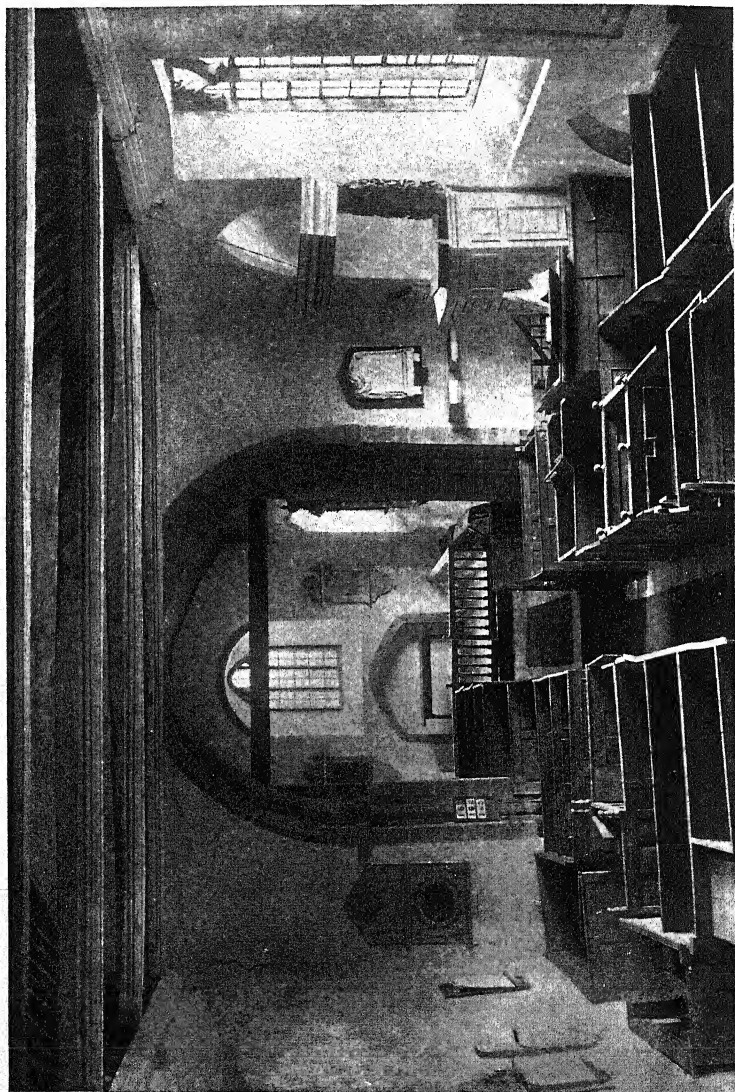
Photographer unknown



Photographer unknown

# BLACKFRIARS, CANTERBURY, KENT





Photograph by Alfred Watkins, F. R. P. S.

CHURCH OF ST. CLEODICUS, CLODOCK, HEREFORDSHIRE

## REPORT, 1918

### *Cerne Abbas, Dorset. (See Frontispiece.)*

Very little now remains of this old Abbey but the western gateway has survived and declaims the loss of the buildings which once surrounded it. To-day it is not in so good repair as our illustration represents. The roof is leaky and the rain penetrating the interior damages the walls, the floors and the ceilings. If this state of affairs continues, the Society fears that this relic will fall into irreparable decay.

The owner is not unaware of the responsibilities such valuable property imposes upon him for he has had the Monks' Cellars—now used for farm purposes—rethatched and repointed and, for all the Committee knows, it may be his intention to attend next to the Gateway but he does not vouchsafe a reply to the Society's letters.

Meanwhile, the neglected Gateway is a matter of anxiety among local residents and others who value Cerne Abbas of the past and present.

### *Clodock Church, Hereford.*

The accompanying illustration gives a fair idea of a valuable "unrestored" Church which the Vicar and Churchwardens propose to alter in order to make it conform with present-day requirements. They requested a professional member of the Committee to draw up a detailed report and, if the work is entrusted to him, the Society feels confident that the building will suffer the minimum loss of interest.

The Church is a living record of past history, and retains the impress of each successive generation. Almost every architectural style from the Norman chancel to the modern



## REPORT, 1918

porch is embodied in the building, and pews of every date from Tudor times are crowded almost anyhow over the Church and chancel. The Laudian Altar rails, though perhaps less unique than other features of the Church, are uncommon, particularly in combination with the curious old benches at the side. The Committee feels that the difficulties these present may easily be overcome without interference with the arrangement.

There is a well-constructed oak gallery at the west end which, although not needed for seating purposes at the present time, should be retained as a characteristic feature of the Church.

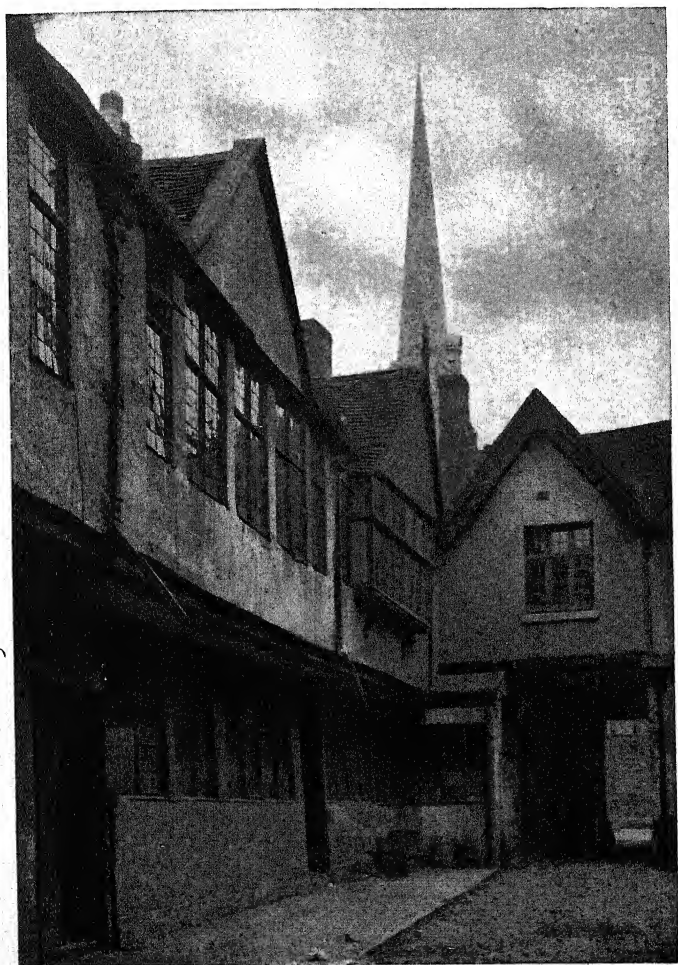
So comparatively few Churches of this type are left that one cannot help hoping the parishioners realise the treasure which is theirs and will only reluctantly allow the modernising process to be carried just as far as is necessary to meet the needs of a twentieth century congregation.

### *Old Palace Yard, Coventry.*

This interesting bit of old Coventry first came before the Society in 1897 when it was purchased by Alderman Singer and it has recently come into the market again. On this occasion the Coventry City Guild is using its influence to induce the municipality to acquire the building with a view to securing a more permanent ownership and preserving it for the benefit of the citizens.

This Society desires to express its high appreciation of the Guild's action in the matter and wishes it all success.

The building merits every effort towards its preservation. The exterior presents a medley of styles but is a harmonious whole. It is enriched with finely modelled lead spout-heads



By the courtesy of Mr. A. L. Kitchen and "Country Life"

OLD PALACE YARD, COVENTRY, WARWICK



## REPORT, 1918

and bands. The interior contains many ancient features—fireplaces, flooring, tie-beams, moulded mullions and so on. The house is a possession the citizens would do well to safeguard with the most zealous care.

### *Eton College Chapel, Bucks.*

Public Schools are engaged in discussing schemes how best to commemorate those who have fallen in the war and, since the Society has for many years been in close touch with Eton College, the Committee has had an opportunity of learning how Etonians intend to give tangible expression to their memorial.

It is proposed to re-instate a chapel which was an integral and original part of the main college chapel. It opens out of the north porch and has for some time been used as a vestry. This proposal involves little structural alteration beyond re-opening the small three-light window in the south wall.

The Committee feels that the scheme is to be commended as the chapel is to be refitted for its original purpose as a place of worship. It affords a suitable place for inscribing the names of the fallen and at the same time the old school chapel is secured against a modern addition which might detract rather than add to its value from every point of view.

### *Fyfield Church, Berks. Sir John Golafre's Monument.*

Photographs of this tomb before and after repair were published in last year's Report. The work of repair was carried out by the Governors of Christ's Hospital at Abingdon, after they had gained the consent of the patrons of the living—the Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford.

## REPORT, 1918

Sir John Golafre, who died in 1442, was not the founder of the present Christ's Hospital at Abingdon but a very considerable benefactor to the ancient Fraternity of the Holy Cross out of whose ashes Christ's Hospital arose in 1553. Nor had he any connection with Christ's Hospital in London.

The Monument is a unique example of the effigy of a knight in armour with a cadaver beneath, and it is an interesting fact that the workmanship denotes the effigy and the cadaver to be the work of two different artists of very unequal attainments. The effigy is poor in design and the workmanship clumsy, whereas the cadaver shows considerable knowledge and artistic ability.

The shields around the string course have now been repainted with the arms of the Golafre and allied families, and a member of the Society who has seen the tomb since the completion of the work reports that it looks very well.

### *Gaddesby Church, Leicester.*

The Society reported on this Church twenty-five years ago but unfortunately little has been done since then save the repair of some windows and of the top of the spire which was damaged by the great storm of February, 1910.

Want of funds has prevented the Vicar from embarking upon this much-needed work but now the parishioners of Gaddesby, as represented at the Easter Vestry meeting, have decided that there can be no fitter memorial to the villagers who have fallen in the war than the repair of the Church roof.

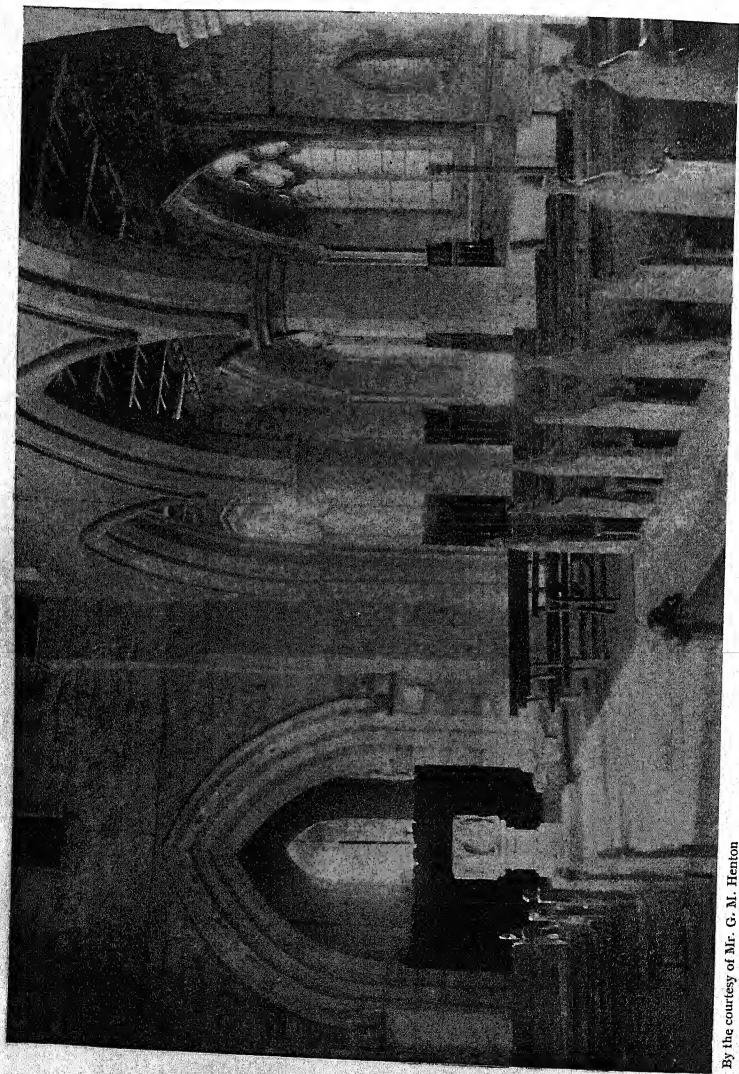
The Society wishes to congratulate the meeting on the wisdom of their resolution and at the same time appeals to



By the courtesy of Mr. G. M. Henton

GADDESBY CHURCH, LEICESTERSHIRE





By the courtesy of Mr. G. M. Henton

GADDESBY CHURCH, LEICESTERSHIRE

## REPORT, 1918

all who value our ancient parish Churches to support this effort. It is very difficult to raise sufficient money in the village and, as will be seen from the photographs, the building merits the interest of a wider public. Donations should be sent to the Reverend R. Quarry, Gaddesby.

The Committee has been asked to prepare a detailed report on the condition of the roof and the necessary repairs and can therefore assure members that the work will be carried out in accordance with the Society's principles.

### *Trinity or Abbot's Hospital, Guildford, Surrey.*

In last year's report two views of this building were given and a hope expressed that the negotiations for the purchase of a twelve foot strip of land on the north side of the building might be successful. So far they have failed. The Governors of the Hospital have not been inactive for they have obtained a report upon the east window of the Chapel from a member of the Committee of this Society and have put out an appeal for £300, the cost of repairing the stone tracery and re-leading the glass. It was found that the heat caused by the fire had done more damage to the leadwork than was at first thought. The glass is thought to be the work of the Brother Van Linge and to be 297 years old. George Abbot, Primate of all England, laid the foundation stone of the building on the 6th April, 1619, and it is hoped that the work may be completed by next year, which will be the 300th anniversary. About £100 has already been collected and it is hoped that generosity will produce the remainder.



*St. Hilda's Church, West Hartlepool, Co. Durham.*

When circumstances permit, it is proposed to carry out certain works in connection with this Church, which is a fine large building of early thirteenth century type. In the past it has suffered considerably at the hands of the Restorer and, if it is to retain its original character, it must be treated with greater reverence in the future.

The old stonework is badly decayed externally and requires attention and various other repairs could with advantage be undertaken but the Society is strongly opposed to the "restitution" of the Galilee Chapel between the two west buttresses.

The Committee therefore hopes that before finally deciding on this course the Church authorities will reconsider the matter and consult the expert opinion of others who have made the care of old Churches their special study.

*St. Mary's Abbey, Kenilworth, Warwick.*

Lovers of old Kenilworth are confronted with a curious problem. The ruins of the Monastery founded by Geoffrey de Clinton in 1120 for the Black Canons of St. Augustine are in danger of being obliterated by using the site for burial purposes.

In 1886 the Local Board acquired the Abbey Fields Estate and a portion of the site of the Monastery was purchased by the Vicar and Churchwardens for churchyard enlargement. The churchyard (exclusive of the ruins) is now filled up and the Urban District Council as well as the Vicar and Churchwardens are anxious that it should be closed. There is ground available for burial elsewhere in the town.

## REPORT, 1918

Application was made to the Society for advice in the matter and the Committee has approached the Chancellor. Surely the opposition of a minority of inhabitants who claim burial rights should not lead to the disappearance of these historic ruins.

*London, British Museum.*

On January 3rd last the press announced that the Government had requisitioned a portion of the British Museum to be utilised by the Air Ministry. The announcement created great consternation in scientific and artistic circles. Many learned societies and eminent persons memorialised the Government in the interests of the nations to reconsider its decision, and widespread satisfaction was felt when the abandonment of the scheme was announced by Lord Curzon in the House of Lords on January 9th.

The Trustees of the British Museum subsequently expressed to this Society among others their appreciation of the efforts which had been made to avert the catastrophe.

*London, No. 70, Hyde Vale, Greenwich, S.E.*

The Greenwich Antiquarian Society sought the co-operation of this Society early in the year on the grounds that this house had been condemned by the Medical Officer of Health and was in danger of being pulled down owing to the owner's unwillingness to make the necessary structural alterations.

A member of the Committee visited the building and found the defect to be one which might easily be remedied. The Society has called the owner's attention to the matter but so far its efforts have met with no success.

## REPORT, 1918

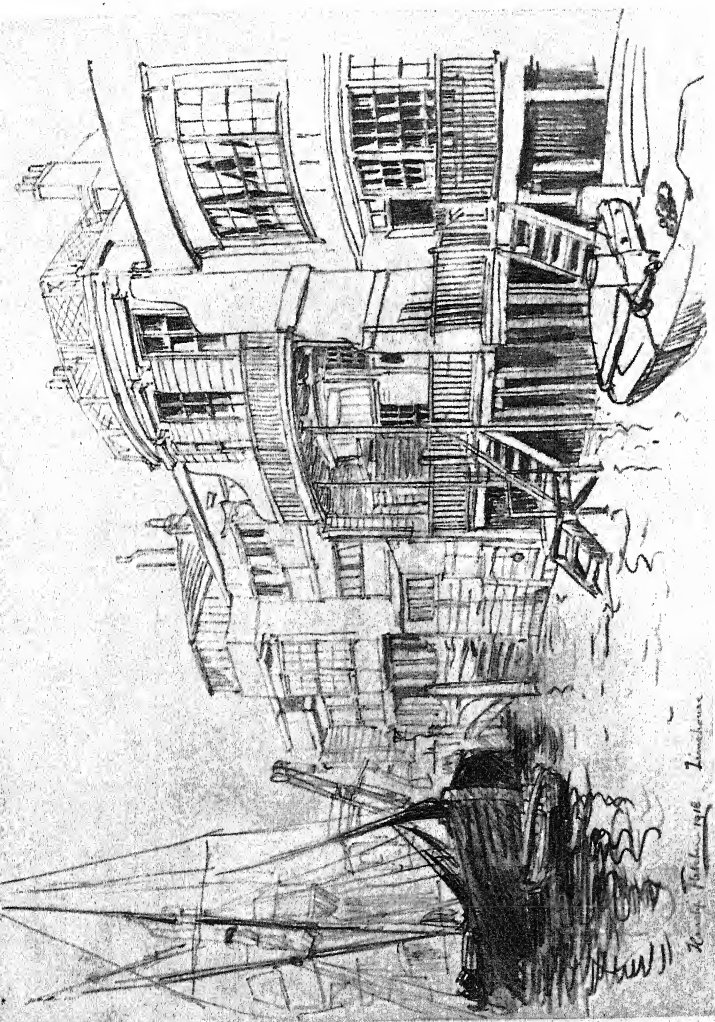
In this connection the Committee would mention the constantly recurring danger of demolition old houses are threatened with through the often hastily given verdict of the local Medical Officer of Health. The Society would be the last to advocate that old buildings should be utilised as dwellings when detrimental to the health and convenience of the tenants, but at the same time, in many cases, with the aid of expert advice, the fault might be rectified without great expense and the country would be saved the loss of so much housing accommodation and would often gain a building of interest and value which contributes to the beauty of our towns and villages.

### *London, Narrow Street, Limehouse, E.*

In Narrow Street, Limehouse, are some interesting Georgian houses unfortunately threatened with extinction by the impending expansion of London's Electric Supply.

It is the more to be regretted because their frontage on the river includes that attractive bow-windowed Harbour Master's House so familiar to lovers of old London and immortalised in Whistler's etchings.

This is at present a private house and its spacious rooms and windows command the reaches of the Thames so that the fortunate residents breathe the fresh air and see the changing aspects of sky and river. The agreeable panelled rooms offer now in their atmosphere of refinement and leisure a piquant contrast to the waterman's traffic and busy neighbourhood.



From a drawing by Mr. Hanslip Fletcher

NARROW STREET, LIMEHOUSE, LONDON, E. FROM THE RIVER



REPORT, 1918

*London, St. Olave's Church, Southwark, S.E.*

The Society has found itself in somewhat of a dilemma with regard to this Church. Much as it would wish to see the building preserved, it did not feel the case warranted public protest in view of its claims as an ancient building and the reasons put forward in favour of its demolition.

A fire in 1843 destroyed St. Olave's except the bare walls and the tower and at that time £4,600 was spent in re-building which testifies to the extent of the modern work. The resident population of this part of Southwark has much decreased of late years so the Church does not seem needed for the conduct of services and, if it were to be retained, it would require money spent upon it for the nave is in bad repair.

On these grounds the Society decided not to oppose the Bill for the demolition of St. Olave's for the Committee thought it best to reserve our efforts for buildings of undeniable value considering the large number of interesting London Churches and the frequency with which they are attacked.

The findings of the Select Committee of the House of Lords appointed to consider the Bill recommend that it should proceed but at the same time propose that a clause should be inserted on the third reading, *viz.*: "That the tower of the old Church and a portion of the site of the old Church and of the churchyard, to be delineated on a plan signed by the Chairman of the Committee on the Bill, shall be vested in the Metropolitan Gardens Association for the purpose of an open space and a public approach thereto."

The clause as far as it goes meets with the entire approval of the Society, if the proposal secures the retention of the

## REPORT, 1918

tower with a reasonable space surrounding it and an open place on the river for the use of the public the Committee feels the conflicting interests involved in the matter will be satisfied in the best possible way.

### *London, Houses in Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.*

These interesting houses, dating from the junction of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, were illustrated in the last Report. The Committee is now happy to state that at any rate some of the houses are safe from possible destruction as they have been bought by private people who value them. The corner house, No. 25, is still for sale and deserves the consideration of anyone in a position to purchase London property.

### *Minster-Lovel Castle, Oxon.*

Since the publication of last year's Report, the future prospects of these old ruins have taken a more favourable turn. The Society was not successful in getting in touch with the late owner who has now sold the property. It has been purchased by one of the Society's correspondents and the Committee has no longer any fear of what is left of the castle being allowed to disappear through neglect but it is anxious lest the comparatively small remaining original work may be overpowered by the alterations and additions made to bring it into use again.

However, it hopes to have the opportunity of collaborating with the owner when the time comes for carrying out the work and gladly reports that the ruins have fallen into the hands of one who appreciates them,



## REPORT, 1918

### *St. Michael's Church, Newhaven.*

Reference was made to the proposed repair of this Church in the Society's Report of 1915, and the Committee is glad to report that the most necessary works of repair to the circular apse forming the chancel have been carried out, during the past year, by a local builder under the direction of an architect in consultation with the Society.

Of the original Norman Church the tower and apse alone remain. The nave and north wall appear to have been rebuilt in the fifteenth century and enlarged by two additional bays at the west end in the eighteenth century, when a south aisle and porch were added.

The exceptional and interesting feature of the Church is the central tower with a circular apse on its east side without a chancel between them.

The work has been confined to the underpinning and strengthening of the walls of the apse and the removal of the ground around the outside of the walls, which was considerably higher than the level of the floor. A surface channel has been formed around the apse to convey the roof and surface water clear of the building.

A movement had occurred at the west end of the north aisle owing to the tie-beams of the roof not having sufficient bearing on the wall over the nave arcade. The beams of the two end bays had left their bearing on the wall and were gradually thrusting the aisle wall outwards. Iron plates having a good bearing on the walls have been inserted under the beams and secured to them with bolts through the depth of the beams. In order to guard against any chance of further movement in the north aisle the cross beams of the



## REPORT, 1918

nave roof and the north and south aisles have been braced together to form a continuous bond across the building.

The lead gutters between the roofs of the nave and aisles and the tiling of the roofs and shingles of the spire have been overhauled and made weathertight.

### *Norwich Cathedral.*

#### *Proposed War Memorial Chapel.*

The Society's views on this proposal may be found on pages 12 and 27 of last year's Report. It is a danger which is still threatening the Cathedral and the Committee is informed that the promoters of the scheme are confident of its realisation after the war.

The Society has not altered its opinion and has not hesitated to express it to those concerned.

### *Wakeman's House, Ripon, Yorks.*

This old house in the Market Place, associated with the civic life of this ancient borough, has recently been purchased by the Corporation.

The Wakeman was the equivalent to the Mayor, three blasts by the Hornblower at the Market Cross and three at the Wakeman's door notified the setting of the watch every evening at nine o'clock. This ancient custom is still daily observed.

Parts of the house date from 1604 and in spite of later additions and alterations it presents a charming and picturesque front. The Society was able to arrange for one of its professional members to visit Ripon and draw up a report on

## REPORT, 1918

the building which has been submitted to the City Council. Although the war prevents that body from executing the more extensive repairs recommended in the report, for the building is in a very bad condition, it has decided to have the front repaired and repainted and it is possible that the house may be utilised forthwith as a Soldiers' Club or for some similar purpose.

### *Southease Church, Sussex.*

In the report for 1913 reference was made to the proposed repair to this interesting building. The Committee have pleasure in stating that the necessary works have been carried out, by a local builder during the past year, under the direction of an architect in consultation with the Society.

The works included the strengthening of the walls by rebonding the solid portions together where badly cracked. Dry rot had attacked the boarded floor of the nave which has been renewed with a solid floor of oak laid in mastic on a bed of concrete over a layer of dry rubble. The roofs of the nave and the chancel were ceiled with deal boarding which has been removed and the old oak timbers repaired and strengthened and exposed to view beneath the new oak boarding. The covering of hand-made tiles has been refixed on oak laths in a workmanlike manner. A portion of the oak shingles on the spire facing the south-west which had perished, has been renewed and the timbers and boarding carefully repaired. The bell fittings have had some necessary attention and been put in ringing order.

The ground from around the outside of the walls has been excavated and a concrete channel faced with brick constructed for the removal of the roof and surface water clear of

## REPORT, 1918

the building. Some necessary pointing to the outside of the walls has been attended to and the whole fabric left in good repair.

The interior of the building has been brushed down and the plaster limewashed anew. Indications of wall paintings were found which it is hoped may be uncovered at some future time.

The nave is seated with deal pews which have been repaired and refixed in their former positions.

An old oak pulpit, which was discovered in the Rector's loft, has been repaired and refixed in place of a modern deal pulpit which had superseded the old one.

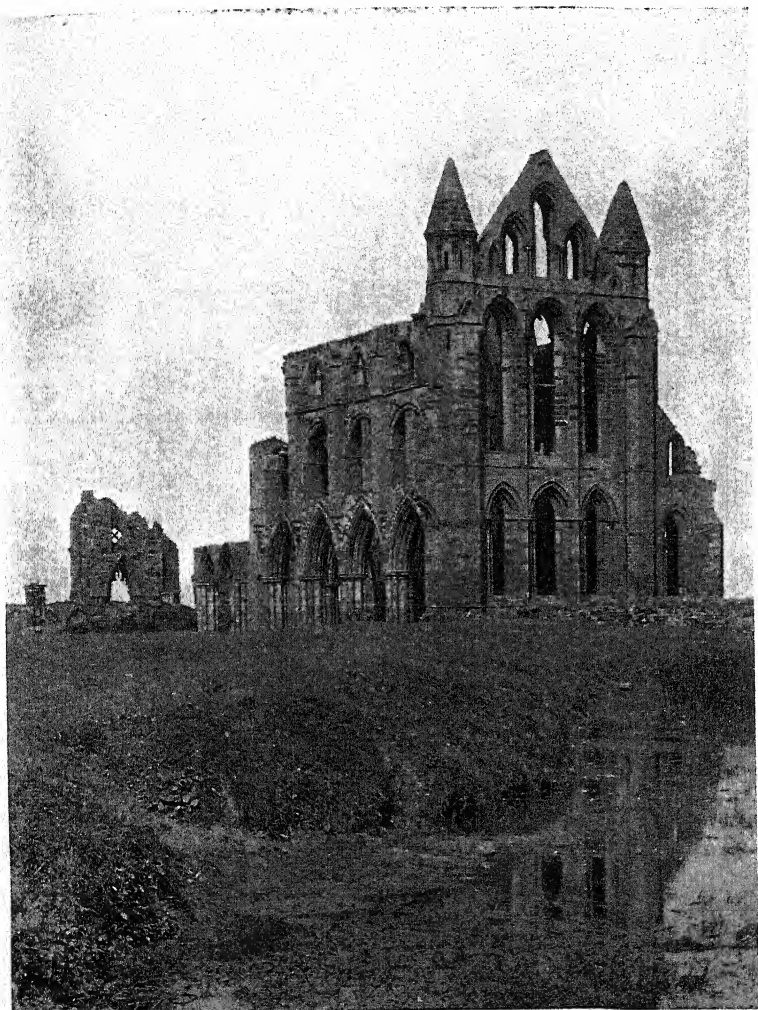
During the repairs to the walls an interesting old round headed window of Norman date with widely splayed jambs has been opened out in the north wall of the nave.

The archway between the chancel and the nave was found to consist of old oak timber framing filled in with tempered clay and chopped straw, plastered on the surface. The present archway, which is wide and pointed, is modern and appears to have replaced a much smaller opening of early date. Traces of colour decoration in red exist on the remaining moulded surfaces of the old timbers, which have been carefully preserved.

### *Whitby Abbey, Yorks.*

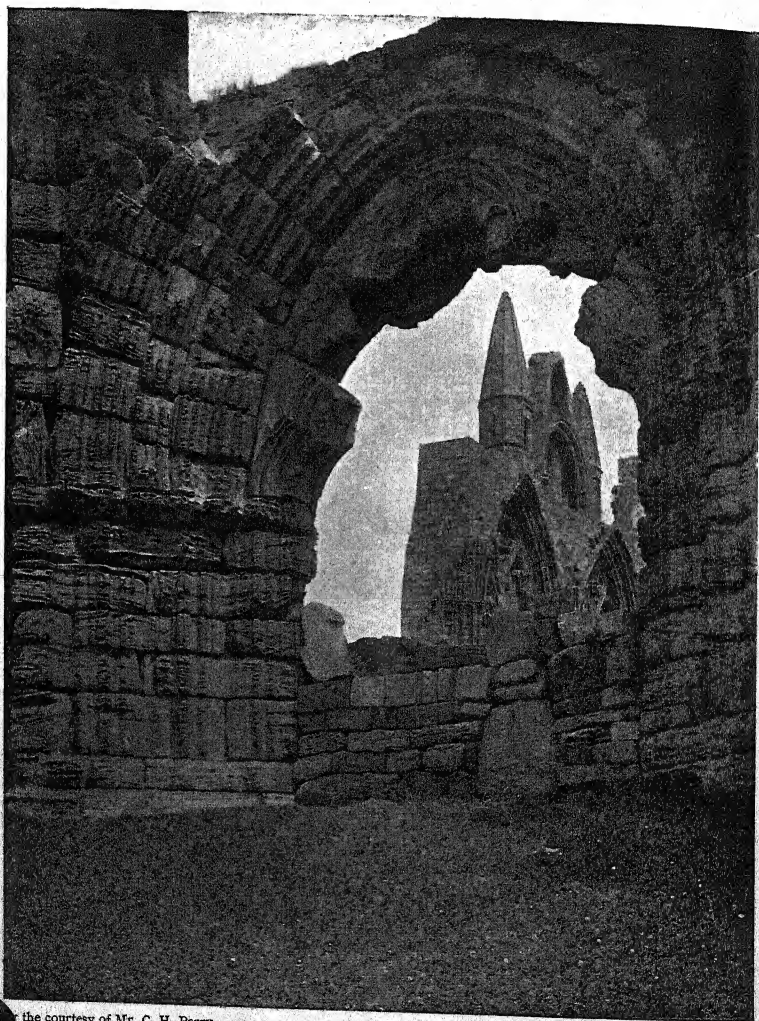
If it had not been for the war, these ruins would now have been under the care of the nation, as they were recommended by the Ancient Monuments Board to be scheduled under the Act of 1913. The outbreak of war put an end to the activities of that Government Department.

Then in the winter of 1914 the Germans bombarded



By the courtesy of Mr. C. H. Parry

WHITBY ABBEY, YORKSHIRE, FROM SOUTH-EAST



the courtesy of Mr. C. H. Parry

WHITBY ABBEY, YORKSHIRE.

West doorway, destroyed by German bombardment, Dec. 16, 1914



## REPORT, 1918

Whitby and the Abbey suffered considerably. Besides the destruction caused by direct hit, the west doorway was destroyed, the shells shook the fabric to such an extent that several heavy collapses occurred afterwards.

But beyond this the Abbey is suffering from the ordinary decay of Time which, if properly treated, might be to a great measure arrested.

Surely Yorkshiremen will not allow this state of affairs to continue! Unless some steps are taken the ruins will disappear. Even if it is not possible to put the work in hand until after the war, it is not too soon to arouse people's interest and promote a scheme of thorough repair.

### *Windermere Church, Westmorland.*

It is with great regret that the Society has to report that the successful protest with regard to this case announced last year has been nullified. (See pages 13 and 33.)

A second scheme for a memorial chapel was submitted to the parishioners and passed though not unanimously. The Society again approached the Chancellor presiding over the Consistory Court at Carlisle and urged the same views as it put forward on the previous occasion but unfortunately this time with no avail. The Chancellor granted the faculty but it would appear contrary to his inclination as he admitted that the plans did not commend themselves to his judgment.

*Old Houses in Windsor, Bucks.*

Considerable anxiety is being experienced by the Committee on account of the rapidly disappearing character of this old town.

The Committee feels that, unless it can gain the sympathetic co-operation of the Government departments which control Crown property, it is somewhat helpless to act. Nothing definite is suggested at the moment but it is no use waiting to raise an outcry until rebuilding plans are approved. The Crown is gradually extending its ownership rights, it has recently acquired the oldest inn in Windsor, namely, "New Inn" in Park Street. Surely one Government department will not wilfully destroy on the one hand while another on the other hand is set up with the express purpose of preserving ancient buildings.

*York Minster.*

The Society is gratified to learn that the authorities in charge of York Minster are alive to the problem they will be faced with as regards war memorials. Schemes are being instigated all over the country by individuals and by groups so that it behoves custodians of valuable buildings to give the matter their careful consideration and, in the interests of each particular church, evolve some plan and make suggestions for the guidance of those who wish to memorialise the fallen.

The clergy and the laity are together considering the

## REPORT, 1918

question of war memorials in York Minster with a view to making a public statement and a Yorkshire member of the Society, taking a prominent part in the movement, asked the Committee for its views on the matter. Briefly, the Society advocates that the memorials should take the form of Church furniture rather than structural additions.

In the past the Society has had the privilege of acting as a consulting body in collaboration with the architect appointed to the Minster. It hopes, therefore, that in connection with any work of this nature entrusted to him it may have the opportunity of expressing its opinion.



# LIST OF BUILDINGS WHICH HAVE COME BEFORE THE SOCIETY SINCE JUNE 1st, 1917.

Appleby Magna, Moat House, Leicester.	Clayton Church, Sussex.
Ashbourne, Grammar School, Derby.	Clodock Church, Hereford.
Beauchamp Chapel, Warwick.	Colchester, St. Peter's Church, Essex.
Beckenham, Wood House, Kent.	Corfe Castle, Dorset.
Bradford-on-Avon, Tithe Barn, Wilts.	Coventry, Old Palace Yard, Warwick.
Brampton Church, Hunts.	Dronfield Church, Derby.
Brecon, Priory Church.	Dunstable, Anchor Gateway, Beds.
Broadway, Church of St. Eadburgh, Worcs.	Edstone Church, Yorks.
Bruton Dovecot, Somerset.	Erdington, Woodend House, Warwick.
Budleigh East, Old Vicarage, Devon.	Eton College Chapel, Bucks.
Buxhall Church, Suffolk.	Exeter Cathedral.
Byfield Church, Northants.	Falmouth Parish Church, Cornwall.
Canterbury, Blackfriars and Greyfriars, Kent.	Felpham, William Blake's Cottage, Sussex.
Cerne Abbas, Dorset.	Fiddington, Pigeon House, Gloucester.
Charlwood Church, Surrey.	Fyfield, Monument in Church, Berks.
Cheshunt Cottages, Theobald's Park, Herts.	Gaddesby Church, Leicester.
Christchurch, Priory Church, Hants.	Garston, Village Cross, Lancs.
	Gidleigh Castle, Devon.

Gillingham Church, Kent.  
 Grimsby, St. James' Church,  
 Lincs.  
 Guildford, Abbot's Hospital,  
 Surrey.  
 Hamilton, Cross of St. Kenti-  
 gern, Scotland.  
 Hatfield, Bishop's Hall, Herts.  
 Hartlepool, St. Hilda's Church,  
 Durham.  
 Hempston Little, Manor House,  
 Devon.  
 Ipswich, House in St. Nicholas  
 Street, Suffolk.  
 Itchington Long, Half-timbered  
 House, Warwick.  
 Kenilworth, St. Mary's Abbey,  
 Warwick.  
 Leonard Stanley Church,  
 Gloucester.  
 Littleton Church, Middlesex.  
 Liverpool, St. Peter's Church,  
 Lancs.  
 Lockington Church, Leicester.  
 London, St. Andrew-by-the-  
 Wardrobe Rectory and  
 School, E.C.  
 London, British Museum, W.C.  
 London, Eastbury Manor,  
 Barking, E.  
 London, Finchley Parish  
 Church, N.  
 London, Golden Square, W.

London, Summer House,  
 Croom's Hill, Greenwich, S.E.  
 London, No. 70, Hyde Vale,  
 Greenwich, S.E.  
 London, Hammersmith Parish  
 Church, W.  
 London, Cottages, North End,  
 Hampstead, N.W.  
 London, Narrow Street, Lime-  
 house, E.  
 London, St. Luke's Hospital,  
 Old Street, E.C.  
 London, St. Olave's Church,  
 Southwark, S.E.  
 London, Queen Anne's Gate  
 S.W.  
 Malmsbury Abbey, Wilts.  
 Mayfield, Cottages, Sussex.  
 Midhurst, Cottages, Sussex.  
 Minster-Lovel Castle, Oxon.  
 Newhaven Church, Sussex.  
 Orston Church, Notts.  
 Oxford, Bishop King's Palace.  
 Pilton, Tithe Barn, Somerset.  
 Poole, Cottage, Dorset.  
 Radnage Church, Berks.  
 Ragdale Old Hall, Leicester.  
 Rhuddlan Castle, Flints.  
 Ribchester Church, Lancs.  
 Ripon, Wakeman's House,  
 Yorks.  
 St. Albans, No. 1, St. Peter  
 Street, Herts.

Shepton Mallet, The Shambles,  
Somerset.

Southampton, Town Walls,  
Hants.

Southease Church, Sussex.

Studland Church, Dorset.

Tenby, Flemish House, South  
Wales.

Thatcham, Cottages, Berks.

Tredington Church, Worcs.

Well, Old Hall, Yorks.

Westenhanger New, Manor  
House, Kent.

Whissendine Church, Rutland.

Whitby Abbey, Yorks.

Whixley Church, Yorks.

Wilmington Church, Sussex.

Willersey Church, Gloucester.

Windermere Church, West-  
morland.

Windsor, Houses in Park Street  
and Church Street, Bucks.

Witchford Church, Cambs.

Witley Church, Surrey.

Wolfhamcote Church,  
Warwick.

York Minster.

# THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

Dr.

GENERAL FUND, 1917.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance on 31st December, 1916, as last statement ...	140	14	5						
Receipts during the year 1917:									
1. Annual Subscriptions ...	315	1	6						
and Donations ...									
2. Repayments of Travelling Expenses in visiting Buildings, Sale of Reports, etc.	2	14	0						
3. Retransfer from Deposit Account ...	100	0	0						
Interest on Deposit Account ...	7	7	4						
			<u>425</u>			<u>2</u>		<u>10</u>	
			£565			17		3	
By Payments during the year 1917:									
Printing ...			43			12		10	
Office Expenses ...			26			15		2	
Members' Travelling Expenditure ...						3		10	8
Secretary's Allowance ...			46			10		0	
Assistant Secretary's Salary ...			104			0		0	
Rent of Office ...			25			0		0	
Transfer to Deposit Account ...			250			0		0	
								<u>529</u>	8 8
" Cash at the London City and Midland Bank on 31st December, 1917 ...								36	8 7
								<u>£565</u>	<u>17 3</u>

Audited and compared with books and vouchers, and found correct.

WILLIAM SIMMONS, Auditor.

April, 1918.

# THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

Dr.

BUILDING FUND, 1917.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance on 31st December, 1916, as last statement	63	2	6	By Contribution to Pilton Tithe Barn	2	2	0
" Donation to Fund	1	1	0	" Cash at London City and Midland Bank on 31st December, 1917	64	3	6
" Transfer from General Fund	2	2	0				
	66	5	6		66	5	6

Audited and compared with receipts and vouchers, and found correct.

WILLIAM SIMMONS, Auditor.

April, 1918.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

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MORRIS FUND, 1917.

10

£	s.	d.	
179	12	11	By Amount on Deposit at the London City and Midland Bank on 31st December, 1917 ...
£	179	12	11

£	s.	d.	
172	13	11	To Amount on Deposit at the London City and Midland Bank on the 31st December, 1916, as last statement
			(This amount includes a sum of £1 11s. 8d., which is shown by the Bank's record to have been paid into the Fund, but for which the Society holds no receipt)
			Interest ...
	6	19	0
£	179	12	11

Audited and found correct.

WILLIAM SIMMONS, Auditor.

April, 1918.



THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF  
ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION. £1 1s. or 10s. 6d. Due  
1st January.

Subscriptions to be sent to the Secretary, A. R. Powys, 20,  
Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C. 2.

Post Office Orders should be made payable at the General  
Post Office. Cheques should be crossed "London City and  
Midland Bank."

Bankers:—London City and Midland Bank, Limited, 449,  
Strand, W.C. 2.

\* These form the Committee.

Alfred D. Acland, *Digswell House, Welwyn, Herts.*

Cuthbert Adeney, M.D.

Professor Angelo Alessandri, *St. Marco, Venice.*

Lady Allchin, 51, *South Street, Mayfair, W. 1.*

Sir R. A. Allison, *Scaleby Hall, Carlisle.*

Dr. H. K. Anderson, F.R.S., *Master of Gonville and Caius  
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 Sidney H. Barnsley, *Sapperton, near Cirencester.*  
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 Mrs. Walter Barrow, *Lawn House, Edgbaston, Birmingham.*  
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 Geoffrey Birkbeck, *Stoke Holy Cross, Norwich.*



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W. H. Bliss, *Easton-on-the-Hill, Stamford.*

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Wilfred Scawen Blunt, *Newbuildings Place, Southwater, Sussex.*

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\*Ernest E. Bowden,

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\*The Rt. Hon. Viscount Bryce, O.M., 3, *Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1, and Hindleap, Forest Row, Sussex.*

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*field.*  
\*William Weir, *Morningside, Station Road, Winchmore Hill, N.*  
Lord Gerald Wellesley, *Apsley House, Piccadilly, W. 1.*  
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\*R. Douglas Wells, F.R.I.B.A., 18a, *St. Alban's Road, Kensing-*  
*ton, W. 8.*  
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Miss Westgarth, 2, *Stafford Terrace, Kensington, W. 8.*  
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\*F. A. White, 170, *Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.*

Woolmer White, *Salle Park, Norfolk, and Southleigh Park,  
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 Mrs. White, *Ivy Bank, Beckenham.*  
 Richard H. Whiteing, *Ladygate, Beverley.*  
 Gilbert Whitfield, *Bearley, Stratford-on-Avon.*  
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 Arthur Wightman, *14, George Street, Sheffield.*  
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 Mrs. de Lancey Williams, *Wainsford, Lymington, Hants.*  
 James Williams, *Combe Cottage, Purley Downs, Purley.*  
 P. Williams, *West Woodhay, Newbury.*  
 Clough Williams-Ellis, J.P., *Plás Brondanw, Penrhyndeudraeth, Merioneth.*  
 G. C. Williamson, Litt.D., *Burgh House., Well Walk, N.W. 3.*  
 Mrs. Wills, *Rotherhill, Stedham, Midhurst.*  
 Denis M. Wilson, *Rivers Lodge, Harpenden, Herts.*  
 \*Charles C. Winmill.  
 Mrs. Charles C. Winmill.  
 Robert C. Witt, F.S.A., *32, Portland Square, W. 1.*  
 Mrs. Worthington, *86, Sloane Street, S.W. 1.*  
 Wm. Wright, *One Ash, near Loughborough.*  
 Miss Harriot Yorke, *190, Marylebone Road, N.W. 1.*  
 Lady Younghusband, *3, Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.*  
 Count Zorzi, *Venice.* (Hon. Mem.)

If any member finds names or addresses incorrectly  
 given the Secretary will be obliged by the error being pointed  
 out to him.

### Obituary.

*The Society regrets the loss by death of the following members :—*

The Right Hon. Lord		
Courtney of Penwith	Member since	1883
The Right Hon. Lord		
De Mauley	"	1914.
H. Buxton Forman, C.B.	"	1883.
Monsieur Auguste Rodin	"	1914.
J. Ashby Sterry	"	1883.
E. D. Till	"	1910.
Denham Westmacott	"	1883.

THE following members are serving in H.M. Forces :

F. K. BORROW, Temporary Lieut., Royal Garrison Artillery.  
WM. ANTHONY BROWN, Lieut., 4th Wiltshire Regt., A.D.C. to  
His Excellency the Viceroy of India.  
ERNEST E. BOWDEN, Private, 16th Battn. Middlesex Regt.  
WALTER CAVE, Temporary C.P.O., Anti-Aircraft Corps, R.N.V.R.  
LIONEL E. CRANE, 2nd Lieut., 2/5th Reserve Battn. R.W. Surrey  
Regt.  
R. EDWARDS, Lieut.  
ARNOLD FAIRBAIRNS, 2nd Lieut., Yorkshire Regt.  
H. H. FRASER, Lieut., 1/5th Yorkshire Regt.  
S. E. GLENDENNING, D.S.O., Major, Royal Engineers.  
T. W. F. GRANT, Lieut., R.E. 77th Infantry Brigade, Salonika.  
G. R. GRIFFITH, Capt., 4th Royal Welsh Fusiliers.  
H. R. HARGREAVES, Capt., 11 Tank Bn., B.E.F., France.  
JOHN E. M. MACGREGOR, Lieut., 2/4th Royal Sussex Regt.  
KENNETH B. MACKENZIE, Lieut., 7th Duke of Wellington's West  
Riding Regt.  
GEORGE LEIGH MALLORY, Lieut., Royal Garrison Artillery.  
MANSELL, Major, 11 Tank Bn., B.E.F., France.  
STEPHEN MASSINGBERD, Major, 3rd Lincolnshire Regt.  
R. O. MOON, Major, 3rd Royal Irish Rifles.  
T. OVERBURY, Lieut., Graves Registration Units.  
C. MARESCO PEARCE, Serg. Instructor in Map Reading, 2nd  
Artists' Rifles, O.T.C.  
LAWRENCE POWELL, 2nd Lieut., Royal Field Artillery; Adjutant,  
121st Brigade, R.F.A.  
HERBERT A. POWELL, Lieut.-Col., R.A.M.C.  
A. R. POWYS, Capt., 4th Yorkshire Regt., Prisoner of War in  
German Hands.  
DAVID PYE, Experimental Officer, R.A.F.  
A. E. RICHARDSON, Lieut., R.A.F.  
JOHN RUSSELL, Capt., 2nd South Staffordshire Regt.  
M. A. SANDS, Royal Horse Guards.  
H.H. PRINCE FREDERICK DULEEP SINGH, Major, 2/1st Norfolk  
Yeomanry.  
R. MINTON TAYLOR, Lieut., Royal Defence Corps.  
HON. DENNIS P. TOLLEMACHE, Capt., 7th Hussars.  
SIR FREDERICK TREVES, Bart., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., Col. R.A.M.C.  
LAWRENCE WEAVER, Anti-Aircraft Corps, R.N.V.R.  
GEORGE H. WENYON, Lieut., 16th Cameronians.  
NORMAN WILKINSON, Lance-Corporal.  
CLOUGH WILLIAMS-ELLIS, M.C., Capt., Welsh Guards, H.Q., 1st  
Tank Brigade.  
DENIS M. WILSON, 2nd Lieut., Royal Engineers.

# Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings

When filled this leaf should be torn from the Report and forwarded to the Secretary, A. R. Powys, 20, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.

*Names and Addresses of persons who, in my opinion, would be interested to see a copy of the Report of the Society. You may mention my name to those marked.\**

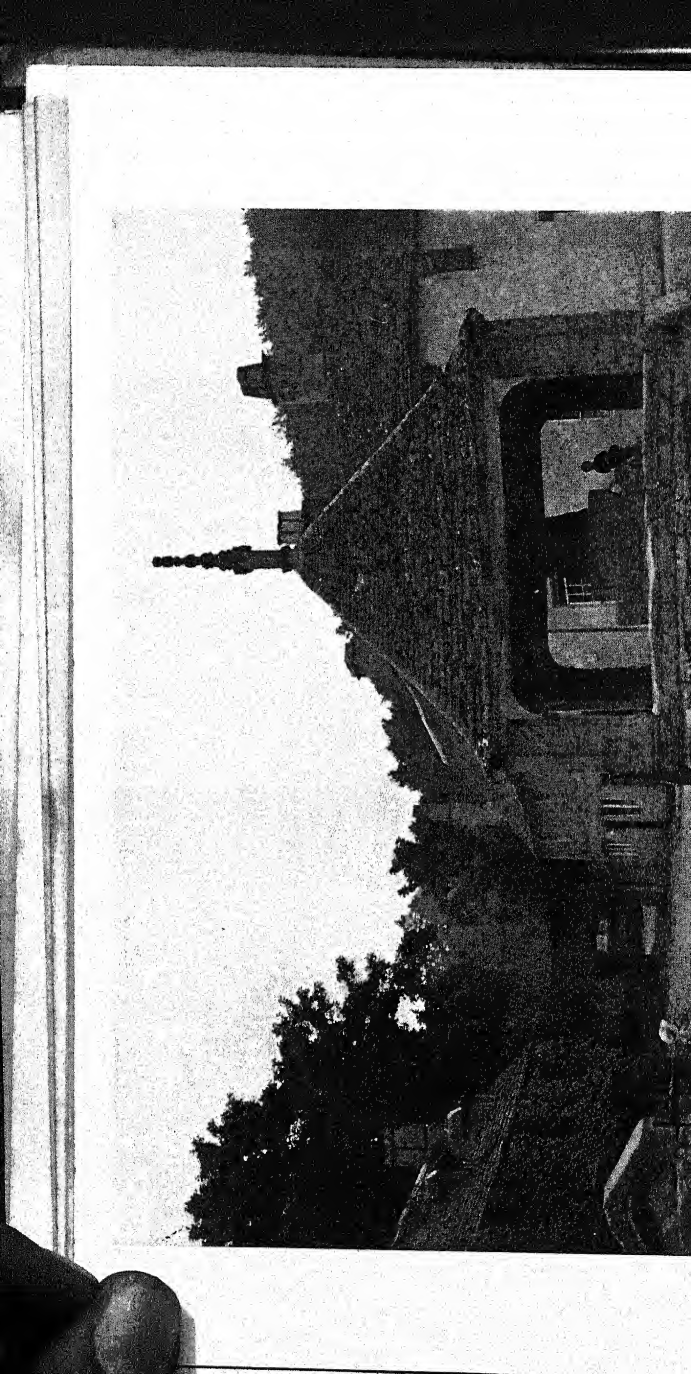
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THE CROSS, CASTLE COMBE

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION  
OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS

REPORT ON THE TREATMENT OF  
OLD COTTAGES

BY

A. H. POWELL

together with

F. W. TROUP, F.R.I.B.A.,

CHARLES C. WINMILL,

and

THE SECRETARY.

THE PHOTOGRAPHS ARE BY MR. CHARLES WINMILL

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20, BUCKINGHAM STREET,  
ADELPHI, LONDON, W.C. 2.

1919



## THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS AND OLD COTTAGES.

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Since this Pamphlet was written we are able to say that the Minister of Health hopes to make use of the Society's advice in special cases where valuable old cottages are to be altered to suit modern requirements. At the moment it is difficult to say how much this may develop, and to what extent the Society's services will be required.

The Ministry of Health is empowered to pay travelling and subsistence expenses only, so that if the Society's opinion is widely required it appears that a considerable sum will be wanted to pay architects for drawing up reports.

A few Rural District Councils are in correspondence with the Society direct on the same subject.

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**A**MONG the many problems facing us at this time, none is more important than that of how to deal with our old country cottages; how to tidy them up, repair and strengthen them and make them again convenient, pleasurable places to live in.

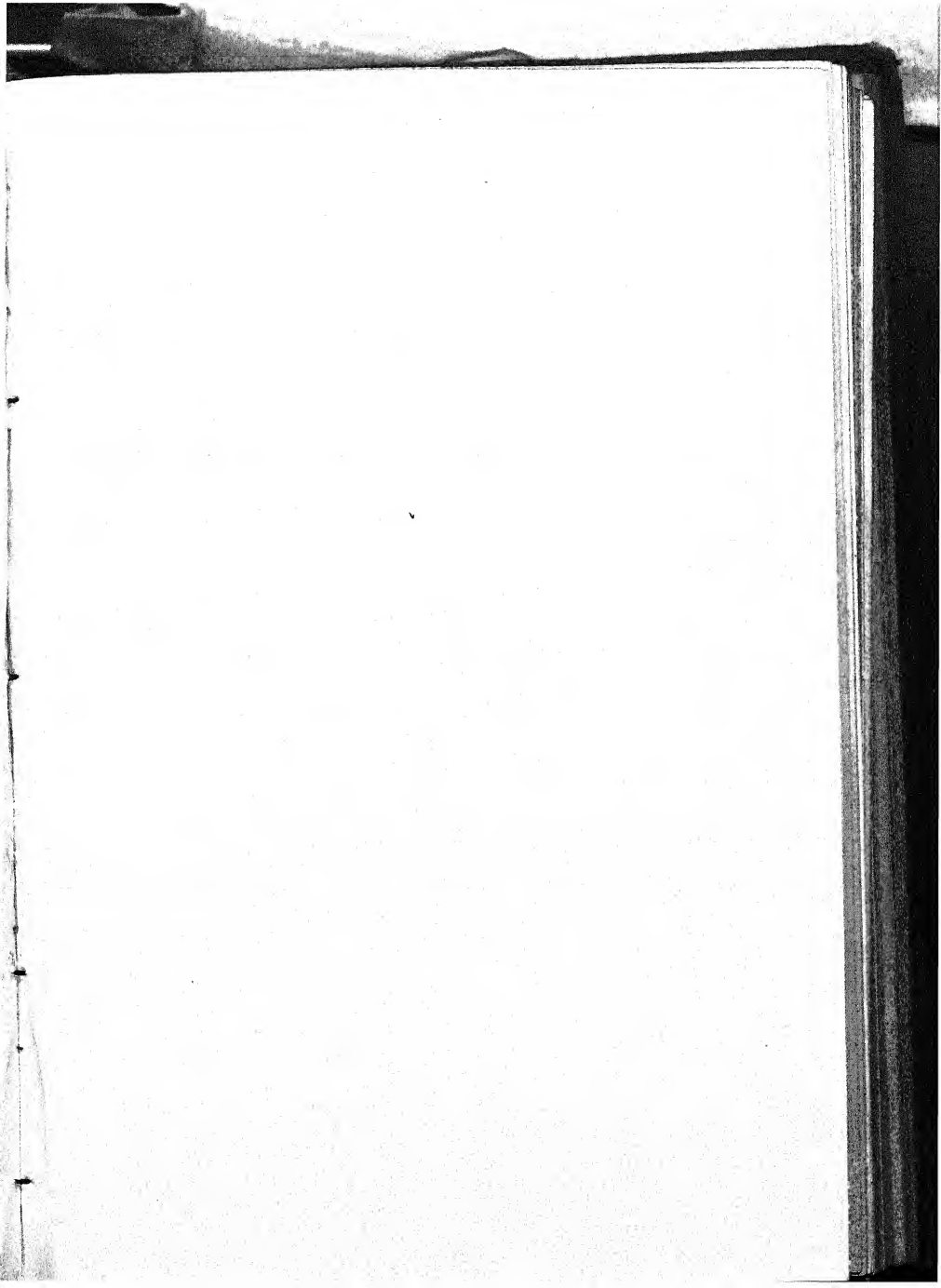
A great number have been so neglected of late as to be no longer decently habitable, and the need for tidying them up—for their regeneration, is unmistakable and urgent. The neglect and dilapidation, worse in some than in others, varies largely with the original character of work and materials made use of.

It should be said at the outset, however, that in

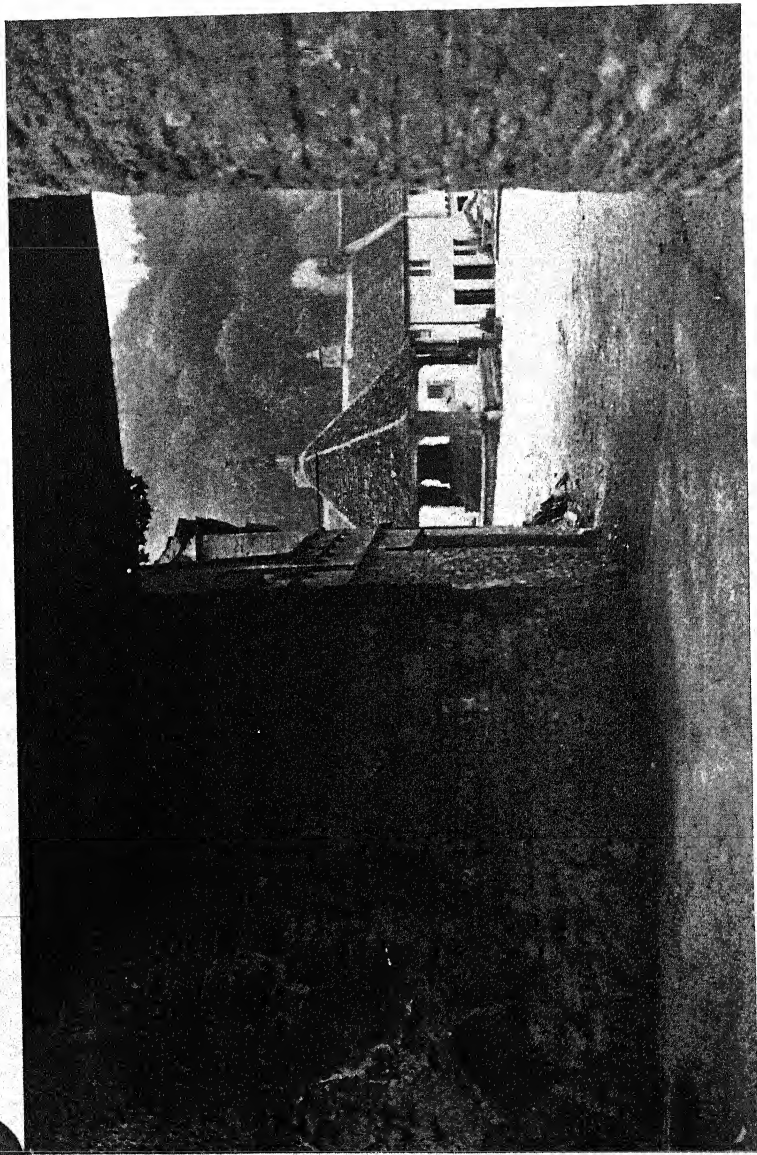
dealing with these old buildings it must be born in mind, that it is not solely a question of housing capacity that has to be considered, and that therefore bye-laws as we know them at present are not a sufficient guide.

We shall be obliged, if we value the beauty of exteriors and the characteristics of ancient dwellings (as we surely do in theory if not in practice), to recognise origin, local colour, etc. It is much to be regretted that there is no general survey of the architecture of England that would make this local character clear and enforce the interest of it: that would show geological and other local conditions and characteristics as the causes of form and structural variety in ancient buildings. A well illustrated survey to show for instance, the change and development of the art of the stone mason visibly written across England from Scotland to Cornwall, or to show the quality of workmanship arising out of the traditional use of local materials, would be of the greatest service, and help us not to lose sight of the variety and interest arising from this natural common sense of building when dealing with the repair or alterations of ancient buildings. For if we disregard these things we may presently find that we have let slip a great part of the history and beauty of our country. Again the many questions that must arise will not and cannot be purely material questions—Life truly is a poor thing without Health—but with Health we do need something more than just a clean and useful box to live in. And it is the chief claim perhaps of old cottages, when considered in relation to housing accommodation, that they can give that “something more” which is so rarely discernable in modern cottage building.

For all old buildings literally grew out of the soil, native to their counties, native even to their very fields







VIEW OF THE CROSS THROUGH ARCHWAY

and hillsides. There is an inevitable look in them entirely due to local use of local material by local intelligence and they are able thus to become, as it were, the genius loci—an influence to touch us to some degree of respect if not of reverence for the rightness of such work.

In them are embodied all our English building traditions—all the work-wisdom that has come through generation after generation of quiet occupations. And along with this, clearly, delight was present, a life in their life that put an edge onto it, a poetic sharpness. We know well the look of it. The Surrey cottage or farmhouse with its golden grey walls and roof, the moorland low built shieling with its heavy roof crouched under the mountain shoulder. We know there are timber houses in Cheshire and Essex, stone ones in Gloucestershire—cob in Devon but we do not show sufficient appreciation (if we honestly feel it at all) of what is hidden behind those grey walls and in the strong fastenings of those well timbered roofs.

England is behind them. She was made there, and it was from these humble dwellings that the world's daily work was done, sustaining all civilised life.

The unbroken continuity of their occupation too should appeal to us, making them something we as Englishmen dare not injure, still less lose. If we indeed forget, others do not, and the fame of them is gone all over the world as the very crown of our island's beauty. Without their redundant loveliness in every nook and corner England would lose half her meaning, and wear the look of a States Settlement, a land without history or links with a famous past.

The very antiquity of buildings (and few realise how great this often is) should be an exercise in curiosity if

in no more, but since we are here in England and heirs of the English tradition, some real insight, some understanding of them by us, as in a way bone of their bone, might teach us things, might even benefit and assist the readjustments of life and labour now going on.

Firstly we have to realise that ancient work is *work*—not “fancy” nor “old-fashioned,” as we like to speak of it, as if it had no claim upon and nothing to do with us.

The people who made it and did it, made and did it because they wanted progress, education, something to enrich their lives and knew they were getting it.

So we see a quality in their workmanship that grew in the main out of the object they had in view. They did not know finish (for finish' sake as we say) but perfection—completed work. Seen at a distance there work appears to us illuminated, “overthrown” with a glow of light that is missing from modern work. Perhaps not only because it is modern, but because our objective other than theirs, and though we may like to dismiss this as “sentiment,” but the light is there none the less for those who can see it, lighting up the working wit, the adventurous enthusiasm and enjoyment found in “making.”

Folk-lore, folk-tales, the Romany folk and even living country people here and there show what is also traceable in old building and the ancient arts a sympathy with all natural objects (for whose highest development we may see in the mythology of ancient Greece). This sympathy in the minds of workers developed into a belief in the virtue and the personality of their materials. They looked on them not merely as lumps and blocks and logs to be cut up and used but as partly animate with vitalities that must be considered and “humoured” lest they get the better of you. Something of mystery,

of the unaccountable, lay in the hard setting of mortar, stone had its favourite bed, its known habit, timber had certain very definite and persistent qualities and behaviour, evil and good influences and so on, and might be felt as accepting or refusing tasks laid upon it.

These as it were sympathetic chords, vibrating beneath the working music guided craftsmen to their craft, made them know by instinct the proper use of materials.

It is not merely "old houses" that we now plead for. It is that and more than that, as we have endeavoured to suggest, and we do feel and trust that others also recognise in authentic ancient buildings, a most precious inheritance because, seen both collectively and in single instances, it is there that the English national character is recorded as in a sort of diary or perennial Domesday Book true and vividly clear. All the imagination, all the aspiration, and much of the achievement of this nation has been so noted down day by day on the stones and the timbers, in the wattle walls and the thatched roofs, in the carved work and the plain. The same hands built it all great or little, acting under similar tradition, using similar materials. It is England and it is English. So that the destruction of a beautiful old building rightly stirs some people to make outcries and protests. It should stir more of us, and to action. To destroy any piece of real National Art, is to intentionally depreciate your own work. To destroy even a fragment of ancient National Art is to depreciate your own country and is a form of spite exceedingly difficult to justify or excuse. It leaves us lessened in affection, lessened in imagination, with less cause for just pride in England, and with less true record of their country to hand on to our descendants.

The loss of ancient Art is the loss of the sum of

man's best work, and, looking back we may see that in its suffering from war and havoc the world feels its bitterest losses to have been in the destruction of architecture and the arts. Of the war between the Turks and Venice for example we remember only the destruction of the Parthenon. Of the bombardment of Alexandria, the lost library. And already the same feeling is apparent at the losses of Rheims Cathedral, of Ypres, of Arras, and of much else that this war has destroyed. We suffer the bitter personal loss no less, but in Rheims Cathedral or the Cloth Hall at Ypres, the world's loss is the loss of the wisdom and beauty of a thousand years of the life of Northern Europe, gathered under the compass of a single roof.

The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings considering the unique opportunity it has enjoyed during forty-two years work examining and repairing all kinds of ancient buildings, feels it particularly its duty at this time to appeal to all who are in a position to control or influence the fate of old cottages, to assist and be assisted in making a stand against the condemnation and demolition of these works of art, whether it be done through ignorance or lack of sympathy or careless treatment or even in a supposed efficient exercise of legal authority. Anyone therefore wishing to help the Society, or be helped by it, is asked to write at once to the Secretary, A. R. Powys, Esq., who will supply all possible information.

A short time ago the Society was invited to go to Castle Combe in Wiltshire, and report on several old stone built cottages there that were considered uninhabitable, and beyond repair.

Four members of the Society therefore visited the village early in July.



The village lies in a romantic hollow of the Cotswolds—the village street runs from the Church down to the bridge over the Wavering while on either side the hills rise steeply so as to entirely enclose and dominate the village. These hills are beautifully wooded with open spaces of grass and afford good views of the grey roofs and walls, and the Tall straight tower of the Church with its characteristic Wiltshire parapet and turret, while on the west facet of it is carved a representation of the tools of the clothmakers with the date 1576.

The village is typical of the district and represents with no serious loss of beauty what was at one time the general character of all villages in this district. The houses are mostly small with stone or plaster fronts washed with cream colour or ruddle. The roofs are covered with stone slates. It is a well laid out village with broad streets and large gardens some of them terraced up the hill sides.

In considering the appearance of such a village the first and most important impression is of its variously mingled grey colour, (lit to wonderful brilliance at times with its cream washed gables and dark roofs) all dependent on the use of the common material that lies everywhere to hand. Building stone for slating—lime and sand of lime stone from the river bed. To be accurate some of the roofs have been repaired with Bridgewater red tiles of the ribbed pattern. These have been put "behind" to save the trouble of getting out stone slates which can be dug 100 yards away, and though not always visible from the road, they do make, with corrugated iron, the only flaw in an otherwise completely stone built village.

The Society feels it would be a great pity to leave these later alterations if an opportunity should arise to replace them with stone slates.



While the village street and therefore the main part of the village lies at the bottom of the Combe there are several outlying cottage groups at the top of the hill where also is what remains of a Norman castle from which the village takes its name.

The general impression, gained at first sight, of good building throughout the village is fairly upheld after close examination, and the Society's representatives found that several of the more neglected cottages (now in danger of condemnation on account of consequent dilapidation) were the best built, their walls being sound and upright, the angles formed of large stones well set and quite undisturbed. This may be seen in the photographs here given which also show in what good condition are the stone mullioned windows. Another proof if proof were needed of the wisdom of building houses properly at first.

These houses on the hill top appear, some six or eight cottages in all, in photographs No. 6, 7, and 8, and were all examined with the idea of arriving at some general knowledge of their condition. In all cases there seems no occasion at all to look upon them as past work. Neglected they have been obviously, the thatch of the roof has been let go and is now no longer weather proof, and in places where the wet comes through, further damage is being done to the walls and timber work. Still, this is not irreparable if taken in hand soon. The timber is mostly oak, the floor boards of oak, chestnut, elm and larch in wide planks. In one or two instances new deal floors have been laid over the old. Window frames, where made of wood, have suffered and need repair. Iron casements have been left to rust, and become insecure, a little plaster has here and there fallen from the ceilings and walls. But on the whole

these cottages are dry and warm considering their forlorn condition, and once the roofs are again covered with new thatching and the minor repairs dependent on that carried out, these should become very habitable homes. The shape and size of the rooms, the deep windows, the cupboards, the strong timber showing here and there, all tend to make these and other similar houses better to live in, though obviously it will not be found practicable to secure for them the full dimensions, heights, etc. now usually asked for in local bye-laws yet the cubic content of the rooms is nearly always larger than in modern built cottages and it should be remembered that the floor area is of more value than height especially in bedrooms, provided ventilation is secured, despite the commonly accepted regulations which were based on opinions formed in the early years of sanitary science.

In the village itself two cottages were inspected under the "archway" near the church. These are both in a dilapidated state and not at present fit to live in. One would not be surprised at their being condemned by anyone who did not know what is so possible to do with a building that has been well built to start with. Here again neglect of the roofs has caused nearly all the trouble, but the walls and floors are fairly good, the rooms in shape and lighting and height pleasant. If anyone could be found who would take the pains to do it these tiny cottages could become some of the pleasantest in the village but the houses want thorough repair and the yards and gardens and paths tidied up and, as everywhere else, surface drainage possibilities restored. Probably to do up these two cottages would cost two-thirds of what it would take to build them there new and with the same accommodation. See No. 5

Considerable time was spent in examining and preparing suggestions for the readaptation of a cottage in the village street. The original extent of this building is not clear, but it is one of great interest on account of its large fireplace. The opening to this is some 8ft. wide and is bridged by a single stone lintel that measures 9 feet by 3 feet by 12 inches. The lowest edge has a triple mould and above the lintel is a moulded stone cornice upon which rests an oak beam also moulded. All this work however had been at some time covered in and a small fire inserted. This reduction of the fireplace if retained might be so arranged as to show the old work and greatly add to the interest of the cottage.

## ROUGH SPECIFICATION AND NOTES.

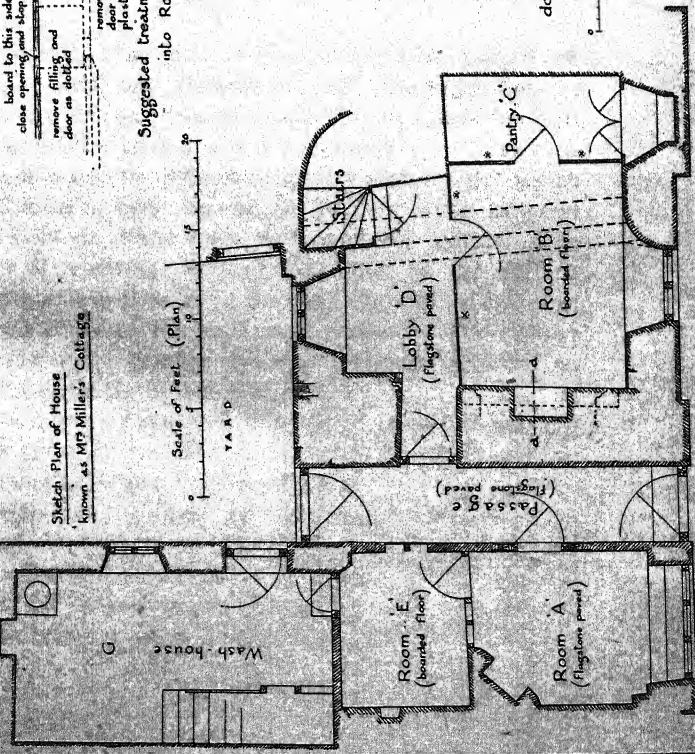
### CASTLE COMBE, MRS. MILLER'S HOUSE.

The Building known as Mrs. Miller's Cottage, appears to consist of three cottages thrown into one. The staircases of the two end cottages are still in use, the staircase of the centre cottage is most interesting—it is now built up and floored over. The plan facing this page will help to explain and make intelligible the following references.

The passageway from the street may have been a common entry to the cottages on either side, as the doorways right and left appear to be external entrance doors. The centre cottage with its wide stone fireplace apparently intact could easily be restored to its original state.

These notes however are more concerned with the utility of the building than with its antiquarian possibilities, the intention is to show how to make the cottage sanitary

Sketch Plan of House  
known as Mr Miller's Cottage



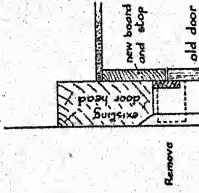
board to this side to  
close opening  
remove filling and  
door on dailings  
filllet to cover joint  
between plaster and board  
remove plaster and clean  
door frame: put ground to stop  
plaster and cover with filllet  
Suggested treatment of doorway  
into Room 'A'

Stone lintel 9' 0" x 5' 0" x 1' 0"

Stone cornice

Oak beam

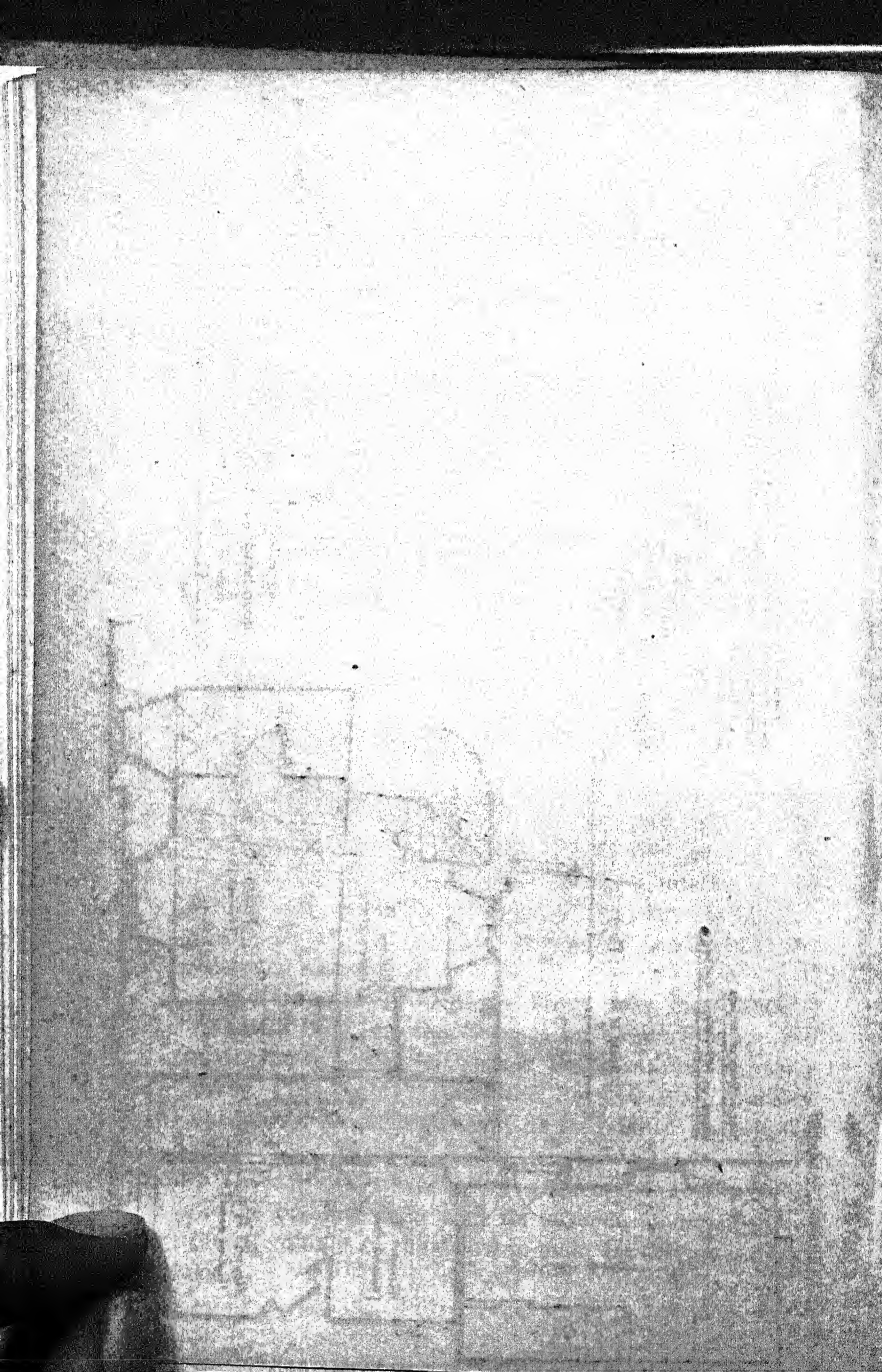
ceiling



Suggested treatment of  
door head into Lobby 'D'

Scale of Feet (Details)

Section thro old  
Fire-place - a-a





and habitable at far less expense than pulling down and building a new one in its place. They are not a full technical specification, but are intended to be little more than a mere guide to what can be done.

It should be remembered that these thick-walled stone houses do not have the same necessity for what all modern bye-laws insist upon—namely, a damp-course. The interior of the walls is usually formed of rubble, itself an almost perfect "damp-course" and the mortar of the outer and inner skin as often as not is tempered mud or clay, a substance less absorbent than ordinary lime mortar. No general rules however can be laid down, and each building should be judged on its own merits.

Externally the walls require a certain amount of repair, raking out of loose mortar, and repointing, in which it would be wise to adopt the traditional method of the village and use a well tempered lime mortar, which it would be difficult to specify further, but which seems to have been extremely efficient when properly used, even on walls built with mud for mortar. The beauty of a cottage depends as much on the surface textures and quality as on the disposition of its features. A close study of the traditional methods of obtaining this and their careful use are therefore essential to complete success in works of repair.

The chimneys are in a dilapidated condition and the upper parts of the stone ones should be rebuilt and the brick one made good and repointed.

*Room "A."* Take up the flagged floor, excavate ground 13 inches to 14 inches. Scrape clean the exposed walls, particularly the external ones, rake out joints, fill in and render with cement and sand finished as a skirting at least 6 inches above the new floor line

and carried up the window breast—which is not a thick wall and shows some signs of damp). A 6 inches bed of hard dry rubbish, for which the unuseable flags might be broken up and the refuse slates from the roof used, should then be laid down and on this 3 inches of fine cement concrete, finished with an inch of cement and sand, trowelled to a smooth surface for linoleum. The new floor level will then be 3 inches to 4 inches below the level of the present flagged floor, increasing the height of the room to this extent.

*Back room "E."* Take up wooden floor, lower and form a new floor as specified for the front room. There is no sign that the angle fireplace has ever been other than it is now and there does not appear to be any reason why it should be altered, but as the back room has no direct light, the partition between the two might with advantage be removed, throwing the two rooms into one. The present door to Room "A" should be removed and the old gothic headed door frame after being cleaned exposed on the passage side. The doorway boarded up on the room side as shown on the drawing. The old doorway to Room "E" should then be opened up and the best of the two doors which have been removed, should be fitted to this opening. This will give a more comfortable room and a more direct connection with the Living Room "B" opposite. Close up and make good the present door leading from room "E" to the Wash-house. In both Rooms "A" and "E," hack down all loose plaster of ceiling and all decayed laths, repair the joists cleating where necessary to strengthen them and re-lath and plaster. Replace broken glass in the window, repair and repaint outside and in. Repaint all the woodwork two coats oil paint, scrape and wash down walls and ceiling and twice



distemper, the ceilings white, and the walls light buff or ochre.

The Passage floor should be taken up and the ground excavated and treated exactly as described for Room "A" and relaid with flagging, pick out the best of the flags from both rooms in this passage, bedded and pointed in cement mortar. The lowering of this floor level will necessitate a second step at the entrance, which should be about 1 foot 5 inches wide, like the existing one. Ceilings and walls as before described. Remove the rough filling in of the curved head to door leading into Lobby "D," scrape the frame clean from plaster and from the top of the doorway, as is shown on the sheet facing page 12.

*Lobby "D."* Walls and floors to be treated as Passage (or as Room "A" if the partitions X X are to be removed), the best flags being selected from this part and relaid at present level, leaving a 4 inch step at the threshold. Repair window, retaining present form, and paint as to Room "A." Paint all woodwork and distemper, etc. as before described.

*Stair.* The treads to be renewed with Elm boards and the risers should be repaired (about one-half). Hack away loose plaster at the outer ends of the steps and form a flush skirting or string of cement and sand, raking up the curved wall, finishing neatly against treads and risers. Walls, etc., are to be cleaned down and repaired where necessary and distempered as before.

*Living Room "B"* should be treated exactly as described for Room "A" as to floor, walls, ceiling, etc. except that the floor level would remain as it is (but finished in cement for linoleum) and excavation would therefore not be so deep. Window as before described.

It is most desirable to open up the small window into

the pantry or food Cupboard "C." The floor and walls should be dealt with in the same way as Room "B."

If so desired the Lobby "D," Living Room "B," and Pantry "E" can be made into one room by the removal of partitions X X thus forming an excellent room, if this is done the old fireplace (see section) should be exposed.

*Wash-house at back.* The part marked "G" to have the floor over removed, and be open up to the roof as far as the principal over the stair. A good sized skylight should be formed in this roof to improve the lighting of the room. The floor to be repaired where necessary and the walls, windows, etc., treated as before described. Upstairs in back wing form a light partition in the framing of the roof truss and cover with lath and plaster or matchboarding, to divide off this room from the upper part of the wash-house. Repair the stair and handrails, etc., as before described.

*Bedroom over Room "A."* A small angle fireplace should be formed in this room and a brick flue carried up alongside the chimney from below. Care should be taken that no joist or timber is left under or near any such fireplace. Take up floorboards and relay, making good with new as may be necessary. Repair ceiling joists and lath and plaster of this room and of the Lobby adjoining where damaged, cut out for and form a larger skylight, in the position occupied by the old one, and made to open for ventilation. Put additional lathing and plaster on the side of partition next this Lobby and finish with 5 inch skirting below. Paint and distemper both rooms as before.

*Middle Bedroom.* Repair floorboards as before. It would be well in making good these floors to collect the old boards into one or two of the rooms making those

complete, and use the new boarding all together in one of the three rooms. Ceiling and walls as before. Replace broken glass in window and leave in working order. Paint and distemper as before.

*Bedroom over "C."* It is worth while examining to see whether the floor of this room and the Landing might not be lowered 6 inches or even 12 inches, so as to increase the height of the room. This would necessitate striking out one step (or two) from the staircase. The skylight over the stair should be restored and the walls, ceiling and window, etc., dealt with as before described. The purlin of the roof should be cut out and replaced with a new one.

*Roof.* Strip the whole of the roof and carefully pick over the stone slates only sound ones being retained for re-use with the new. Carefully examine rafters, purlins and trusses, cut out defective timber and scarf or cleat where possible. How many of the old rafters can be retained it is impossible to say till they are exposed, but many will be found to be serviceable and need not be touched; from the decayed rafters sound ones can be made by scarfing together the sound parts. After the repairs, the relathing should be done with stout oak rent laths, spaced as the stone slates may require and the latter should be worked round the valleys exactly as on the existing old roofs, no lead valleys being used at all. The stone slates should be hung with oak pegs.

Note:—As a rule a pitch of 45 degrees is too low for stone slates but it is doubtful if the roofs of this building can be altered.

*Yard.* The yard at the back should be excavated and lowered about 18 inches up to near the line of the pump. Steps should be formed at the back door, etc.

The walls so exposed should be made good and pointed

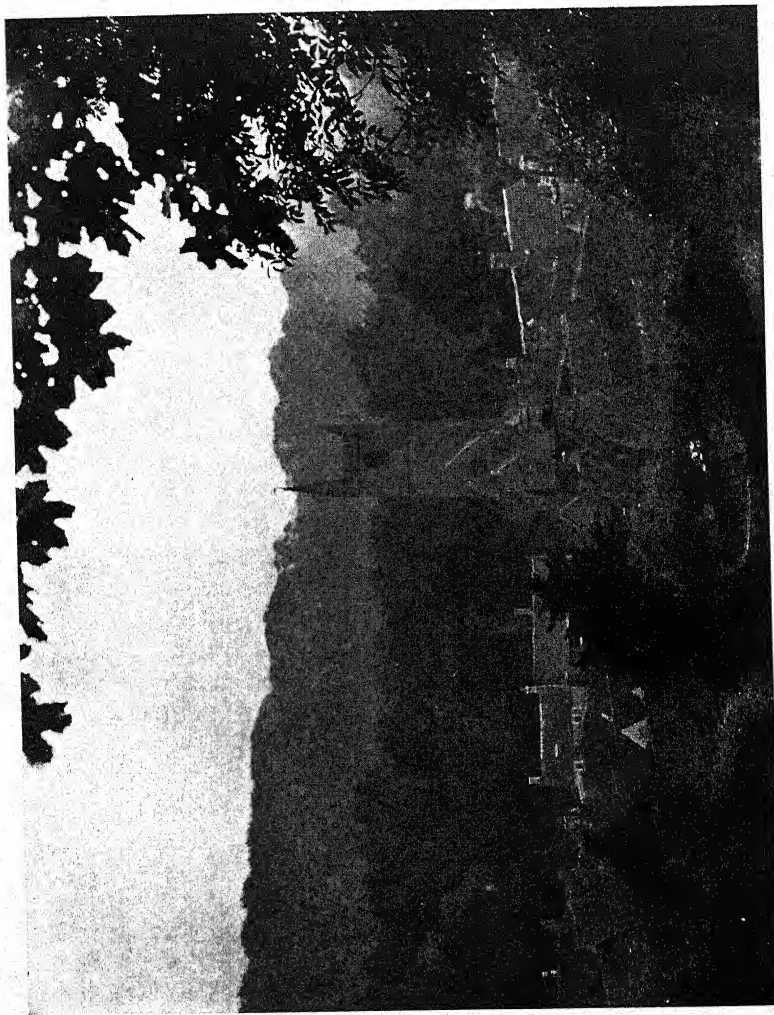
all round with cement and sand mortar and a dwarf wall with steps formed to retain the earth of the garden, etc.

The drainage of this lowered part must be arranged so that the surface water does not drain into the well.

The illustrations to this pamphlet are from photographs specially taken to show the present condition of buildings that have practically been condemned to be destroyed. A careful examination of them will make it clear in what an exceptionally good state the walling of these Castle Combe Cottages remains, after many years of neglect.

#### PHOTOGRAPHS.

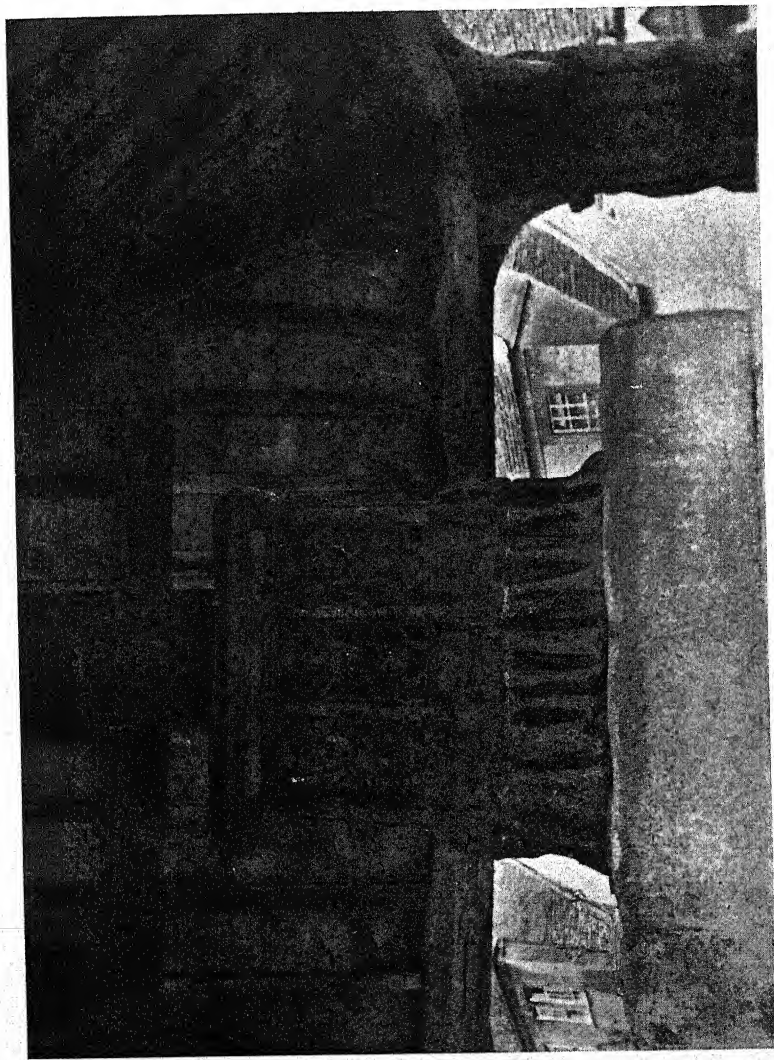
Nos. 1, 2, 3. The growth and history of the little village of Castle Combe is partly recorded but can only be completely made out by a study of its buildings. Unfortunately the church has been 'restored'; but much may yet be done by an examination of the cottages and small houses whose authenticity is undoubted and which are full of interesting and instructive workmanship.



No. 1



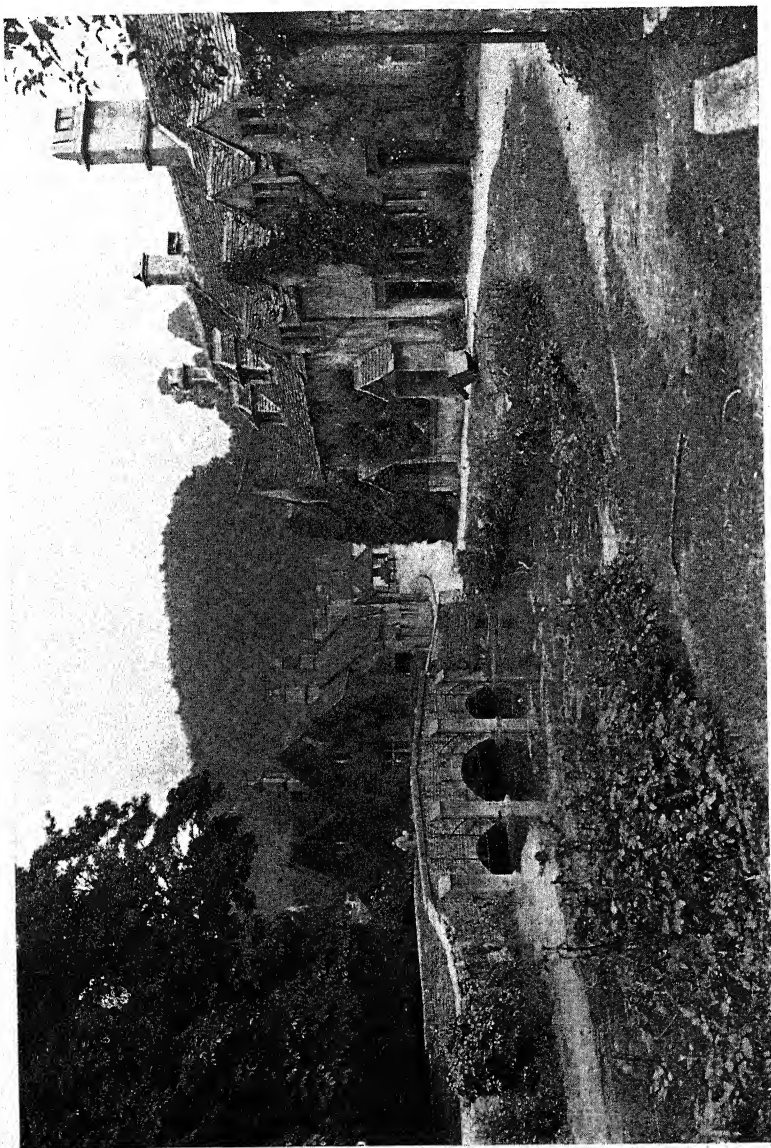




No. 3







No. 2



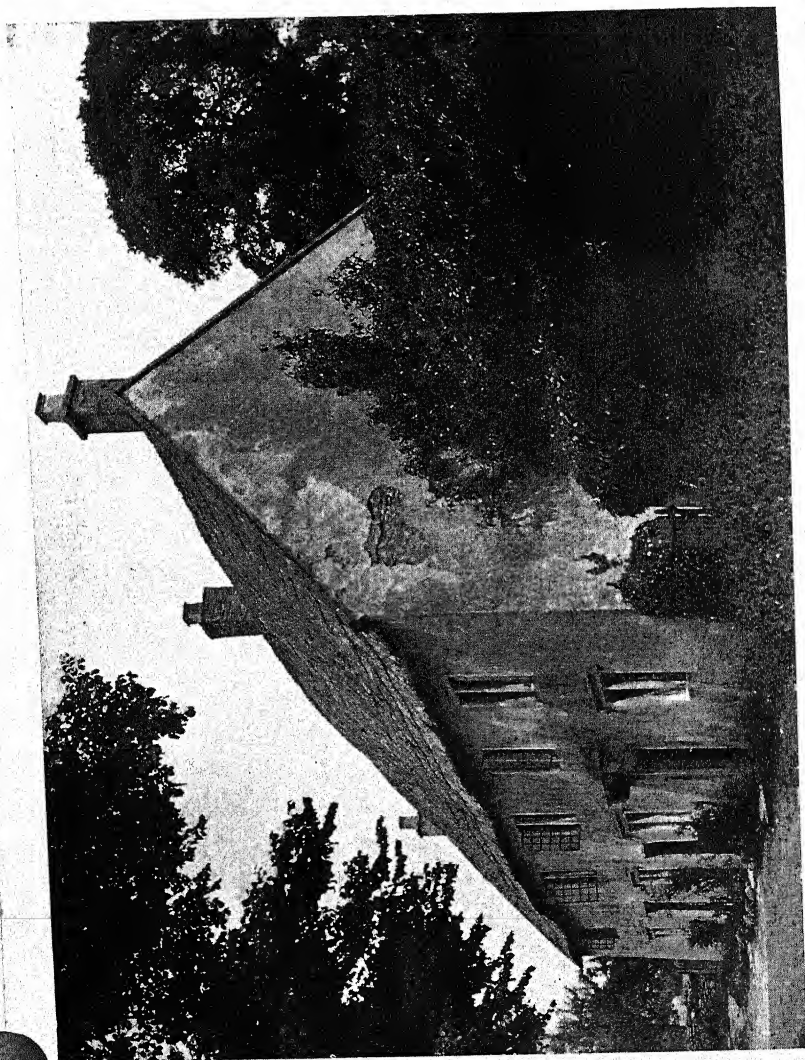
No. 4. This is the street front of the very interesting old house with a great fourteenth century fireplace. The plan of this house is given facing page 12.

No. 5. The two cottages, whose roofs are thatched, to the left of this illustration, have been condemned. It is true they have been grievously neglected, but there is no need to destroy them if anyone will mend the roofs and see to the surface drainage—and generally tidy them up. The materials are still sound for the most part: the chief need is a little strengthening here and there, thorough cleansing and whitewashing and careful *making good*, which should include a larder and convenient wash-house and a shed for firewood and coal. It would cost twice as much to build similar accommodation new, and this very unusual and picturesque corner of the village would gain more by sympathetic treatment than by new building. Another way of dealing with these cottages would be to leave the lower rooms for the storing of garden tools and fruit, etc. (as the ground floor is set in to the hill-side at the back and therefore difficult to render dry and to ventilate) and replan the upper floor, as one complete cottage. The advantage of this is that it is easy to make the upper floor dry and habitable. It would even be desirable to lower the floor of upper rooms if possible.



No. 5



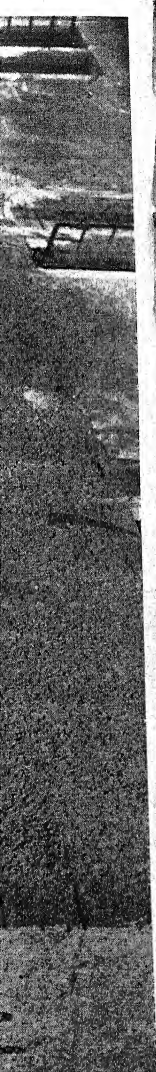






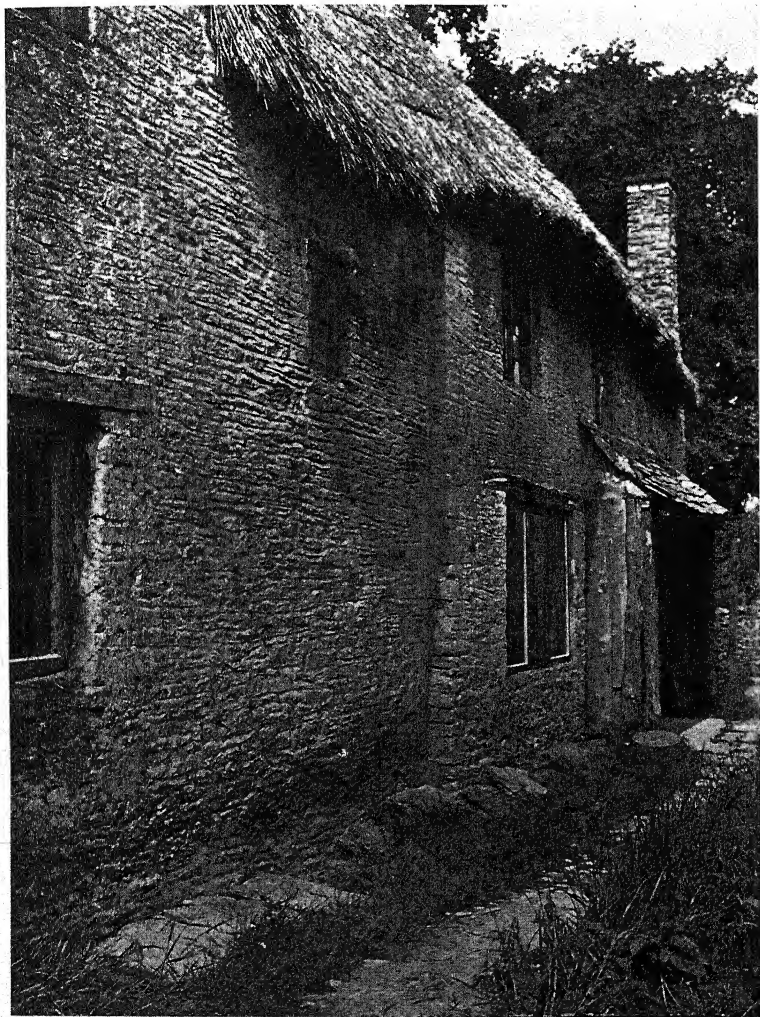
No. 7





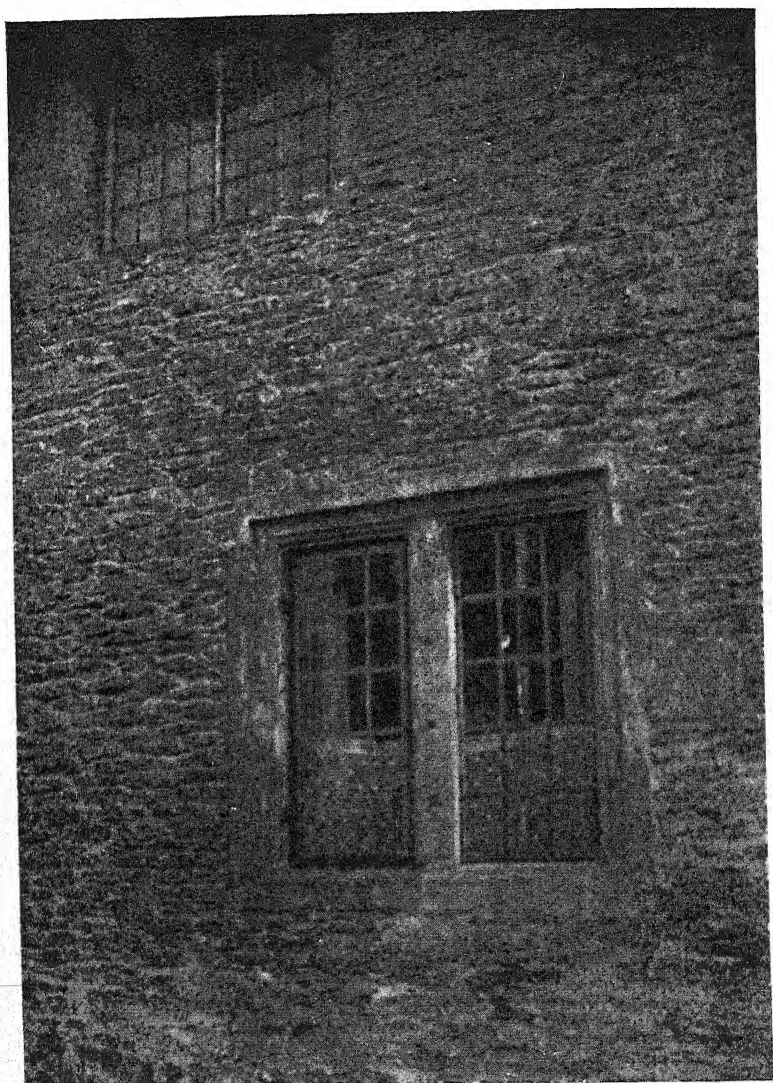
*Nos. 6 and 7.* That these cottages should be condemned is part and parcel of our national extravagance. There is no valid reason for condemning them in the building itself, which is, in its main structure, sound and good. The neglect of the roof and drainage is the cause of its discomfort and shabbiness—but both these defects, the result of negligence again, are easy to remedy.

No. 8. This photograph shows the garden front of two cottages in Dark Lane—both condemned. Here again the walls are in almost perfect condition. The roof has been neglected for years and the thatch has gone in holes and rotted, but most of the timbers are sound still as are also those of the floors and with a little repair the whole could be made good for many years use. The surface drainage is bad and should be put right like the roof—but beyond these there is nothing that could not be easily and quickly done. Considering the present cost of building good stone shells, *i.e.*, the house without the fittings, etc., it seems inexplicable that such cottages as these should be so misunderstood.



No. 8

Notice the arrangement for surface drainage against the wall, covered with stone slates which can be easily moved for cleaning purposes.



No. 9

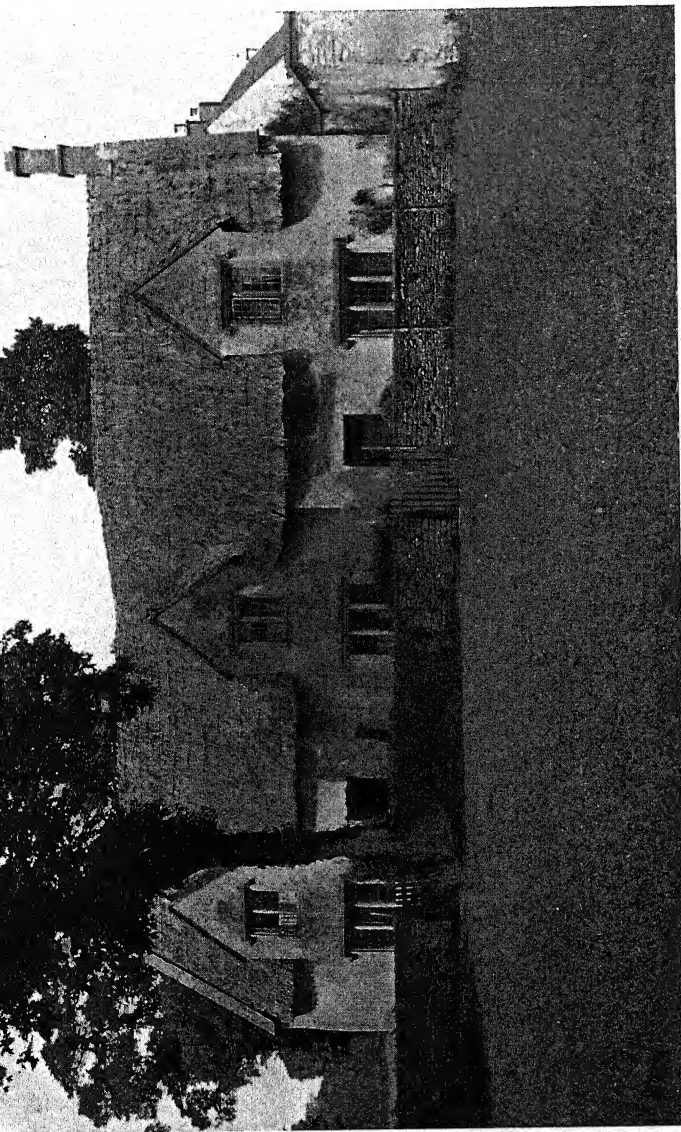


No. 9. No. 9 photograph gives a further view of the condition of the stone work of these cottages. This stone work is laid in tempered mud and the surface protected from weather by lime wash. The cottage cannot be of more recent date than 1730 and may easily be 100 years older. No further comment on this method of building and surface treatment is necessary.

No. 10. These three cottages are perhaps the most convincing and characteristic of all those examined. They stand well in view on the hill top as the village is approached from Chippenham and are certainly of remarkable fitness, and beauty of form, and colour. They are approached from a field, with gardens enclosed by low stone walls. They are very well built and in excellent condition except that as usual the thatch has been neglected and lets the wet in.

The only conclusion to be arrived at with regard to the condemnation of these cottages is one affecting not only Castle Combe but the whole country, *viz.*: that the authorities responsible for these condemnations often do not possess the technical knowledge required in order to judge of the true condition of such buildings.

It is suggested rather that much might be done if the District Authorities would purchase and repair old cottages such as these, before acquiring new sites, and building anew. In a word it is their duty to make full use of the valuable inheritance which only an old country such as ours possesses, an inheritance the lack of which is so sorely felt in our colonies.



No. 10



By the courtesy of Mr. H. E. James

GREY FRIARS, CANTERBURY

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION  
OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS  
FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF  
THE COMMITTEE; THE GENERAL  
MEETING OF THE SOCIETY, AND A  
PAPER READ BY PROFESSOR S. D.  
ADSHEAD, F.R.I.B.A., JUNE, 1919

A. R. POWYS, SECRETARY,  
20, BUCKINGHAM STREET,  
ADELPHI, LONDON, W.C. 2.





# SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

*Offices*—20, BUCKINGHAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C. 2.

*Minimum Annual Subscription, Half-a-Guinea; Life  
Members, Ten Guineas.*

[THE FOLLOWING ARE THE PRINCIPLES OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE  
PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS AS SET FORTH UPON ITS  
FOUNDATION IN 1877, AND HERE REPRINTED WITHOUT AL-  
TERATION.]

A SOCIETY coming before the public with such a name as that above written must needs explain how, and why, it proposes to protect those ancient buildings which, to most people doubtless, seem to have so many and such excellent protectors. This, then, is the explanation we offer.

No doubt within the last fifty years a new interest, almost like another sense, has arisen in these ancient monuments of art; and they have become the subject of one of the most interesting of studies, and of an enthusiasm, religious, historical, artistic, which is one of the undoubted gains of our time; yet we think; that if the present treatment of them be continued, our descendants will find them useless for study and chilling to enthusiasm. We think that those last fifty years of knowledge and attention have done more for their destruction than all the foregoing centuries of revolution, violence, and contempt.

## REPORT, 1919

For Architecture, long decaying, died out, as a popular art at least, just as the knowledge of mediæval art was born. So that the civilised world of the nineteenth century has no style of its own amidst its wide knowledge of the styles of other centuries. From this lack and this gain arose in men's minds the strange idea of the Restoration of ancient buildings; and a strange and most fatal idea, which by its very name implies that it is possible to strip from a building this, that, and the other part of its history—of its life that is, and then to stay the hand at some arbitrary point, and leave it still historical, living, and even as it once was.

In early times this kind of forgery was impossible, because knowledge failed the builders, or perhaps because instinct held them back. If repairs were needed, if ambition or piety pricked on to change, that change was of necessity wrought in the unmistakable fashion of the time; a church of the eleventh century might be added to or altered in the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, or even the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; but every change, whatever history is destroyed, left history in the gap, and was alive with the spirit of the deeds done amidst its fashioning. The result of all this was often a building in which the many changes, though harsh and visible enough, were by their very contrast, interesting and instructive and could by no possibility mislead. But those who make the changes wrought in our day under the name of Restoration, while professing to bring back a building to the best time of its history, have no guide but each his own individual whim to point out to them what is admirable and what contemptible; while the very nature of their task compels them to destroy something and to supply the gap by imagining what the earlier builders should or might have done. Moreover in the

## REPORT, 1919

course of this double process of destruction and addition the whole surface of the building is necessarily tampered with; so that the appearance of antiquity is taken away from such old parts of the fabrics as are left, and there is no laying to rest in the spectator the suspicion of what may have been lost; and in short, a feeble and lifeless forgery is the final result of all the wasted labour.

It is sad to say, that in this manner most of the bigger Minsters, and a vast number of more humble buildings, both in England and on the Continent, have been dealt with by men of talent often, and worthy of better employment, but deaf to the claims of poetry and history in the highest sense of the words.

For what is left we plead before our architects themselves, before the official guardians of buildings, and before the public generally, and we pray them to remember how much is gone of the religion, thought and manners of time past, never by almost universal consent, to be Restored; and to consider whether it be possible to Restore those buildings, the living spirit of which, it cannot be too often repeated, was an inseparable part of that religion and thought, and those past manners. For our part we assure them fearlessly, that of all the Restorations yet undertaken the worst have meant the reckless stripping a building of some of its most interesting material features; while the best have their exact analogy in the Restoration of an old picture, where the partly perished work of the ancient craftsman has been made neat and smooth by the tricky hand of some unoriginal and thoughtless hack of to-day. If, for the rest, it be asked us to specify what kind of amount of art, style, or other interest in a building, makes it worth protecting, we answer, Anything which can be looked on as artistic, picturesque,

## REPORT, 1919

historical, antique, or substantial: any work, in short, over which educated, artistic people would think it worth while to argue at all.

It is for all these buildings, therefore, of all times and styles, that we plead, and call upon those who have to deal with them, to put Protection in the place of Restoration, to stave off decay by daily care, to prop a perilous wall or mend a leaky roof by such means as are obviously meant for support or covering, and show no pretence of other art, and otherwise to resist all tampering with either the fabric or ornament of the building as it stands; if it has become inconvenient for its present use, to raise another building rather than alter or enlarge the old one;\* in fine to treat our ancient buildings as monuments of a bygone art, created by bygone manners, that modern art cannot meddle with without destroying.

Thus, and thus only, shall we escape the reproach of our learning being turned into a snare to us; thus, and thus only can we protect our ancient buildings, and hand them down instructive and venerable to those that come after us.

\* NOTE.—As the Committee find this point has been frequently misinterpreted, it decides to add the following note; October, 1912:

Where the population of a parish has increased and there are no signs of further increase if the Church has not sufficient accommodation, it must, obviously, be enlarged. On the other hand, where there is a steady increase of population, it is a thoroughly wasteful and objectionable policy to enlarge the Church. Many a Church has been enlarged out of all recognition and still been found inadequate, and a new one has had to be built as well.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF  
ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

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F. A. WHITE

CHARLES C. WINMILL

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W.C.

#### SECRETARY:

A. R. POWYS, 20, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.



THOSE of the Society's members who contemplate making contributions to any work of repair, will greatly strengthen the Society's position by making their gifts conditional upon the work being done in accordance with the Society's views.

Information on any case can be obtained from the Secretary, who will be pleased to forward any contributions members may desire to make through the Society, or to have information of contributions forwarded direct.

At the end of this issue will be found a perforated leaf which is inserted for the convenience of members who wish the Secretary to send a copy of this report to any of their friends.



## INTRODUCTION.

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**I**N spite of the demands made by the war, the membership of the Society and the support given to its aims have been loyally maintained during the past year. If this support has failed of its full effect it is due probably less to a lack of enthusiasm than to a want of explanation of the best mode of giving it expression.

The Committee wish to put forward three important ways in which members can do this.

In the first place it is desirable that all cases where harm is impending should be reported at once to the Committee, with full particulars and photographs where that is possible. Any paragraph from papers which suggest the possibility of harm being done, should be cut out and sent to the Secretary. The importance of immediately informing the Society is great, as so many cases only come before it when it is too late to influence the promoters.

Secondly, a sum of £50 has generously been given to the Secretary for propaganda work. With the Committee's approval he proposes to use this sum to defray the expenses of delivering lectures, which will be illustrated with lantern slides, in various centres. The initial cost of such lecturing is large, and the fund might well be increased to ensure to

## REPORT, 1919

the scheme a good chance of success. It is proposed that the lecturer should make use of local slides to show the proper and improper treatment of buildings, and to these he would add slides of more general interest.

Members can help in this work of propaganda by suggesting suitable centres for these lectures, where a sufficiently large audience would be assured to justify the cost involved.

Further, members are asked, either directly or through the Committee, to bring to the notice of the newly appointed Diocesan Advisory Committees cases which affect ancient Churches. It is hoped that they will not subscribe to any works of restoration, of repair or of addition even where war memorials are concerned, without first taking the advice of our Committee. This course of action will strike at the root of many a bad scheme.

The Committee meetings are held weekly at 5 p.m. at No. 20, Buckingham Street, and all members have the right to attend. In cases in which they are specially interested their advice may be of the greatest use. Two matters important to the Society are now before the public, *i.e.*, war memorials and the adaptation of old cottages to modern uses.

In regard to war memorials;—generally speaking, where they join old buildings they should not attract undue attention. It is better that they should take the form of some new work having no connection with the old. The Committee suggests, for instance, a Hall or buildings to be used in connection with recreation grounds. Likewise a seat built and roofed in permanent materials may be made a useful and pleasant addition.

It is perhaps beyond the scope of the Society to recommend that like the twelve stones set up on the banks of

## REPORT, 1919

the Jordan, they should evoke from successive generations the question "What mean ye by those stones?" A purely utilitarian building does not do this.

With regard to old cottages, beautiful because of their fine design, or on account of their old-fashioned construction, or simply that they are mellowed by time the case is somewhat different. Many of them are likely to be condemned as unfit for human habitation.

The Committee wishes it to be known that it is willing to give free advice to owners of such cottages, whether individuals or public bodies, as to the possibility of making them into healthy dwellings. Where a survey is necessary the Society will advise as to an architect, and endeavour whenever it is possible, to reduce expenses by organizing visits to several cottages lying in the same neighbourhood.

The Committee wishes to acknowledge publicly a most generous present of £175, to be used in furtherance of the work of the Society.



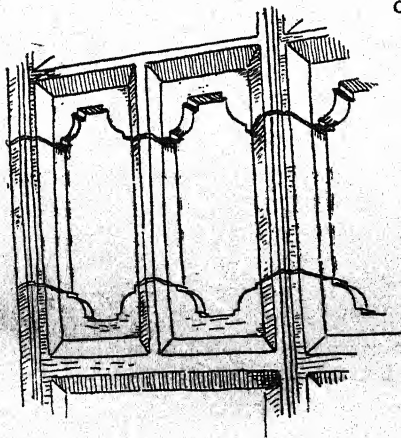


## NOTES ON CASES.

The following notes on a few selected cases give general indication of the work done since the issue of the last Annual Report. Should any member wish for further particulars of any of the cases described or mentioned in the Report, the Secretary will gladly supply them.

### *Beoley Church, Worcestershire.*

The Committee has promised to procure a report and give advice on the Sheldon Chapel in this Church at the request



of a member, who proposes to organise a local group which it is hoped will raise sufficient money to do whatever is needed to arrest decay.

The Chapel appears to have been built early in the seventeenth century, is about 24ft. by 20ft., and contains fine monuments of the Sheldon family. The

large east window has a most unusual form of cusping, if indeed it can be so described. "The place is in a sad state of decay owing to neglect and damp, and there seems no one who cares about it."

## REPORT, 1919

### *Well Old Hall, Bedale, Yorkshire.*

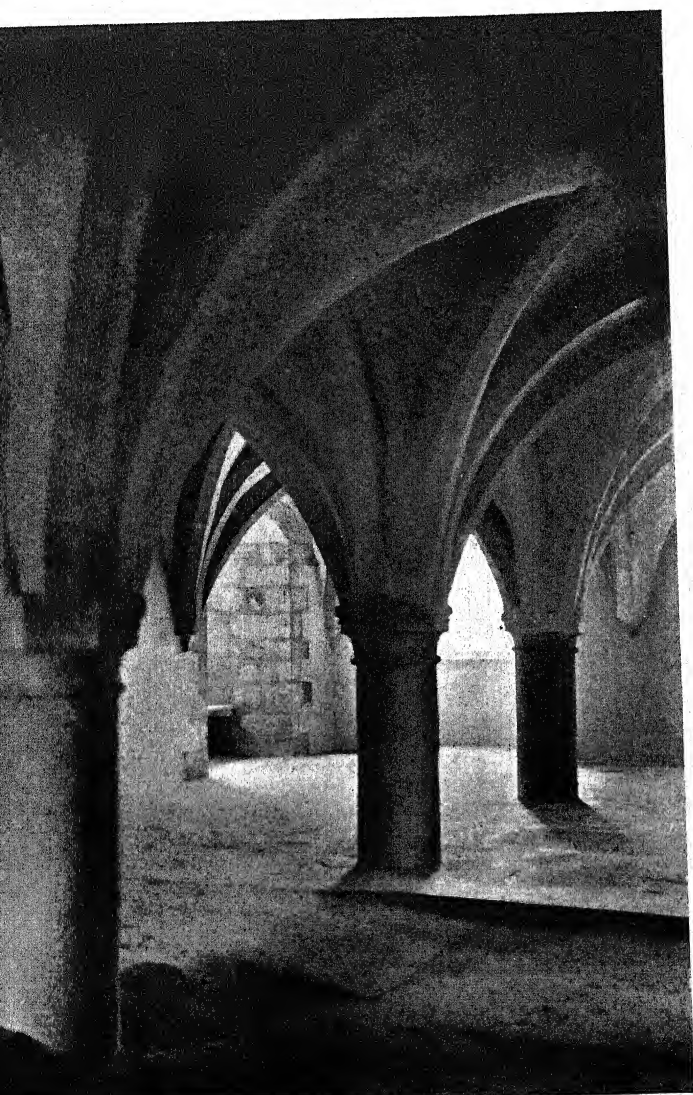
This house is the property of Lord Latymer, who entrusted the repair to his tenant Mrs. Grant.

During the year Mrs. Grant applied for advice as to the way in which to remove limewash from stone work of thirteenth century vaulting. The Committee replied that the limewash should be left on, for in the first place it was probably contemporary with the building or only a little subsequent, and in the second place to remove it would almost certainly mean damage to the surface of the stone work.

A similar answer would rightly be given in almost every case of the kind. Mrs. Grant has kindly permitted us to reproduce a photograph showing the vaulting—taken by Mr. Heugh. It resembles the Cellarium of Fountains Abbey, Bedale.

### *Blackfriars, Canterbury.*

Members are referred to last year's Report, p. 20, for illustrations and a description of this building. Nothing has been done since then. The owner, Mr. Powell, antique dealer of Palace Street, is still willing to sell. During his ownership parts of the roofs above the eaves have been stripped, a fake buttress has been partly built and other signs of rough building in cement mortar are evident which confuse the plan of the original structure. The building is a pitiable sight. On application the Secretary can provide further information.



courtesy of Mrs. Grant

BEDALE OLD HALL



By the courtesy of Mr. H. E. James

GREY FRIARS, CANTERBURY



*Grey Friars, Canterbury.*

This case is a happy contrast to the former. Grey Friars has fortunately been purchased by Captain F. E. James, who is well aware of its value. The Committee offered the new owner its advice which he welcomed. The Secretary met him on the spot and was told his proposals. The Committee recommended that no work should be done without the supervision of an experienced architect, a suggestion which was immediately approved by Captain James.

The principal works are those of repair and may be enumerated as follows. Pointing in lime mortar without interference with the previous brick repairs. The stopping of holes decayed in the stone with good weathering material. The stripping and rehangng of the roof tiles. The removal of a floor which has been inserted below the wall plate level. The removal of a deal staircase inserted when the building was a cottage. The erection of an internal oak staircase at the upstream end of the building. The exposure of the timbers of the truss rafter roof between which will be placed plaster or oak boarding. Finally, it is intended to repair the three long square-headed windows on the south side of the building. This last proceeding will need special care as it entails the removal of a large window inserted when the floor above-mentioned was added. Capt. James does not propose to restore the windows in the sense so much dreaded by the Society, he will not use new stone. The sill of the wide window appears to be formed of the stones missing from the jambs of these three windows. It is with these and with brick and tile that he proposes to reform the jambs of these windows. In this way the sensible methods of pre-

## REPORT, 1919

vious repair so much in evidence in our illustrations will be continued. It is hoped that photographs of the work after it is done may be published next year. Captain James is to be congratulated on his purchase.

### *Culworth Village Cross.*

In December, 1918, the advice of the Committee was asked with regard to the restoration of a village cross at Culworth, of which only the base remained. An Architect was asked to report to the Committee on the case, and arrangements were in progress for this when a letter was received by the Society saying that "the matter was a trivial one" and that there was no question of restoration, but that a design for a new shaft and cross to be placed on the old steps had been approved and would be carried out.

The attention of members is drawn to this case because it is this kind of "restoration" that the Society is pledged to combat.

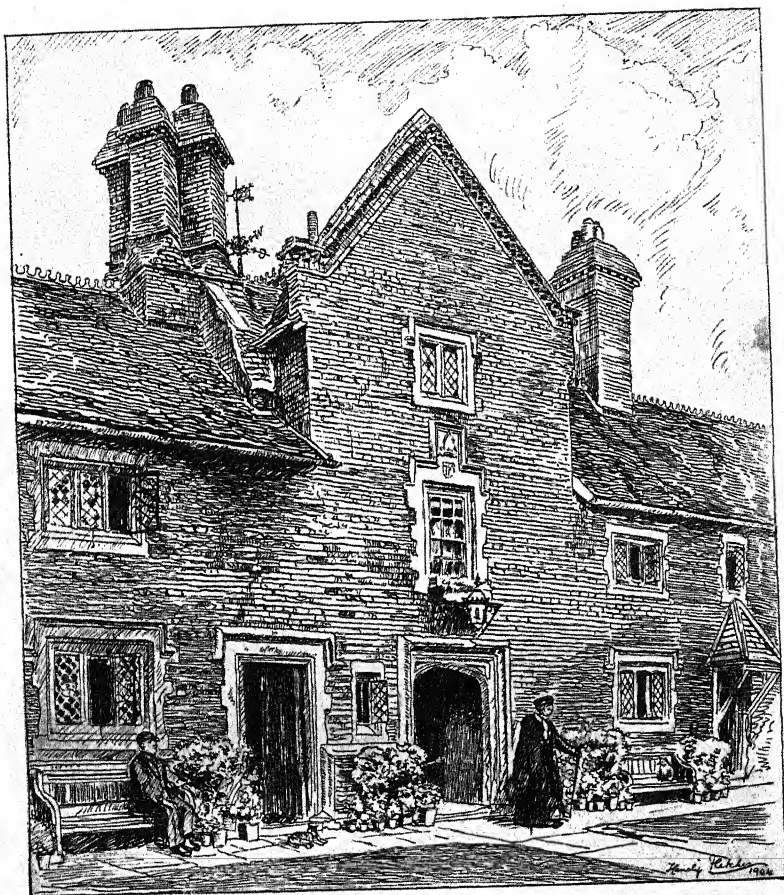
### *The Church of St. Cleodicus, Herefordshire.*

This Church is now being repaired and funds are still needed. Members are referred to last year's Report, page 21, for information.

### *Whitgift Hospital, Croydon.*

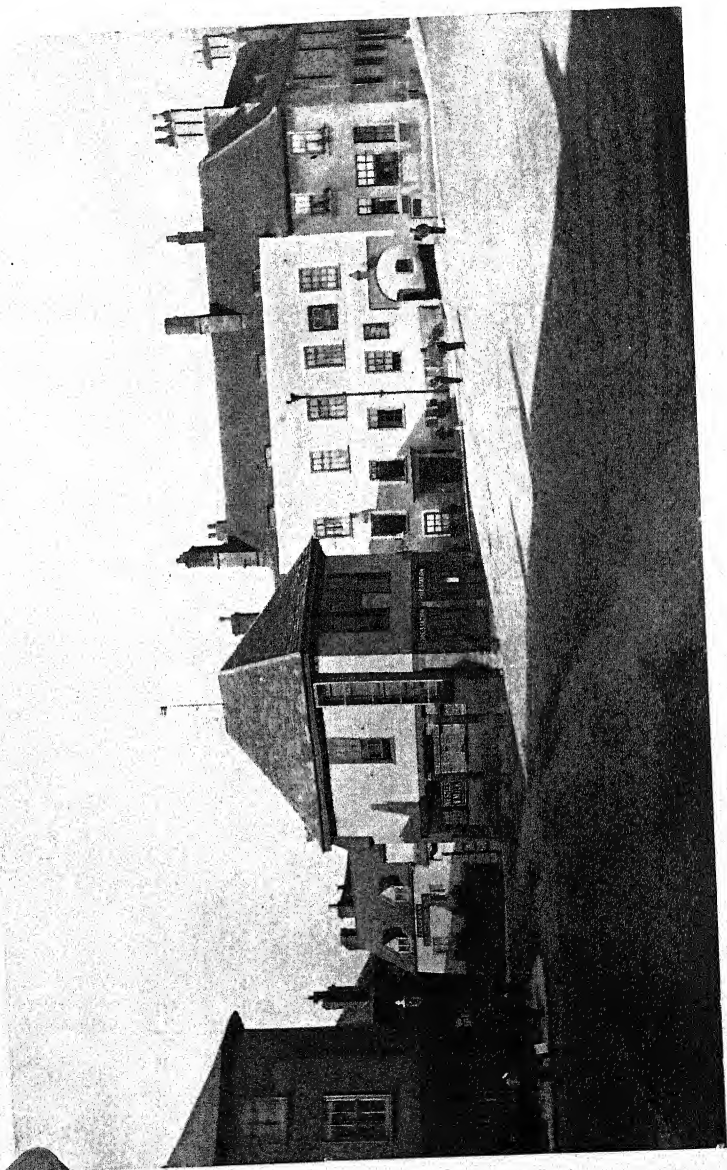
A scheme has again been approved by the Town Council of Croydon for widening their street at the narrow place near this building, a scheme which will lead to its partial destruction. The Committee has worked hard on its behalf.





From a drawing by Hanslip Fletcher

THE WHITGIFT HOSPITAL, CROYDON



By kind permission of Messrs. Taunt

FARINGTON TOWN HALL

## REPORT, 1919

making protest in the proper quarters and drawing the attention of Societies of kindred nature to the cases so that they may take similar action. It is hoped that by the time this report is printed the present danger may be averted.

The Editor of the *Architects' Journal* very kindly allows the Committee to use Mr. Fletcher's able drawing, which is reproduced opposite; it shows the interior of the Courtyard.

### *Faringdon Town Hall.*

This case was brought to the notice of the Society by a member in the neighbourhood.

A war memorial scheme involving the destruction of the building was contemplated and the Society added its support to that of the local people who opposed the scheme. Subsequently the Committee learned that the Town Hall is to be repaired and a suitable Memorial erected within the open colonnade at the street level.

The architect chosen by the Memorial Committee is a member of this Society and as such will submit his plan to our Committee for approval.

### *Gaddesby Church, near Leicester.*

During the year a Report drawn up at the direction of the Committee has been sent to the Vicar of Gaddesby Church detailing the repairs required there.

The Vicar has expressed his thanks for this report, and whilst stating that from lack of funds no repair can as yet

## REPORT, 1919

be undertaken, he assured the Committee that no work will be done without its approval so long as he is Vicar.

The Committee trusts that its members will subscribe to this work, through the Secretary.

### *Tolbooth, Glasgow.*

We are glad to be able to report that when a fresh proposal to demolish the Tolbooth came before the Glasgow City Council it was rejected by an absolute majority of 42 against 33, although 12 of those 33 were voting for the unsatisfactory compromise of pulling down and rebuilding elsewhere.

The Tolbooth was illustrated in our 1916 Annual Report, p. 26.

### *The Castle Gateway, Leicester.*

In July the Architect in charge of this building for the Leicester C.C., who is a member of the Society, wrote to suggest a consultation with a member of the Committee as to what should be done to prevent further decay.

The Committee considered and approved the Report made under these circumstances, and a copy was sent to the Leicester C.C. Architect, who wrote to say that he hoped to be able to get the work done in the manner suggested during this year.

The case is one of considerable difficulty as the stone is perishing rapidly, indeed it is doubted if it has any sound core left. Chemical treatment is to be tried and a certain amount of strengthening with brick work is to be done. If no chemical can be found to preserve this particular stone



REPORT, 1919

it appears that it would be best to let it crumble away; for repair either in plaster or new stone would merely turn the gateway into a piece of stage scenery.

*London, Adam Street, Adelphi, 4 and 5.*

This is a case which has points that show the extreme difficulty of the work before us.

The houses it was reported had been condemned and were to be pulled down. The Secretary wrote to the Agent for the property who was an Architect and received the excellent news that the report was false. So far so good. But, added the Agent, "It may not be known to your Committee that this house possesses no interesting relics of the past; with the exception of two ceilings it is plain and of uninteresting character." He had missed the virtue of the building which lies in the very fact that it was plain by intention of the Adam Brothers in order that decorative features placed elsewhere in the street should tell. It is the design of the street, not of the house, that the Committee considers important.

It is hoped that the house will survive to emphasise this for many years yet.

*London, St. Katherine Coleman.*

The Committee learnt that a poll taken in the parish of this Church resulted in a vote of

81 for the sale of the Church *less* furniture, etc., and the maintenance of the churchyard by using part proceeds of the sale of the Church and its site.

30 voted against its demolition or sale for any purpose.

## REPORT, 1919

The loss of the Church would be regretted by the Committee. It is not of exceptional design nor has it peculiar grace, but it has dignity and it definitely represents a period of sound building and principles worthy of respect. With the churchyard it is invaluable as an oasis of quiet in the noise of Fenchurch Street. The churchyard would lose much of the suggestion of rest and repose that it gives if the Church were to go and a commercial building to take its place.

In these circumstances the Committee decided to take a fresh poll after restating the case from its viewpoint. The following is a reprint of the voting card it issued :

### REPLY—

*I, the undersigned Parishioner of St. Katherine Coleman, vote—*

- (a) **For keeping the Church and Churchyard as it is;**
- (b) **For destroying the Church and selling the Churchyard.**

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

and as a result it got a vote, that reverses the former verdict of the parish.

93—votes for keeping Church and Churchyard.

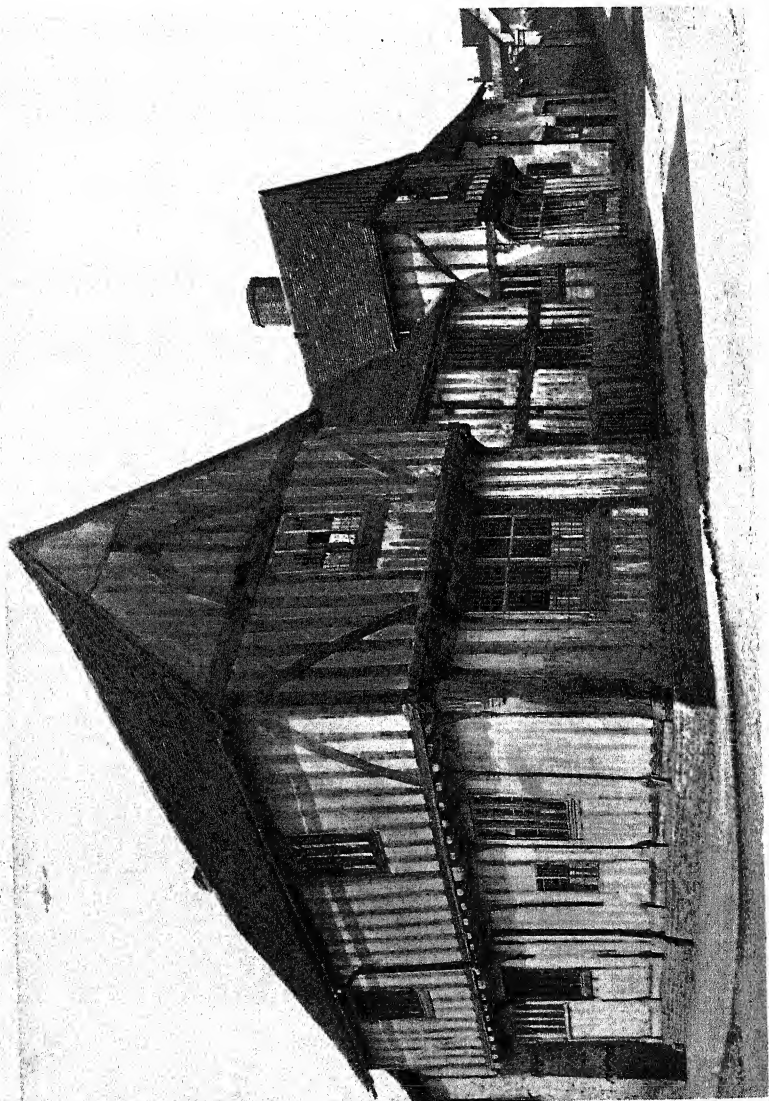
32—votes for destroying.

A majority of 61 for keeping the Church and Churchyard as it is.

Now in taking this vote the Committee first wants to make it clear that it realises that by leaving things as they







Charles F. Emery, Sudbury, Photographer

THE WOOL HALL, LAVENHAM, AFTER REPAIR IN 1913

## REPORT, 1919.

are the Church of England is put to the expense of keeping an unremunerative building which is no longer sufficiently needed in the city ; whilst the Church needs the money for use elsewhere, that in fact it has a good case for destruction.

On the other hand, under existing conditions, owners of property which is of value to the life of the public (in this particular case, an increasing value), are burdened with the obligation and expense of preservation and repair which should undoubtedly be borne by the nation as a whole, since the matter is one of public import and it is the public too which benefits.

Until this is recognised by the community it is the duty of the Society to do its best to enforce this point of view, and to protect for the sake of the nation, any building of value which comes within its ken even at the expense of the private individual.

The Committee intend to make as much use as possible of the result of the decisive vote they obtained.

### *London, King Charles' Statue, Charing Cross.*

A rumour that the pedestal of King Charles' statue is being repaired in new stone has been officially denied by H.M.O.W.

The length of time that work has been going on behind the screen now around the Statue no doubt gave rise to the report.

### *Cottages and Woolhall, Lavenham, Suffolk.*

In the Annual Report for 1914 is an account of the repair of the Woolhall at Lavenham. The lady who so generously

## REPORT, 1919

preserved the house then has placed the building at the disposal of the Railway Workers' Homes. We have now her permission to show an illustration of the repaired building.

The Cottages opposite the Woolhall were bought by Mr. Taylor of Gt. Barton at about the same time, and have thus escaped demolition. They are now again for sale, but the present owner requires an assurance that they will be treated in accordance with our principles.

The Committee is having a Report drawn up on them so that it may be able to give detailed information as to their adaptability to any would-be purchaser.

### *Norwich Cathedral, New Lady Chapel.*

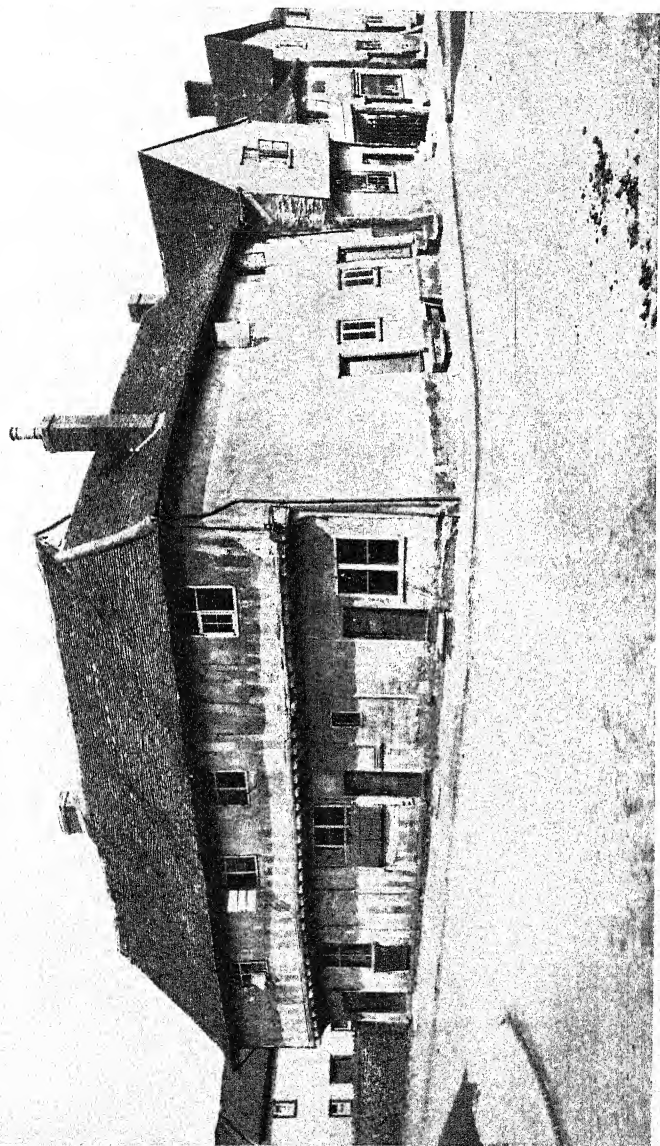
In spite of an unauthorised statement to the contrary the Society is still of opinion that a new Chapel attached to the East end of Norwich Cathedral would be a mistake on a grand scale.

It is only necessary to read the manifesto printed at the beginning of this Report to understand its reasons for this opinion.

### *Rottingdean Church.*

Alteration to the levels of the Sanctuary floor is contemplated in this Church, and there is a further proposal to expose the timbers of the chancel roof which are now hidden by a comparatively modern plaster ceiling.

The Architect employed is a member of the Society and under his direction several interesting features in the walls of the nave and chancel, in particular an early Norman window, have already been brought to light. In addition to these a number of moulded stones of twelfth and thir-



Charles F. Enew, Sudbury, Photographer

OLD HOUSES OPPOSITE THE WOOL HALL, LAVENHAM





## REPORT, 1919

teenth century have been recovered, together with a peculiarly interesting stone from a Norman corbel-table which had strayed from the Church during the nineteenth century restoration, when the Church was badly damaged—a restoration in which Sir Gilbert Scott was not wholly blameless. The Architect has discussed the present proposals fully with the Committee, and the conclusions thus reached have been laid by him before the Vestry.

That body has decided to act in accordance with these and the work will proceed immediately.

### *Sherborne Abbey, Restoration of the Lady Chapel.*

This building at the East end of Sherborne Abbey, which contains one badly damaged bay of the thirteenth century Lady Chapel of the Abbey has been used as a Master's residence since 1556.

There is a proposal to remove the floors put in then and restore the Lady Chapel, extending it about one more bay eastward.

The Committee has been unable to get definite information from the Architect who proposes these works, which it fears are distinctly opposed to the principles of the Society.

It fears that its influence will be insufficient to stop what it has reason to believe is a piece of restoration.

A report was carefully prepared by the Committee which advocated that all the existing pre-reformation work should be returned to the Church, so that everyone could see it, and showed how this could be done without touching the outside of the sixteenth century house. This report was laid before the Architect, who has as yet made no definite reply.

REPORT, 1919

*Sta. Sophia, Constantinople.*

There has been much talk about what is to happen to Sta. Sophia. The Committee does not take an active interest in its fate as regards an owner. If it did it would be inclined to recommend internationalisation rather than ownership by this or that nation, for this or that creed.

There is real danger, however, firstly from decay and secondly, if it changes hands, from restoration!

At present, under the control of the Turks, it runs no risk of the latter, though the first danger is real enough.

The Committee called the attention of the Societies likely to be interested, to these possibilities and addressed the following letter to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs:

*February 25th, 1919.*

TO THE RT. HON. THE EARL CURZON OF KEDLESTON,  
G.C.S.I., ETC.

Re STA. SOPHIA, CONSTANTINOPLE.

MY LORD,

My Committee has directed me to write to you on the subject of the above-named building. My Committee considers that your Lordship will feel the subject to be of such great importance that you will not find it an impertinence on our part to address you on the subject.

My Committee does not specially urge that the building should be returned to Christendom, but in that event it would ask the British Government to see that the structure be secured from the danger of collapse which Sir Thomas Jackson's report shows to be very possible; and secondly it would ask the British Government to prevent any damage by 'restoration,' renewal, or removal of any of the objects

REPORT, 1919

of art which the building contains, objects which are also of great historic value.

In the event of the building remaining in the hands of the present owners my Committee would ask your Lordship if it would be possible or even desirable to suggest to the Turkish Government that a building which is so much the centre of the history of the arts of Western civilisation might not be better repaired under the auspices of the best brains of that civilisation than by the representatives of one school of thought only.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,  
Your obedient servant,  
THACKERAY TURNER,  
*Chairman of Committee.*

to which it received the following reply :

FOREIGN OFFICE.  
*March 3rd, 1919.*

SIR,

I am directed by Earl Curzon of Kedleston to inform you that a copy of your letter of the 25th ultimo regarding the Mosque of St. Sophia at Constantinople has been forwarded to the Peace Delegation in Paris.

I am, Sir,  
Your most obedient humble servant,  
GERALD SPICER.

THACKERAY TURNER, ESQ.,  
Chairman of Committee,  
Society for Protection of Ancient Buildings,  
20, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C. 2.

and there at present the matter stands.

A Society for the Redemption of Sta. Sophia has come into existence. From an interview the Secretary had with a representative of that body very drastic restoration is evidently contemplated by some of its members, together

## REPORT, 1919

with the destruction of Turkish works of art. It is to be hoped that the Council of that Society appreciates the importance of protecting the works of art in the building as well as the structure itself and will realise that the one thing that must not be allowed is "Restoration."

### *The Moated Farm, Slade's Green, Crayford, Kent.*

This is an example of simple English building of the sixteenth century, standing in a square garden of about thirty-six yards, surrounded by a complete moat of earlier date walled on the side nearest the house and with grass banks opposite. The house is very dilapidated and a portion of the moat wall is in imminent danger of falling. The unexpected position of a building of this sort in the area of desolation which borders on the outskirts of the east-end of London renders it more valuable by contrast, but it makes it hard for the owner to turn the house to any profitable use. In these days of democracy public bodies rather than individuals should bear these expenses on behalf of the public, but both fight shy of anything that cannot be made a paying concern. The house is now used by the farm foreman. Short of buying it and giving it to the National Trust for places of historic interest and beauty the Committee sees no certain means of preserving this house. But a glance at the Building Fund will show this course to be beyond the powers of the Society.

### *Old Cottages, Sudbury, Suffolk.*

Reference is here made to the Introduction where an offer by the Committee is set forth with regard to cases like

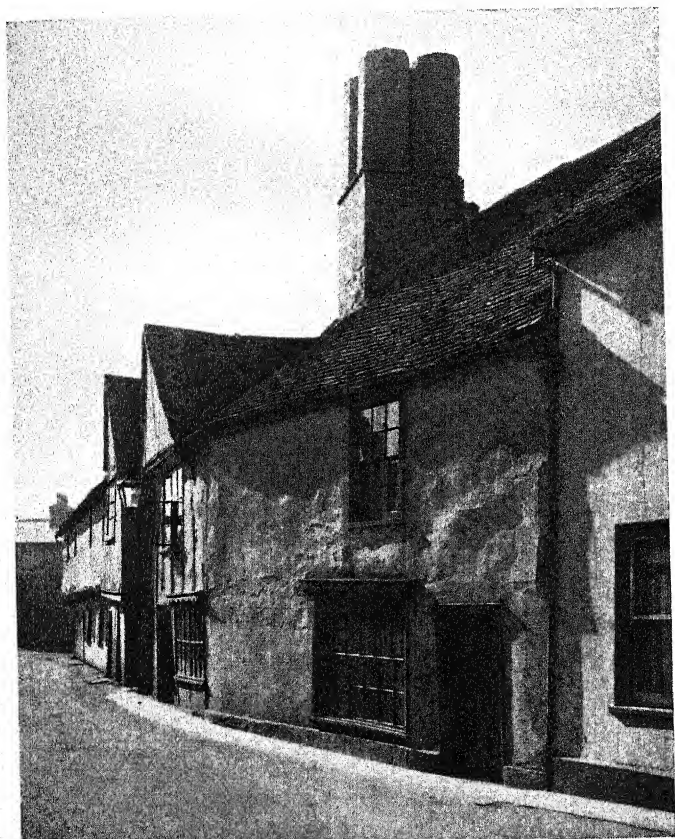


By kind permission of "Country Life"

THE OLD HOUSES IN PLAYLE'S YARD  
SUDBURY

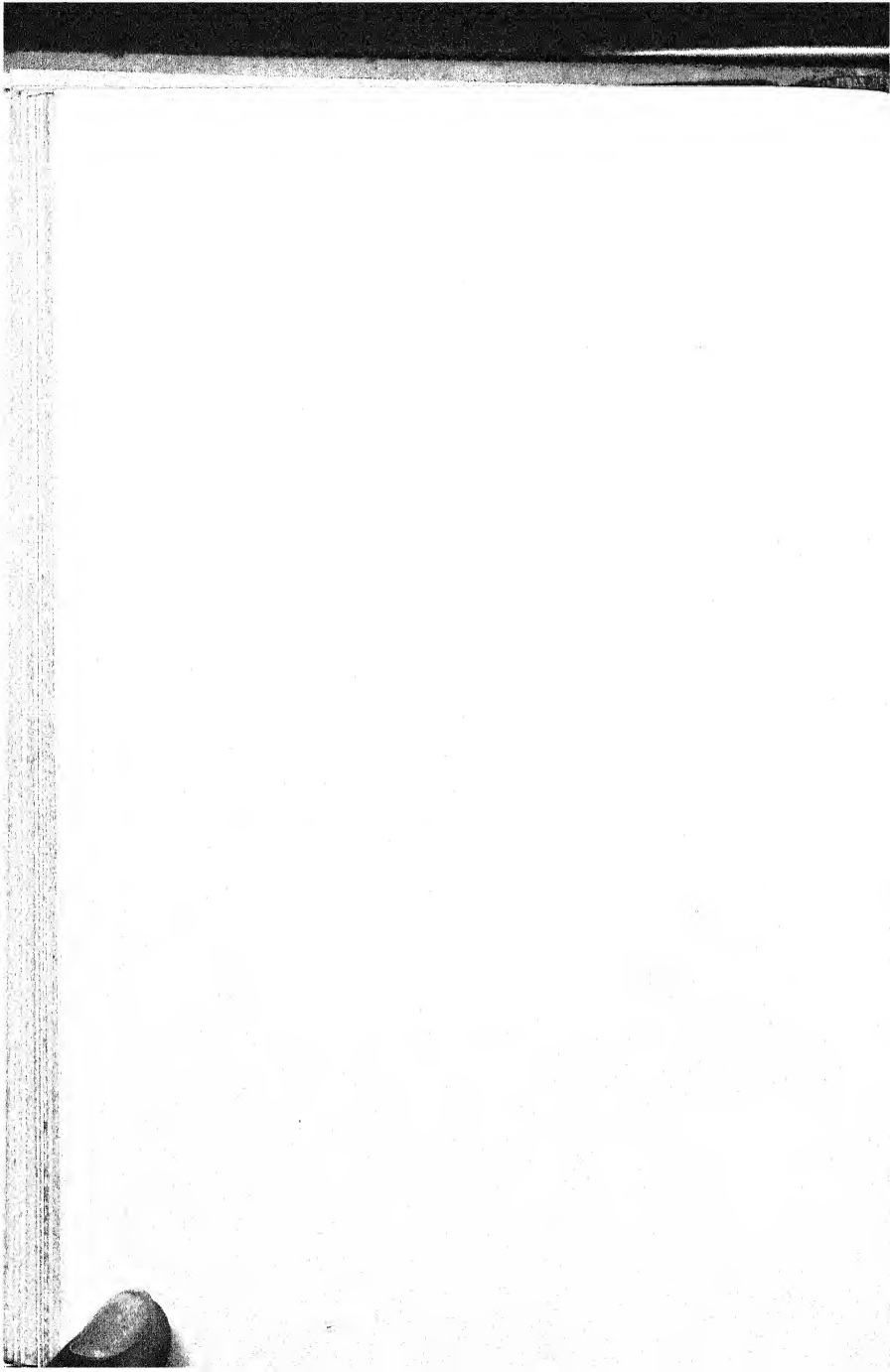






By kind permission of "Country Life"

IN CROSS STREET, SUDBURY



## REPORT, 1919

this: Cases of Cottages typical of English rural life during the 300 years that preceded the reign of Queen Victoria, which are now considered unfit for human occupation.

The Committee have offered to send a report on these Sudbury cottages to the Town Council showing that, without undue expense, cottages that would not be healthy for a whole family might be turned into excellent dwellings for a couple of people, etc. It would state in figures what healthy accommodation can be had and at what cost, so that no possible means of protecting these and like buildings will be left untried.

Although it seems so clear at first sight that to pull down houses, which are so expensive to build, is at the present time a folly, yet it is necessary to prove it by figures, and the Committee mean to do this where it can be done.

### *Tiverton Church, Devon.*

A member of the Committee reported that he had been called in to advise where a Morning Chapel could be best arranged in this fine Church. The main features of this Report, which was read to the Committee, were: That the east end of the north aisle was the most suitable part of the Church for the purpose. That to make it fit for use as a Chapel the bench pews should be removed, the floor paved with stone and an altar and altar rails put in. It was further suggested that the eighteenth century panelling, of which the pews were partly formed, could be re-used on the walls of the Chapel. It was proposed that the Chapel be lighted by candles and not by gas as at present, and finally that a screen be erected to divide it from the Church. The screen.

## REPORT, 1919

will not be fixed to the structure but will stand as an independent piece of Church furniture.

It is unfortunately a case where the latent beauty of the Church would seem to be permanently marred by bad memorial windows, with which the Vicar and Churchwardens hesitate to interfere.

The Report was approved by the Committee and it was arranged that the Architect should submit his designs to the Committee for its judgment before making the final drawings.

### *Todwick, near Sheffield.*

The struggle to protect buildings from the various sorts of dangers to which they are subject, often arouses against the Committee antagonistic expressions of opinion.

A letter such as the one we reprint here, is therefore all the more welcome.

Letter from Rev. A. THOMAS, Todwick Rectory, Sheffield.

*March 11th, 1919.*

DEAR SIR,

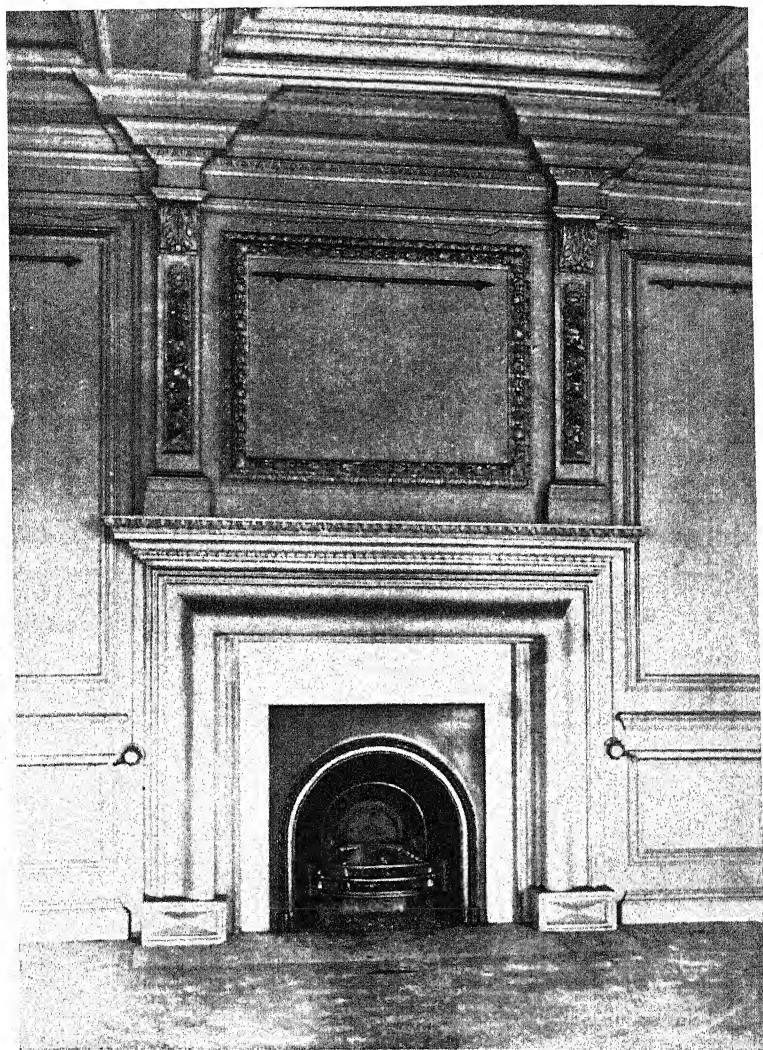
We benefited by some timely advice which the Committee of your Society gave us in 1904, with regard to the repairs that were about to be carried out in the Church here.

We are now proposing to erect a Lych Gate as a war memorial and should be glad if your Committee would put us in the way of securing expert advice on the matter. We want the Lych Gate to be good and in keeping with the Church. As there will have to be a cartway to the Churchyard and the existing entrance adapted, we want a capable Architect to come to us. Could you arrange for one to do so?

Yours faithfully,

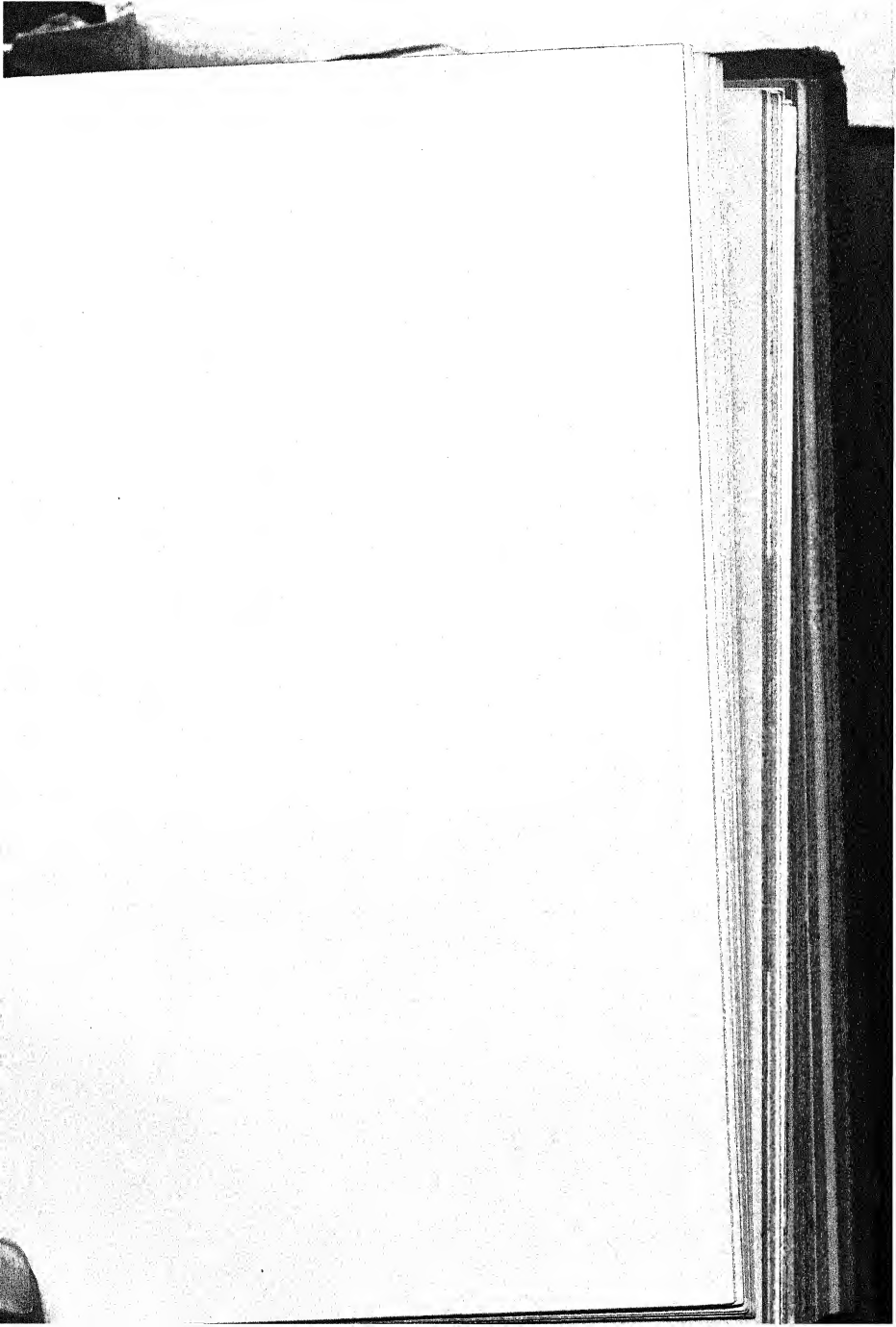
A. THOMAS.





A FIRE-PLACE WHEATLEY HALL, DONCASTER







THE STAIRCASE, WHEATLEY HALL, DONCASTER

*Wheatley Hall.*

Wheatley Hall is a fine house containing beautiful fittings, from among which we illustrate the staircase and the drawing-room fire place.

During the war the house has been used by the War Office. We are unable to say what is to become of it now. At the present time the size of the house and its position near Doncaster has in part destroyed the attraction as a place of residence, which it must once undoubtedly have possessed.

The Society had hoped that the Doncaster Town Council would have secured it, in connection with the Town Planning scheme, for use as a library and institute.

In these days of greater leisure among workers, it might well serve such a purpose—one which must eventually be fulfilled.

*Walesby Church, Lincs.*

In the Report of 1915 an appeal was made to members for subscriptions for the repair of this desolate Church.

The Committee is glad to learn from the Vicar that two or three years ago he made the building safe and repaired it thoroughly, but made no attempt to restore it. He says, "The roofing was repaired, gutters and downpipes renewed; the great rent in the North wall repaired and the whole building pointed." He adds, "I feel convinced that the main cause of its ruin was the neglect of the gutters and downpipes."

## REPORT, 1919

The Vicar is probably right in this. It is the defective means of carrying away rain water that causes so much decay in buildings, if not properly looked after.

Without further inspection the Committee is unable to say if these works of repair are in accordance with the principles of the Society, and it cannot help regretting that it was not informed at the time that the works were in progress.

From the description however, given by the Vicar, it appears that he has had the work well done.

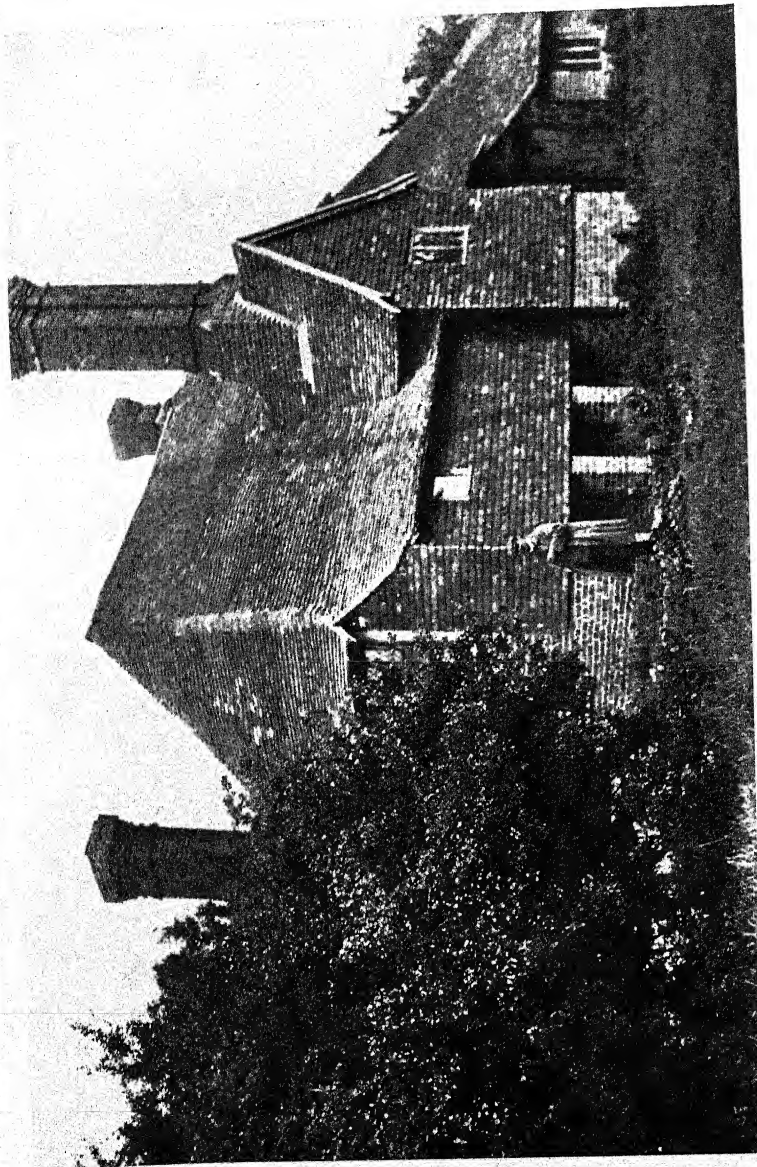
The Committee has given much time to the case since 1909; had obtained reports on the Church and endeavoured to raise money for its repair.

It was indeed instrumental in protecting it from complete destruction when it was proposed that its stones should be used for building a new church.

### *Westenhanger, Kite Manor, Kent.*

This house was repaired under supervision of a member of the Society for Mr. H. H. Edmondson. It had been falling into disrepair, and was then bought as a money investment by the present owner.

The Committee wish to point out that there are several houses which may be saved in this way, but that unless right methods of repair are employed the value of an old building is reduced, not only from an artistic, but from a commercial point of view.

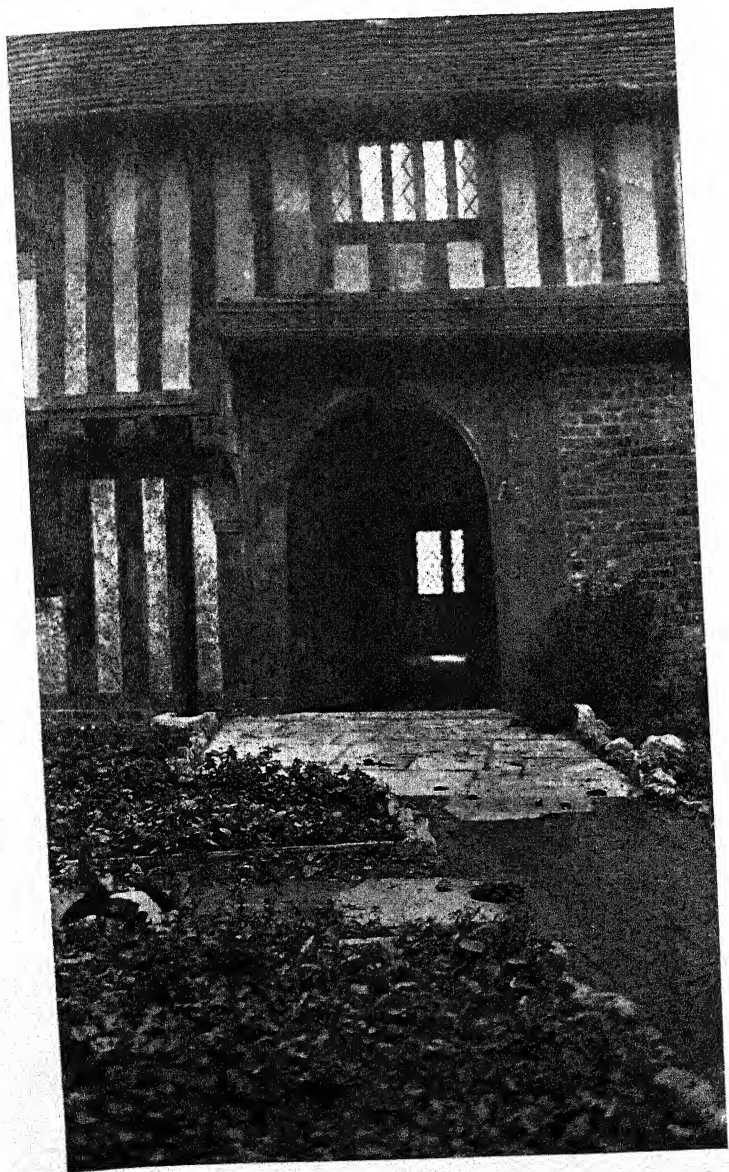


By the courtesy of Mr. H. H. Edmondson

KITE MANOR







By the courtesy of Mr. H. H. Edmondson

KITE MANOR



# LIST OF BUILDINGS WHICH HAVE COME BEFORE THE SOCIETY SINCE JUNE 1st, 1918.

Alfriston Village Cross.	Deerehurst, St. Odda's Chapel.
Amiens Cathedral.	Dover, St. Mary's Church.
Ashbourne, Grammar School,	Dronfield Church, Derby.
Derby.	Dunnottar Castle, Kincardine.
Basingstoke Church.	East Dereham, Norfolk.
Bedale Well, Old Hall.	Farington, Town Hall.
Beoley Church, Sheldon	Gaddesby Church, Leicester.
Chapel, Worcester.	Glasgow, Tolbooth.
Belton Church, Rugby.	Glasgow, Tron Church.
Brampton Church, Hunting-	Gorleston Church, Suffolk.
don.	Grasmere Church, Westmor-
Brandon Bridge, Suffolk.	land.
Brentford, Boston House.	Grimsby, St. James' Church,
Buxhall Church, Suffolk.	Lincs.
Canterbury, Blackfriars and	Hadleigh Old House, Suffolk.
Greyfriars, Kent.	Halesowen Church, Worcs.
Cerne Abbas Church, Dorset.	Hartlepool, St. Hilda's Church.
Chertsey Abbey, Surrey.	Herne Hill, Sittingbourne.
Christchurch, Hants.	High Beckington Church,
Clodock Church, Hereford-	Devon.
shire.	Holne Church, Devon.
Croydon, Whitgift Hospital.	Houghton, Conquest-House,
Croydon, Wrencote House.	Amphill.
Culworth Village Cross.	Hullavrington, Bradfield
Cuxden Abbey, Crucifix.	College, Beds.
Dartford Church, Kent.	Ince, Manor House, Cheshire.

Kenilworth Abbey.  
 Lavenham Cottages and  
 Woolhall.  
 Little Wittenham, Church  
 Monuments.  
 Littleton Church, Middlesex.  
 Llangollen Plas Newydd, Old  
 House.  
 London, St. Bartholomew,  
 Smithfield.  
 London, St. Katherine, Cole-  
 man.  
 London, St. Mary's, Alderman-  
 bury.  
 London, St. Olave's, South-  
 wark, S.E.  
 London, Nos. 4 and 5, Adam St.  
 London, No. 70, Hyde Vale,  
 Greenwich, S.E.  
 London, King Charles' Statue.  
 London, Sir John Soane's  
 Monument.  
 London, Sloan Monument,  
 Chelsea.  
 Long Wittenham Church.  
 Minchinhampton Old Cottage.  
 Norwich Cathedral, Norfolk.  
 Norwich, Blackfriars Estate.  
 Preston Capes Church.  
 Quainton Church.  
 Rackheath Church, Norfolk.  
 Rame Head Chapel, Devon.  
 Ranton Vicarage Farm, Staff.  
 Rillington Church, Yorks.

Rosedale Abbey.  
 Rottingdean Church, Sussex.  
 St. Albans, Old Houses.  
 St. Clement's, Cornish Cross,  
 Cornwall.  
 Sta. Sophia, Constantinople.  
 Selby Abbey.  
 Sherborne Abbey, Lady  
 Chapel, Dorset.  
 Slades Green, Moated Farm.  
 Somerby Church, Oakham.  
 Stamford, St. Paul's Church.  
 Sudbury, Old Cottages.  
 Symington Church, Kilmarnock.  
 Thornford Church, War  
 Memorial, Dorset.  
 Tiverton Church, Devon.  
 Todwick Church, Yorks.  
 Trumpington Church, Cambs.  
 Walesby Church, Lincs.  
 Westhorpe Church, Suffolk.  
 Wheatley Hall, Doncaster.  
 Whissendine Church, Rutland.  
 Whitby Abbey, Yorks.  
 Whixley Church, Yorks.  
 Wiggshall, St. Mary, Norfolk.  
 Willersey Church, Gloucester-  
 shire.  
 Wilne Church, Derby.  
 Winchester Cathedral, War  
 Memorial, Hants.  
 Winchester College.  
 Windermere Church, West-  
 morland.

Windsor, Old Houses.  
Winthorpe Church, Lincs.  
Witchford Church, Cambs.  
Wolfhamcote Church, St.  
Peter, Warwick.  
Wolverhampton, Old Deanery.

Worcester, The Commandery.  
Worksop Priory, Notts.  
Writtle Church, Essex.  
Yateley Church.  
Yarm Town Hall.  
Yeovil Inns in Middle Street.

## REPORT OF GENERAL MEETING.

THE forty-second Annual Meeting of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings was held on Tuesday, the 17th June, 1919, at 4.30 p.m. at Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.

There was a fairly large attendance of members and their friends. The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Ferrers, F.S.A. (in the Chair) in opening the Meeting particularly called the attention of the members to page 11 of the Society's Annual Report, and reminded members of their duties, one of the principal being that information, full and concise, should be immediately furnished to the Society when it became known to any of them that repairs, alterations, or demolition were likely to overtake any old building, he added that at the present time these dangers particularly threatened old cottages. He urged upon the members to procure, if possible, photographs and plans of any such building, with details as to the name and address of the owner, or other person in authority, in order that the Committee might have all the facts when considering what action should be taken to protect a building. He desired the members to bear in mind that if a building was to be saved from the spoilers' hands when undergoing repair, or alteration, information should be procured before the scheme had materialised, so that their committee might have an opportunity to lead the promoters to think on the right lines at once and not find itself faced with a fixed scheme which even the best reasons presented with the nicest tact could not persuade the promoter to modify.



PAPER BY PROFESSOR S. D. ADSHEAD, F.R.I.B.A.

His Lordship also wished to express his thanks for two anonymous generous gifts which had recently been received, £50 and £175. He pointed out that they were the largest single sums the Society had ever received.

It was suggested, he said, to use some of this money in taking photographs to be used for lantern slides. He was sure that many people would attend lantern lectures. That there they would learn the beautiful qualities of Buildings in their neighbourhood, whether of a monumental scale or as shown in the old cottages of the countryside, and by this means would become interested in the objects of the Society. The Society, he continued, was a poor one, but in proportion to the work accomplished its expenses were extremely low.

In introducing Professor S. D. Adshead, his Lordship said that he was pleased to say that the professor was not a member of the Society, inasmuch as he would not be accused of wishing to save old cottages purely on account of their picturesqueness, as a matter of fact he (the Professor) in common with all of them, was very keen that all old cottages should be made thoroughly sanitary, sound and habitable, but he could not be suspected of wanting to sacrifice the people to the cottages they lived in.

ADDRESS BY PROFESSOR S. D. ADSHEAD.

MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

When your Secretary invited me to prepare a short paper for this meeting, it occurred to me that I could not choose a better subject than that which was so rightly eminent at the moment, the question of the preservation or the

## GENERAL MEETING

destruction of the English village. I am pleased, my Lord, that you have introduced me in the manner you have done as one not—I do not like to say not a member of this Society—but as one who comes here with no biased opinion in favour of cottages simply on account of their outside curves, but I think, my Lord, that you will see when I have read my paper, that I can support the views of the Society and can supplement them with a few arguments which may have the effect of strengthening the opinion of both of us.

## OLD VILLAGES AND VILLAGE RECONSTRUCTION.

He who can carelessly destroy the works of those who have long since ceased to toil is surely lacking in a sense of reverence and respect. Perhaps nothing in the world is so reminiscent of the toils and pleasures of those who have passed away as the village, for it connects the past with the present in a peculiar way. It is in the village that we see the works of our forefathers still being carried on.

We have all experienced the joy of entering a remote village after a long walk through open country. We have probably noted from a distance standing out in the landscape amidst a group of trees, a church tower and some cottage roofs. If it is during work hours that we enter the village we shall find it deserted, for then the inhabitants are toiling in the fields. We may perhaps see a couple of wagons standing in front of the wayside inn, perhaps a group of children, one or two old women, and perhaps an old man. But what attracts us most is not the figures, but their setting and the background, the village itself is a wonder world of simple things. There is nothing superficial about its solid walls, its ivy-clad chimneys, its box edgings and its lilac

PAPER BY PROFESSOR S. D. ADSHEAD, F.R.I.B.A.

bushes, and there is much that is intensely human in its rose-scented porches, its white-painted window frames, or in the scarlet geranium, as it peeps from behind the neat window bars.

The inhabitants of agricultural villages are all craftsmen, and craftsmen who express themselves by simple and direct means.

Or, we may have come on a village after sunset, when the bleating of a stray sheep, the hoot of an owl, or the bark of a dog only serves to emphasise the quietness of the scene. How welcome is the tiny light! How white in the starlight is the whitewashed gable! What a wonderful feeling of shelter is conveyed to us as we look up at the solid roofs, outlined with picturesque irregularity against a star-lit sky.

Such then is the remote agricultural village, always sleepy, always restful, whether passed either by night or by day, and whether it be in Devonshire, Surrey or Yorkshire this same description will apply. True there is a difference in the means of expression; one locality is rough-cast, in another brickwork, in another stone, but always there is a feeling of contentment and of security.

Contrast with this the picture of a modern working-class suburb—the village of a modern industrial community—of the type that typifies British progress in house building during the last century. It is a village of terraces, oblivious to any natural conditions of site, cut to lengths, standardised and having no connection whatever with things sentimental, natural, human or spiritual. Not content with solid walls and simple square windows, like their ancestors, the occupants of these modern cubicles must needs aspire to windows that are usually decorated with carved columns, or perhaps there will be a brick bay. There is probably a hunch-

## GENERAL MEETING

back half timbered gable, and a sham timbered porch to the door. The garden, a five-foot strip of soot stained turf, or more often gravel, asphalte or bare clay, is protected by a wall of crimson brick, adamant in its defence, in appearance being even somewhat terrible. Its cast-iron railing is let into a splayed stone coping that is cut with an accuracy in keeping with the machine made methods that pervade everything around. A peep through the Brussels lace curtains reveals a drawing-room, carpeted with a cheap imitation Axminster carpet, whose hot brown colour contrasts horribly with raw reds and sickly creams. In the window is a stamped copper vase on a bamboo stand, and opposite a treacle-coloured sideboard, with mirror behind and bracketed alcoves supporting German-made vases, plates and pots. The fire-place with its dream in tiles, the plush covered couch, the piano, whatnot, and the *Encyclopædia Britannica* complete, with sundry side tables, a modish assembly of modern art. Everywhere are hindrances to existence, everywhere is a confusion of useless goods.

These are striking contrasts, but contrasts that we continually see, and it is necessary in introducing my subject, to put them as vividly as I can before you that you may be all the better prepared to appreciate the problem of combining villages, old and new.

As a matter of fact there are few old villages but contain something that is quite new and entirely out of keeping with what is old; almost every old village is marred with a piece of vandalism—a vandalism that has nothing to recommend it but its close connection with things that typify the spirit of so called progress and the character of the age. Thus we may see in an old village, appearing in all the best views, a smart pub, a pair of speculative builder's cottages,

with bye-law heightrooms, a head and shoulders taller than their humble neighbours with whom they will have nothing to do. Or may be there is a little chapel with all the features of a cathedral simplified, distorted and characatured, or perhaps a school designed apparently for the purpose of being ventilated, or worse still, a jubilee clocktower. Only in the most remote districts are there to be found villages that are unspoiled. I know of several perfect villages, but I know of many that would be so but for one or two flaws. Some of you may know Rovenden and other of the eighty dens in Kent, or you may know Milton Abbas in Dorset, described so vividly by Thomas Hardy, or you may know Turville in Buckinghamshire, Dalwood in Devonshire, or Meonstoke in Hampshire, examples of perfect villages of which there are a thousand others scattered up and down England. I know of one village that is perfect except that the local surveyor has converted the village green into a shrubbery to commemorate the Jubilee of Queen Victoria, and it is recorded in a suitable manner that this has been done at the expense of the Squire. Such tragedies are however fortunately few and relics of a recent past.

And now I would like to say a word about the much talked of depression that is overtaking village life. The real cause of this lies in the fact that we are living in an age of rural transition. The old habits and customs of people whose inherent interests are intimately attached to the soil are fast giving way to entirely new interests introduced from the town.

In the remote English village the habits and customs of the people have an unbroken tradition from Saxon times. The organisation of such villages is based on the deeply rooted manorial system which according to the late Sir



## GENERAL MEETING

Laurence Gomme is a development of the tribal system common to all aboriginal races, and to Seeböhm to the Villa system of social organisation, established in this country by the Romans.

To whatever cause we must attribute our manorial system, however, the fact remains, that its age is over a thousand years, and as almost all the conditions of rural existence even to-day are traceable to the manorial village of Saxon times it would perhaps not be out of place briefly to describe a Saxon village of, say, the eighth or ninth century.

A typical village of this period consisted of a "Tun" or "ham," which was presided over by a "thane," or lord, and subject to him were the "geneats" or tenantry in their different degrees of freedom. These consisted of the gebur, or villaine and the cottiers, amongst whom were the shepherds, swineherds, oxherds, goatherds, bee-keepers, etc. There were also the slaves of the Thane, who attended to his domestic affairs, and who had no freedom at all.

The "tun" in its earliest presentment was surrounded by a raised mound, topped with quickset hedge and with ditch outside. Inside the hedge lay the farm houses, with the barns and cattle stalls, and in the centre the sacred tree; the village or tun moot. Outside the mound lay the home pastures and folds. At a later period, as villages crowded together and monopolised much of the wild waste land, they would be organised for joint defence, and the mound would disappear. The Manor House with its separate demesne, or home farm, the church and the priest's house, would be the most important features in the village. Let us now consider more closely the social connection between its different tenants and their occupations as they fulfilled them from year to year and day to day.



As already stated the village would be made up of a manor farm, the demesne; probably consisting of about five hundred acres. Clustering close by or straggling along an unkempt lane would be the farm houses of the villaines, the few acres of the cottiers, the meadows and the open fields. There might be six or ten villaines (these are average numbers) each of whom would hold about thirty acres in the arable land. These acres would not be in one piece, but would consist of separate acres and half acre strips, scattered all over the arable land, and inherited from father to son. In this area would also be a few strips amounting in each case to, say, five acres, held by each cottier. The arable land was cultivated on the three yearssystem. Then there was the Lammas land, which was set aside for hay, and which was common after the hay harvest had been carried in on Lammas day. Away outside would be the woods, wastes and common land—common to all, but marked off roughly as being included in the manor or "tun," whilst the villaine rendered hay service to his lord. Practically the whole time of the cottier would be in service under the villaine.

Village disputes would be settled in the Moot Hall of the Manor, or, in the earliest times, under the village tree. At the Moot would be arranged the village agricultural programme for the year, and there would be selected the villaines who, as the deputies of the village, proceeded to such villages or tuns as had hundred moots, or to the halls of the shires. But in describing the Saxon village it would be an omission if mention were not made of the cow common, and the poultry run, in many cases the elementary village green. Lastly, there was the church. The priest in early times was one of the best educated of the freemen; he was him-

## GENERAL MEETING

self a farmer and assisted at all village functions. He was a dependent of the Lord of the Manor and his church was owned by my Lord, and as well as being used for religious services it is said to have been used for folk plays and all sorts of social gatherings.

Such was the Saxon village. It was a community with firmly fixed hereditary rights. All had acquired their position through village ancestry, and the admission of strangers was only allowed after serious deliberation in the village moot, and no one was allowed to depart without the communal consent.

This brief account of the Saxon village may be useful in showing us how full of interest was village life in these Saxon times. Each villager was sure of his lot, he had his own house, his own garden and his own agricultural strip. He had free access to open land, where he could gather wood, fish, or, with certain restrictions, hunt game. He had also his Holy Days, and days when the whole of the village would meet at the adjoining market town or fair. He had his political interests also, for if not always participating in the management of the village he had at any rate a seat in the gallery and was in intimate relation with all that was going on.

With this picture before us it is not difficult to understand why it is that rural life in the remote English village of to-day is depressing. The reason is that whilst those interests, both social and political, which were so strongly pronounced in the Saxon village of ancient times, are still the basic interests of rural life by the rapid changes that have overcome every aspect of existence during last century (and which changes have been more marked in the town than in the country) these elemental interests of rural existence

so deeply rooted as to be still the major supports, are being undermined, twisted out of shape and completely broken away.

This is a process which has been going on with increasing rapidity since the latter end of last century. But many of these old Saxon methods and features of village existence quite common in the villages of the early half of last century are still as vital to-day as ever they were, and it is for us to see that in the period of transition many of them are re-discovered and re-established. Groups of small holdings should be established in close connection with common lands, there should still be cow commons, goose greens and poultry runs for the cottagers who have only a bit of garden ground.

There is a very strong tendency in modern life and thought to revert to a national system of town decentralisation and the establishment and building up of a number of independent nuclei. During last century interest was centred on increasing the size of towns; to-day interest in towns seems to be entirely devoted to schemes for their diminution.

We have learned much during the war, we have seen the folly of crushing the individual and reducing life to a cast iron organisation. In our building operations to-day we have practically no bye-laws, the old nine foot ceiling in the country, and the fire-resisting party parapet wall are to mar the country and to memorialise our stupidity no more.

What then is to be the solution of a problem that is now confronting the local authorities and their officials all over the land? The problem of how to add fifty cottages to a village at present containing a hundred, or how to add six

## GENERAL MEETING

to where to-day there are twenty. These are problems with which we are being met on every hand.

For my part where I have fifty new cottages to add I shall choose a site in close connection with but not forming part of the old village, this, to my mind, is sacred having escaped the depredations of last century, it is yet an unapproachable example for the future and must be preserved. Every cottage in rural England that is fifty years old and more is a priceless national possession, to be carefully restored and kept, and just as is every such cottage, so is every such village, and it would be a vandalism of the worst kind to attempt to improve and increase the size of our old villages by systems of adding isolated blocks intruding here, and defacing an old picture there. No, our policy should be to create new villages entirely separate, but in close connection with old villages if you like. There was once talk of old cottages being insanitary, unsuited to modern existence and needing pulling down. That sort of modern existence has, I am pleased to see, been found unsuited to continued existence itself, and there is everywhere a tendency to revert to the more interesting conditions of the former.

Finally, I would like to enforce this one point; in the English towns as we find them to-day, and the English villages taking them all together, what is there worth preserving? Take Manchester for instance, how much of Manchester is worth preserving? Take an old village, any one I have mentioned, it is on these old villages that the future of English society, at any rate in rural districts, must be modelled. The suburbs of Manchester are not worth having, they will be pulled down in the next twenty years, they are ugly and uninteresting. The more we realise this the more we shall appreciate old villages. We are only just

beginning to appreciate these old villages, and I hope that we are just beginning to cease to pull them down. Just now is a most critical period in the development of England; within the next six months it will be decided whether these rural cottages are going to be done away with. I do hope that if I can do anything in this direction it will tend to the preservation of the most beautiful of our English villages. It is a matter of building new villages, apart from the existing villages. Just as Brighton and Hastings are not extensions or enlargements of the old fishing villages, so let the modern villages be built, adjacent to, but not in extension of the present old villages. Just as these old fishing villages have no connection with the new fashionable Brighton or the new fashionable Hastings, so let the new English villages be built so as not to spoil or interfere with the old villages.

A very hearty vote of thanks to Professor Adshead for his very able and interesting lecture was proposed by Mr. Edward Warren and was seconded by Miss Morris.

In proposing the vote of thanks Mr. Warren said that the questions which the Professor had dealt with so fully, that of the provision of new cottages, which is necessarily so much in the air at the moment, and that of the preservation of the old ones, were of vital importance just now, because there is a tide of enthusiasm for re-housing and re-constructing the life of the country, to provide, in the first place—and very naturally so—for the soldiers and their families, and also for re-constructing the rural life of the country on the lines of health and hope for the future. He did not consider that the conditions which the working class of this country had been obliged to accept were the conditions that the people of a rich country like this should be called upon to accept. During the war he had seen cottages



## GENERAL MEETING

and villages in France, Belgium and Mesopotamia which were little more than heaps of stones; village after village despoiled by the enemy till there was not a wall left standing. But we in England had not suffered at the hand of the enemy, the despoilation of our English villages had been the work of the modern builder and repairer. He called to mind a speech made some twenty-five years ago by Mr. William Morris, when addressing a group of young architects, in which Mr. Morris said that at one time any village could boast of a decent little chap who knew something of building, who could put up a decent little home for a decent little man to live in, but now it takes a highly skilled architect to draw up plans and arrange the technicalities. This is all wrong, it should not require the work of a highly instructed person; it is perfectly absurd that a cottage can only be erected now with the good will of the surveyor and various other bodies, with plans, etc., which a village builder is bound to follow.

He agreed that some old cottages were undoubtedly insanitary, but in most cases, with a little care and judgment, it is quite possible to put them into good condition and to make them perfectly habitable.

The ground round a cottage is apt to rise in course of time, thus making the building appear very low, but this ground can easily be removed from around the building. He maintained that he did not see the necessity for the rooms in cottages to be of the stipulated height as laid down by certain bye-laws. He knew villages where there was hardly a cottage with a ceiling higher than 7ft., and the people were all quite healthy; he had himself occupied a house the ground floor rooms of which were all less than 7ft. 6in. in height. He contended that the people in cottages did not



want high ceilings, it meant more coal to warm their rooms. The great point, however, was that the windows should be near the ceiling, thus ensuring perfect ventilation of the rooms.

Mr. Warren suggested that to save old cottages from demolition the Society should have a representative in each county who could bring to bear the question of saving old cottages and old buildings; who would report all matters of interest to the Society; further, that the Society should be recognised as a final authority to deal with the question of the preservation of old buildings. It would of course be better if a Government Department were formed with the power of appointing someone to deal with this question; he was quite sure that such a department would be certain of receiving every assistance from the Society.

After Prince Frederick Duleep Singh had proposed a vote of thanks to Lord Ferrers for his kindness in taking the chair the meeting adjourned.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.  
GENERAL FUND, 1918.

Dr.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance on 31st December, 1917; as shown in last Report ...	36	8	7			
Receipts during the year 1918; viz:				By Payments during year 1918; viz:		
Subscriptions and Donations ...	345	8	1	Salaries—Secretary and Assistant ...	168	18 4
Sale of Reports, etc. ...	16	1		Rent of Office ...	25	0 0
Interest on Deposits and War Bonds ...	8	16	7	Office Expenditure, including telephone, stamps and stationery, Secretary's travel, light, cleaning, insurance, auditing, and sundries ...	28	15 1
				Printing ...	43	5 0
				Members' Travel ...	7	11 9
				Subscription to Eastbury Manor Survey Fund ...	1	1 0
				Income Tax ...	1	5 0
					275	11 2
				By Cash at Office on 31st December, 1918 ...	2	8 8
				" Cash at the London Joint City and Midland Bank on 31st December, 1918 ...	118	4 6
					115	13 2
					£391	4 4

Compiled from the various original documents and other information supplied by the Society and the Bank—calculated and balanced—certified as correct.  
May, 1919.

WILLIAM SIMMONS, Auditor.

# THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

Dr.

BUILDING FUND, 1918.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance on 31st December, 1917, as shown in last Report	64	3	6	By Contribution to fund for repair of Orston Church, Notts	3	3	0
„ Donation in 1918	1	1	0	„ Contribution to fund for repair of High Bickington Church, Devon	2	2	0
				„ Cash at the London Joint City and Midland Bank on 31st December, 1918	59	19	6
	£65 4 6				£65 4 6		

Compiled from original documents—calculated and balanced—certified as correct.

WILLIAM SIMMONS, Auditor.

May, 1919.

# THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

Dr.

BOOK FUND, 1918.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance on 31st December, 1917, as shown by the Bank pass book ...	24	4	10	By purchase of National War Loan ...	100	0	0
" Transfer from Morris Fund ...	75	15	2				
	£100	0	0		£100	0	0

## MORRIS (DEPOSIT ACCOUNT) FUND, 1918.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance of Deposits on 31st December, 1917, as shown in the last Report	179	12	11	By Transfer to Book Fund ...	75	15	2
" Transfer of balance of General-Fund				" Purchase of National War Bonds ...	150	0	0
Deposit-account, opened in 1917, as shown in the last Report	150	0	0	" Balance on Deposit at the London Joint City and Midland Bank on 31st December, 1918 ...	105	8	11
" Interest, added to deposit ...	1	11	2				
	£331	4	1		£331	4	1

Compiled from original documents—calculated and balanced—certified as correct.

WILLIAM SIMMONS, Auditor.

May, 1919.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF  
ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION. £1 is. or 10s. 6d. Due  
1st January.

Subscriptions to be sent to the Secretary, A. R. Powys, 20,  
Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C. 2.

Post Office Orders should be made payable at the General  
Post Office. Cheques should be crossed "London City and  
Midland Bank."

Bankers:—London City and Midland Bank, Limited, 449,  
Strand, W.C. 2.

\* These form the Committee.

Acland, Alfred D., *Digswell House, Welwyn, Herts.*

Adeney, Cuthbert, M.D.

Alessandri, Professor Angelo, *St. Marco, Venice.*

Allchin, Lady, 51, *South Street, Mayfair, W. 1.*

Allison, Sir R. A., *Scaleby Hall, Carlisle.*

Anderson, Dr. H. K., F.R.S., *Master of Gonville and Caius  
College, Cambridge.*

Anderson, Miss Sara, 46, *Warwick Gardens, Kensington, W. 14.*

Armstrong, Rev. N. Green, 20, *Springfield Rd., St. Leonard's-  
on-Sea.*

- Arnold, Mrs. Hugh, 85, *Bedford Gardens*, W. 8.  
 Ash, W. H., J.P., 51, *Hamilton Terrace*, N.W. 8.  
 Ashbee, C. R., F.R.I.B.A., *Magpie and Stump House*, 37, *Cheyne Walk*, Chelsea, S.W. 3.  
 Bacon, Sir Hickman, Bart., F.S.A., *Queen Anne's Mansions*, S.W. 1.  
 Baker, James, F.R.G.S., *Sewelle Villa*, Coldney Road, Clifton.  
 \*Baker, Oliver, *The Dower House*, Stratford-on-Avon.  
 Balfour, Miss, 4, *Carlton Gardens*, S.W. 1.  
 Bankart, Geo. P., 48, *Rathbone Place*, Oxford Street, W. 1.  
 Baring, Hon. Mrs. Guy, *Biddesden House*, Andover.  
 Barlow, J. R., *Greenthorne*, Edgworth, near Bolton.  
 Barlow, Sir Thomas, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., 10, *Wimpole St.*, W. 1.  
 Barnsley, A. Ernest, *Sapperton*, near Cirencester.  
 Barnsley, Sidney H., *Sapperton*, near Cirencester.  
 Barrett, Mrs. S. L., *Telport*, Beccles, Suffolk.  
 Barrow, Walter, *Lawn House*, Edgbaston, Birmingham.  
 Barrow, Mrs. Walter, *Lawn House*, Edgbaston, Birmingham.  
 Bateman, Charles E., F.R.I.B.A., 18, *Bennett's Hill*, Birmingham.  
 Batsford, Harry, 94, *High Holborn*, W.C. 1.  
 Bayley, Arthur, F.R. Hist. S., *St. Margaret's*, Imperial Road, Great Malvern.  
 Beaumont, Somerset, *Shere*, Guildford.  
 Beddington, Miss Beatrice, *The White Cottage*, Winchelsea, Sussex.  
 Beddington, Miss Maud, *Ballader's Plat*, Winchelsea, Sussex.  
 Beeton, Henry R., 9, *Maresfield Gardens*, N.W. 3.  
 Bell, Charles F., F.S.A., *Ashmolean Museum*, Oxford.  
 Bell, Edward, F.S.A., *The Mount*, Hampstead, N.W. 3.  
 Bell, Sir Hugh, Bart., F.S.A., *Rounton Grange*, Northallerton.  
 \*Benson, A. C., C.V.O., *Master of Magdalene College*, Cambridge.  
 Benson, W. A. S., *Windleshaw*, Withyham, Sussex.  
 Bewlay, Ernest C., F.R.I.B.A., 83, *Colmore Row*, Birmingham.



- Bird, W. Hobart, *The Gate House, Coventry.*
- Birkbeck, Geoffrey, *Stoke Holy Cross, Norwich.*
- Bishop, E. B., Chairman of the Archæological Committee of the London Natural History Society, *Lindfield, Marshall Road, Godalming.*
- Bishop, Rev. Thomas, *Shipton Hall, Much Wenlock, Salop.*
- Bliss, W. H., *Easton-on-the-Hill, Stamford.*
- \*Blow, Detmar J., F.R.I.B.A., *The Lodge, Grosvenor House, Upper Grosvenor Street, W. 1.*
- Blunt, Reginald, 12, *Carlyle Mansions, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W. 3.*
- Blunt, Wilfred Scawen, *Newbuildings Place, Southwater, Sussex.*
- Boni, Commendatore Giacomo, *Direzione Generale della Antichità e Belle Arti, Roma. (Hon. Mem.)*
- Borrow, F. K., 62, *London Wall, E.C. 2, and West End, Chiddingfold, Surrey.*
- \*Bowden, Ernest E.
- Brabrook, Sir Edward, C.B., F.S.A., *Langham House, Wallington, Surrey.*
- Brandt, R. E., 15, *Lennox Gardens, S.W. 1.*
- Britten, James, 41, *Boston Road, Brentford.*
- Brocklebank, Ralph, *Haughton Hall, Tarporley.*
- Bromley, James, *The Homestead, Junction Lane, Lathom, near Ormskirk.*
- Brough, Edwin, *St. Helen's Lodge, Hastings.*
- Brown, Wm. Anthony, 11, *Sydney Place, Onslow Square, S.W. 7.*
- Browne, The Right Rev. Bishop G. F., 2, *Camden House Road, Kensington, W. 8.*
- Bruce, Miss F. M., *St. Hilda's East, 3, Old Nichol Street, Bethnal Green, E. 2.*
- \*Bryce, The Rt. Hon. Viscount, O.M., 3, *Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1, and Hindleap, Forest Row, Sussex.*
- Burden, Miss E., *Boldrewood, Red Hill, Surrey.*
- Burne-Jones, Lady, *Rottingdean, Sussex.*

Burne-Jones, Sir Philip, Bart., 41, *Egerton Terrace, S.W.* 3.  
 Busch-Michell, Arthur P., *Huish House, Langport, Somerset.*  
 Busk, Sir Edward Henry, 11, *Sussex Place, Regent's Park,*  
*N.W.* 1.  
 Cadbury, George, *Bournville, Birmingham.*  
 Cadbury, William A., *King's-Norton, Birmingham.*  
 Caine, Sir Hall, *Greba Castle, Isle of Man.*  
 Carlandi, Onorato, *Rome.* (Hon. Mem.)  
 Carpenter, W., *Heathfield, 143, Palmerston Rd., Bowes Pk., N.22.*  
 Carlisle, Rosalind, Countess of, *Boothby, Brampton, Cumberland.*  
 Cave, Sir Charles D., Bart., *Sidbury Manor, Sidmouth.*  
 Cave, Walter, F.R.I.B.A., 21, *Sackville Street, W.* 1.  
 Cawthorn, G. P., *Hatchers, Pirbright, Surrey.*  
 Cawthorn, Miss, *Hatchers, Pirbright, Surrey.*  
 Chamberlain, Major T. ff., *Oldmead, Freshwater, Isle of Wight.*  
 Chance, Sir William, Bart., J.P., *Leigh Manor, Cuckfield, Sussex.*  
 Chandler, Benjamin, *Hathaway House, South Littleton, Evesham.*  
 Chetwynd, Miss Mary, *South Leverton Priory, Notts.*  
 Cholmeley, Hugh C. Fairfax, *Mill Hill, Brandsby, Easingwold.*  
 Clark, John Bright, *Street, Somerset.*  
 Clark, Roger, *Street, Somerset.*  
 Clarke, Somers, F.S.A., c/o Col. C. Somers Clarke, 8, *Ship*  
*Street, Brighton.*  
 Close, Miss Engla.  
 Clutton-Brock, A., *Farncombe Lodge, Godalming.*  
 \*Cockerell, Sydney C., *Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, and*  
 3, *Shaftesbury Road, Cambridge.*  
 Cohen, Miss  
 Colville, H. Ker, *Bellaport, Market Drayton, Salop.*  
 \*Colvin, Sir Sidney, D.Litt., 35, *Palace Gardens Terrace, W.* 8.  
 Cooper, Miss Violet, 39, *Holland Street, Kensington, W.* 8.  
 Cooper, T. Paul, *Betsom's Hill, Westerham, Kent.*

- Coote, Stanley V., 109, *Sloane Street, S.W. 1.*
- Cowlishaw, W. H., 6, *Great James Street, W.C. 1.*
- Cox, G. Percy, *Stone House, Markway, Godalming.*
- Crabbe, J. Sandison, *Stonehurst, Gravelly Hill North, Birmingham.*
- Cranage, Rev. D. H. S., Litt.D., F.S.A., 8, *Park Terr., Cambridge.*
- Crane, Lionel F.
- \*Crawford and Balcarres, The Right Hon. the Earl of, F.S.A.,  
7, *Audley Square, W. 1.*
- Cripps, Mrs. Wilfred, *Cripps Meads, Cirencester.*
- Crisp, Fred. A., F.S.A., *The Manor House, Godalming.*
- Crossley, Mrs., *Burton Pynsent House, Currey Rivel, Taunton.*
- Crossley, Fred H., 19, *Shavington Avenue, Hoole, Chester.*
- Crossley, Mrs. F. H., 19, *Shavington Avenue, Chester.*
- Crum, Miss Edith, *Longworth Manor, Faringdon, Berks.*
- Cullum, G. Milner Gibson, F.S.A., *Hardwick House, Bury St. Edmunds.*
- Currie, John, *Wanlock Bank, Giffnock, N.B.*
- Curzon of Kedleston, The Rt. Hon. The Earl, G.C.S.I.,  
G.C.I.E., P.C., F.R.S., M.A., D.C.L., J.P., D.L., 1, *Carlton House Terrace, S.W. 1.*
- Cuthbert, Mrs., *Hillside, Groombridge, Kent.*
- Czarnikow, H., *Barnwell Castle, Oundle, Northamptonshire.*
- D'Abernon, The Lady, *Esher Place, Esher, Surrey.*
- Dakers, W. Sydnie, Licentiate R.I.B.A.
- Darnley, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of, *Cobham Hall, Cobham, Kent.*
- Darwin, Sir Francis, D.Sc., F.R.S., *Brookthorpe, Gloucester.*
- Darwin, Mrs. Leonard, 12, *Egerton Place, S.W. 3.*
- Darwin, Miss, *Traverston, West Road, Cambridge.*
- Davies, Rev. Gerald S., *Master of Charterhouse, The Charterhouse, E.C. 1.*
- Davies, W. R., *Kingsclear, Camberley, Surrey.*

- Davis, Louis, *Ewelme Cottage, Pinner, Middlesex.*
- De Morgan, Mrs. William, 127, *Church Street, Chelsea, S.W.* 3.
- Dewick, Alfred, *Madison, Durham Road, Bromley, Kent.*
- Dewick, Joseph, 59, *Clarendon Road, Lewisham, S.E.* 13.
- Dick, Major W. F., 138, *Marine Parade, Brighton.*
- Dixon, A. S., F.R.I.B.A., 297, *Broad Street, Birmingham.*
- Dodgson, Campbell, 22, *Montagu Square, W.* 1.
- Donaldson, A. B., *Woodhay, Lyndhurst, New Forest.*
- Donaldson, Miss M. E. M., 5, *Chepstow Rise, Croydon.*
- Dowling, A. E. P. Raymond, *Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, W.* 1.
- Du Cane, Mrs. Charles H. C., 8, *Beaufort Gardens, S.W.* 3.
- Duckworth, Miss, 9, *Hyde Park Gate, S.W.* 7.
- Duleep Singh, H. H. Prince Frederick, M.V.O., F.S.A., *Blö Norton Hall, Thetford, Norfolk.*
- Eckersley, Mrs., 8, *Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W.* 1.
- Edmondson, H. H., 64, *Fishergate, Preston, Lancs.*
- Edwards, Ralph, *Tredington Rectory, Shipston-on-Stour.*
- Eeles, F. C., *Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, and 43, Grosvenor Road, S.W.* 1.
- Ellis, Herbert M.
- Evans, Rev. George Eyre, *Ty Tringad, Aberystwyth.*
- \*Evans, Richardson, *The Keir, Wimbledon Common, S.W.* 19.
- Fairbairns, Mrs. Arnold, *Saxonhurst, Northwood, Middlesex.*
- Farquhar, Miss Helen, *Park Place, Wickham, Hants, and 6, Downshire Hill, Hampstead, N.W.* 3.
- Favarger, Henri, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., 2, *Balfour Place, W.* 1.
- Fawcett, Mrs., 2, *Gower Street, W.C.* 1.
- \*Ferrers, The Right Hon. the Earl, F.S.A., 35, *Victoria Road, Kensington, W.* 8. (Hon. Sec.)
- ffytche, Miss A. M., *The Old House, Clavering, Newport, Essex.*
- Finn, John.
- \*Firth, Cecil M., *Knowle, Ashburton, Devon.*
- Firth, H. Mallaby, *Knowle, Ashburton, Devon.*

Fletcher, Mrs. F. W., *Windsmill, Enfield.*

\*Fletcher, Hanslip, 22, *Causton Road, Highgate, N. 6.*

Fletcher, H. M., 52, *Campden Hill Square, W. 8.*

Flower, Mrs. Wickham, 50, *Egerton Crescent, S.W. 3.*

Forbes, S. Russell, Ph.D., 74A, *Via Della Croce, Rome.*

Forster, E. M., *King's College, Cambridge.*

Forster, Miss, *West Hackhurst, Abinger, Dorking.*

\*Forsyth, W. A., F.R.I.B.A., 309, *Oxford Street, W. 1.*

Frith, Miss M. F., 10, *Pelham Crescent, S.W. 7.*

Frith, Walter, 106, *Drayton Gardens, S. Kensington, S.W. 10.*

Fry, Lewis G., *Stonycroft, Limpsfield, Surrey.*

Garde, Rev. C. L., *Skenfrith Vicarage, Monmouth.*

Garrett, Miss, 2, *Gower Street, W.C. 1.*

Gaskin, Arthur J., *Olton, Warwickshire.*

Gere, C. M., *Painswick, Gloucestershire.*

Gill, L. MacDonald, 1, *Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4.*

\*Gimson, Ernest, *Daneway House, Sapperton, near Cirencester.*

Gimson, Miss Margaret, 4, *Belmont Villas, Leicester.*

Gimson, Sydney A., 20, *Glebe Street, Leicester.*

Glasspool, H., J.P., *Grantham, Westwood Road, Southampton.*

Glendenning, S. E., *Thorpe Hamlet Cottage, Norwich.*

Goff, Colonel R., *Wick Studio, Holland Road, Hove, Sussex.*

Goodhart, A. M., *Eton College, Windsor.*

Gosling, G. Bruce, *Kiln Field, Puttenham, Guildford, and  
Oxford & Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.*

Gonse, Louis, *Directeur de la Gazette des Beaux Arts. (Hon.  
Mem.)*

Graham, Norman C., J.P., *Rockwoods, Brook, near Godalming.*

Grant, S. Maudson, *Seafield, Riseholme Road, Lincoln.*

Grant, Mrs., 42, *Palace Court, W. 2; and Well Hall, Bedale,  
Yorks.*

\*Grant, T. F. W., M.C., A.R.I.B.A., 11, *Buckingham St., Adelphi,  
W.C. 2.*

Gray, Mrs., *Stiffkey Old Hall, Wells, Norfolk.*

- Gray, Melville, *Bowerswell, Perth.*
- Green, J. Frederick, 32, *Upper Mall, Hammersmith, W. 6.*
- Greenhalgh, J. Stobart, 7, *Turner's Wood, N.W. 4.*
- Greenly, Edward, 15, *Madeira Road, Clevedon, Somerset.*
- Gresley, Sir Robert, Bart., *Drakelow, Burton-upon-Trent.*
- Griffith, G. R., Licentiate R.I.B.A., 2, *Post Office Lane, Denbigh.*
- Griffith, F. Ll., 11, *Norham Gardens, Oxford.*
- Griggs, F. L., *Dover's House, Chipping Campden, Glos.*
- \*Grosvenor, Hon. Richard C., 2, *Harcourt Buildings, Temple,*  
*E.C. 4. (Hon. Sec.)*
- Hale, Chas. K. T., "*Ingleside*," *Wesley Road, Cinderford, Glos.*
- Hale, W. Matthew, *Claverton, Stoke Bishop, near Bristol.*
- Hallé, Charles E., 27, *Oakley Street, S.W. 3.*
- Hardy, Thomas, O.M., Litt.D., J.P., *Max Gate, Dorchester.*
- Hargreaves, H. R.
- Harper, Mrs. Forrest, *The Manor House, Pilton, Somerset.*
- Harrild, Fred., M.A.
- Haynes, E. S. P., 38, *St. John's Wood Park, N.W. 8.*
- Heal, Ambrose, *Little Bekkons, Westfield Road, Beaconsfield.*
- Healy, F. H., 53, *Queen's Road, Manningham, Bradford, Yorks.*
- Healing, Samuel Holland, *Lloyds Bank Chambers, Cheltenham.*
- Heath, W. H., *Berwyn, Whitefields Road, Solehull, Warwick.*
- Heaton, Noel, 72, *Abbey Road, St. John's Wood, N.W. 8.*
- Henton, George M., *Charnwood House, Victoria Rd., Leicester.*
- Herbert, Lady Victoria, 5, *Stratford Place, W. 1.*
- \*Herringham, Lady, 40, *Wimpole Street, W. 1.*
- \*Heseltine, J. P., 196, *Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.*
- Hill, Arthur G., D.Lit., F.S.A., 84, *Adelaide Road, N.W. 3.*
- Hinds, Mrs. Frank, *Lynton House, Worthing.*
- Hinds, R. Allsebrooke, F.R.I.B.A., 8, *Duke Street, W.C. 2.*
- Hodson, Laurence W., *Bradbourne Hall, Ashbourne, Derbyshire.*
- Hole, Miss Constance, *Hole Cottage, Exbourne R.S.O., N.Devon.*
- Holiday, Henry, *Oak Tree Hse., Branch Hill, Hampstead, N.W. 3.*
- \*Holliday, James R., 101, *Harborne Rd., Edgbaston, Birmingham.*



- Holman, H. Wilson, F.S.A., 4, *Lloyd's Avenue, E.C. 3.*
- Hood, P. H., 53, *Twyford Avenue, Acton, W. 3.*
- Holder, P. Morley, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., 5, *Arlington Street, S.W. 1.*
- Hornby, C. H. St. John, *Shelley House, Chelsea Embankment, S.W. 3.*
- Horner, Leonard, *Wayside, Warlingham, Surrey.*
- Horseman, W. G., Licentiate R.I.B.A., 27, *Sackville Street, W. 1., and 71, West Ridge Road, Southampton.*
- Horta, Monsieur Victor, *Directeur de l'Académie Royale des Beaux Arts, Bruxelles.*
- Hudson, Edward, F.S.A., "Country Life" Offices, 20, *Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.*
- Hudson, Rev. J. Clare, *Thornton Vicarage, Horncastle.*
- Hughes, Harold, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.A., *Yr Aelwyd, Bangor, N. Wales.*
- Hughes, Lady, *Shelsley Grange, Worcester.*
- Humberston, Miss Winifred, *The Oval, New Walk, Leicester.*
- Hutton, Ven. W. H., Archdeacon of Northampton, *The Vineyard, Peterborough.*
- Ibberson, Herbert G., F.R.I.B.A., 9, *Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. 2.*
- Irvine, A. Lester, *Charterhouse, Godalming.*
- \*Jack, George, 24, *Station Road, Church End, Finchley, N. 3.*
- \*Jeffery, George, F.S.A., *Curator of Ancient Monuments, Cyprus.*
- Jenkins, Mrs., 3, *Cornwall Gardens, S.W. 7.*
- \*Jewson, Norman, B.A., *Sapperton, near Cirencester.*
- Johnston, Lawrence, *Hidcote Manor, Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire.*
- Johnston, Philip M., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., 75, *Kingsmead Road, Tulse Hill, S.W. 2.*
- Jones, Mrs. C. L. Wynne, *Penmaenucha, Dolgelley, Merioneth.*
- Jones, Miss E. E. Constance, *Meldon House, Weston-Super-Mare.*
- Jones, E. Peter, *Greenbank, Chester.*

- Jones, Henry Arthur, 6, *Arkwright Road, Hampstead, N.W. 3.*  
 Keeling, S. H., *Parkfield, Kenilworth.*  
 \*Kenrick, Rt. Hon. William, *The Grove, Harborne, Birmingham.*  
 Kerner-Greenwood, J. H., *St. Anne's House, King's Lynn.*  
 Keyte, J. R., A.R.I.B.A., 34, *Woodstock Road, Moseley.*  
*Birmingham.*  
 Kindermann, C. H., 5, *Arlington Street, S.W. 1.*  
 King, Mrs. Wilson, 19, *Highfield Road, Edgbaston.*  
 Lainé, J. M., 3, *Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. 2.*  
 Laing, H. G. Malcolm, Licentiate R.I.B.A., 9, *Old Square,*  
*Lincoln's Inn, W.C. 2.*  
 Lamb, Mrs., *Borden Wood, Liphook.*  
 Lamplugh, N. E., *The Old Court House, Hampton Court.*  
 Lankester, Sir E. Ray, K.C.B., *Savile Club, 107, Piccadilly,*  
*W. 1.*  
 Lankester, Miss Nina, 5, *Upper Wimpole Street, W. 1.*  
 Lascelles-Southwell, W., *Bridgmouth, Salop.*  
 Latham, Morton, *Hollow Dene, Frensham, Farnham.*  
 Law, Ernest, F.S.A., *The Pavilion, Hampton Court Palace.*  
 Legge, Thomas M., M.D., *Home Office, Whitehall, S.W. 1.*  
 Leggett, Mrs., *Hall's Croft, Stratford-on-Avon.*  
 \*Lethaby, Professor W. R., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., 111, *Inverness*  
*Terrace, W. 2.*  
 Leverhulme, The Right Hon. Lord, *Thornton Manor, Thornton*  
*Hough, Cheshire.*  
 Leycester, Rafe O., *Toft Hall, Knutsford, Cheshire.*  
 Lindsay, Rev. the Hon. E. R., *Railway Mission House,*  
*Regina, Sask., Canada.*  
 Little, Owen C., F.R.I.B.A., 5, *Bedford Row, W.C. 1.*  
 Loch, Sir C. S., LL.D., *Drylaw Cottage, Little Bookham,*  
*Surrey.*  
 Lodge, Oliver, Junr., *Nurton Farm, Tintern.*  
 Longden, H., 50, *Berners Street, W. 1.*

- Longstaff, G. B., M.D., F.S.A., *Highlands, Putney Heath, S.W. 15*; and *Morthoe, Ilfracombe, N. Devon.*
- Longstaff, L. W., *Ridglands, Wimbledon, S.W. 19.*
- Louise, H.R.H. Princess, Duchess of Argyll, *Kensington Palace, W. 8.*
- Lovelace, Mary, Countess of; *Ockham Park, Ripley, Surrey.*
- Lowe, W. R., *Middlewych, Church Crescent, St. Albans.*
- Lucas, E. V., *Tillington, Petworth.*
- Luling, Miss E. W., *155, Sloane Street, S.W. 1.*
- Lumsden, Miss M., *Warren Cottage, Cranleigh, Surrey.*
- Lushington, Lady, *Hermitage, Melton, Suffolk.*
- Lushington, Miss, *Kingsley, Bordon, Hants.*
- Luxmore, H. E., *Baldwins End, Eton College, Windsor.*
- Lyons, Lt.-Colonel George B. Croft, *8, Neville Street, Onslow Gardens, S.W. 7.*
- Lysaght, W. R., *Castleford, Chepstow.*
- Lytton, Hon. Neville S., *Crabbet Park, Pound Hill, Crawley, Sussex.*
- McCarthy, Justin Huntley, *18, Pembroke Sq., Kensington, W. 8.*
- McEuen, E. S., *Richmond House, Hayling Island, Hants.*
- Macfie, Mrs. Colvin, *2, Stafford Terrace, Kensington, W. 8.*
- McGhee, Miss, *Sesame Club, 29, Dover Street, W. 1.*
- Macgregor, John E. M., *Stamford Brook Hse., Hammersmith, W. 6.*
- Mackail, J. W., *6, Pembroke Gardens, Kensington, W. 8.*
- Mackenzie, Kenneth B., *North House, Lockwood, Huddersfield.*
- Mahler, Albert, *Newlands, Alvechurch, Birmingham.*
- Makant, Miss, *Westgate, Bolton, and Old Fallbarrow, Bowness-on-Windermere.*
- Makins, Mrs. Henry, *180, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.*
- Mallory, George Leigh, *The Holt, Frith Hill, Godalming.*
- Mallory, Mrs. Leigh, *The Holt, Frith Hill, Godalming.*
- Mangan, James H., *3, Guildhall Street, Preston.*
- Mansell, Major.

- Marshall, George, F.S.A., *The Manor House, Breinton.*
- Marshall, Rev. W., M.A., F.S.A., *The Vicarage, Christchurch, Hants.*
- Marten, Miss, 78, *Vanbrugh Park, Blackheath, S.E. 3.*
- Massingberd, Stephen, *Gunby Hall, Burgh-le-Marsh, Lincs.*
- Maxwell, Sir John Stirling, Bart., F.S.A., 21, *Portland Place, W. 1, and Pollock House, Pollockshaws, N.B.*
- Meyrick-Jones, Rev. F., *Home Place, Holt, Norfolk.*
- Middlemore, Thomas; *Melsetter, Orkney Isles.*
- Milford, H. S., *St. Martin's Avenue, Epsom.*
- Milne, Miss Henrietta A., *The Trees, Church Road, Upper Norwood, S.E. 19.*
- Minton, E. E., *Spring Mount, Bury, Lancashire.*
- Mitchell, H. Charles, 31, *Aldergate, Tamworth, Staffs.*
- Montgomery, Lt.-Col. H. M. de F., *Wargrave, Crawley Ridge, Camberley, Surrey.*
- Montrésor, Miss F. F., 18, *Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W. 3.*
- Moon, Edward R. P., 6, *Onslow Gardens, S.W. 7.*
- Moon, R. O., M.D., 62, *Montagu Square, W. 1.*
- Morgan, Mrs., Faulconer, *Westbrook, Godalming.*
- Morgan, F. W., 29, *Chandos Road, Cricklewood, N.W. 2.*
- Morley, Mrs. Eliza, *Norman Cross, Hills Road, Cambridge.*
- Morris, Miss, *Kelmiscott Manor, Lechlade.*
- \*Morris, Miss May, 8, *Hammersmith Terrace, W. 6.*
- Morrison, Walter, 77, *Cromwell Road, S.W. 7.*
- Morse, Mrs. Sydney, 14, *Airlie Gardens, Kensington, W. 8.*
- Muir, William E., "Rowallan," *Haslemere, Surrey.*
- Müntzer, Fredk., 25, *Dover Street, Piccadilly, W. 1.*
- \*Murray, A. H. Hallam, F.S.A., *Sandling, Hythe, Kent.*
- Muspratt, Edmund K., 5, *Windsor Buildings, George Street, Liverpool.*
- Myres, Professor John L., M.A., F.S.A., 101, *Banbury Road, Oxford.*
- Navarro, A. F. de, *The Court Farm, Broadway, Worcestershire.*

- New, Edmund Hort, 17, *Worcester Place, Oxford.*
- New, Herbert, 4, *Arthur Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.*
- Newcastle, His Grace the Duke of, *Clumber, Worksop.*
- Niven, W., F.S.A., *Marlow Place, Great Marlow.*
- Noble, John H. B., *Ardkinglas, Inveraray, Argyllshire.*
- \*Norgate, Rev. T. T., F.R.G.S., F.R.Hist.S., 7, *Dean's Yard, Westminster Abbey, S.W. 1.*
- \*Norman, Philip, LL.D., F.S.A., 45, *Evelyn Gardens, South Kensington, S.W. 7.*
- Normand, Charles, 98, *Rue de Miromenil, Paris.* (Hon. Mem.)
- Odescalchi, Prince, *Rome.* (Hon. Mem.)
- O'Leary, Mrs., *West End, Chiddingfold, Surrey.*
- \*Oliver, Basil, A.R.I.B.A., 7, *Southampton Street, Bloomsbury Square, W.C. 1.*
- Oliver, Mrs. D., 10, *Kew Gardens Road, Kew.*
- Orlebar, R. R. B., *Hinwick, Wellingborough.*
- Oules, Miss Catherine, 12, *Bryanston Square, W. 1.*
- Overbury, Lt.-Col. T., *Lloyds' Bank Chambers, Cheltenham.*
- Parry, Rev. Canon, D.D., *Trinity College, Cambridge.*
- Parry, C. H., *Newstead, Godalming.*
- Peach, Harry H., *Dryad Works, St. Nicholas Street, Leicester.*
- Pearce, C. Maresco, *Arts Club, 40, Dover Street, Piccadilly, W. 1.*
- Pearson, Lieut. L., 28, *Church Row, Hampstead, N.W. 3.*
- Pearson, Howard S., 235, *Bristol Road, Birmingham.*
- Peirce, Harold, 222, *Drexel Building, Philadelphia, U.S.A.*
- Phipson, Evacustes A., *Windmill Cottage, Hog Hill, Rye.*
- \*Pilcher, G. T., *Treen, Frith Hill, Godalming.*
- Plimmer, H. G., M.R.C.S., F.R.S., 3, *Hall Road, N.W. 8.*
- Plimpton, Mrs. G. A., 80, *Oakland Place, Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.*
- Pomeroy, Leonard.
- Powell, A. H., *Volta House, Windmill Hill, Hampstead, N.W. 3.*
- Powell, Arthur Marriott, *The Grange, Chelsworth, Suffolk.*
- Powell, Charles M., *Eastfield, Caversham, Reading.*



- Powell, Herbert A., J.P., C.C., *Piccard's Rough, St. Catherine's, Guildford.*
- Powell, Lawrence, *Piccard's Rough, St. Catherine's, Guildford.*
- Powell, Miss, 10, *Stanhope Place, Connaught Square, W. 2.*
- Powell, Miss Theodora, *Gorse Bank, Enton Green, Godalming.*
- Powys, Littleton C., *Acremon House, Sherborne, Dorset.*
- Powys-Lybbe, Reginald, 26, *Cranley Gardens, S.W. 7; and Thurle Grange, Streatley-on-Thames, Berks.*
- Poynter, Ambrose M., F.R.I.B.A., 8, *Grafton Street, W. 1.*
- Preston, Arthur E., *Whitefield, Abingdon.*
- Price, C. Rees, *Broadway, Worcestershire.*
- Pye, David, *Winchester College.*
- Radford, A. J. V., *Vacye, Malvern.*
- Radford, A. L., *Bovey House, Beer, Devonshire.*
- Randolph, W., c/o Messrs. Randolph & Dean, 2, *Mitre Court Buildings, E.C. 4.*
- Ratcliffe, E. J., *Bawdsey Estate Office, Woodbridge, Suffolk.*
- Rathbun, S. H., 1622, *Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*
- Rattigan, Frank, *Old Manor House, Coombe-Florey, Somerset.*
- Rawlinson, W. G., *Hill Lodge, Hillsleigh Rd., Campden Hill; W. 8.*
- Raxworthy, H., *Tuesley Manor, near Godalming.*
- Rawnsley, Rev. Canon H. D., *Allan Bank, Grasmere, Westmorland.*
- Rawnsley, W. F., *Shamley Green, Guildford.*
- Reade, Mrs. Essex, 27, *Eaton Place, S.W. 1.*
- \*Redfern, Harry, F.R.I.B.A., *Central Control Board, Latymer House, 134, Piccadilly, W. 1.*
- Reynolds, Arthur, 2, *The Charterhouse, E.C. 1.*
- \*Richardson, A. E., F.R.I.B.A., 41, *Russell Square, W.C. 1. and Cavendish House, St. Albans, Herts.*
- Richmond, Mrs. John, 7, *Campden Hill Square, W. 8.*



- \*Richmond, Sir W. B., K.C.B., R.A., *Beavor Lodge, Hammer-smith, W. 6.*
- Roberts, Dr. Lloyd, 23, *St. John's Street, Manchester.*
- Robertson, Norman Forbes-, *The Stocks, Wittersham, Kent.*
- Robertson, W. Graham, *Witley, Surrey.*
- Robinson, Miss Amy G., *Lyndon Lodge, Louth, Lincs.*
- \*Rooke, T. M., R.W.S., 7, *Queen Anne's Gardens, Bedford Park, W. 4.*
- \*Room, Lionel C. T., 7, *Cromwell Place, Highgate, N. 6.*
- \*Rothenstein, W., *Iles Farm, Far Oakridge, Stroud, Glos.*
- Rowley, Charles, J.P., *Handforth, Cheshire.*
- Rowley, Major Walter, M. Inst., C.E., F.S.A., *Alder Hill, Meanwood, Leeds.*
- Rücker, F. G., 2, *Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Inner Temple Lane, E.C. 4.*
- Russell, C. G., *The Lygon Arms, Broadway, Worcestershire.*
- Russell, S. B., *The Lygon Arms, Broadway, Worcestershire.*
- Russell, Captain J. A.
- Russell, John, 43, *Holland Street, Kensington, W. 8.*
- Sackville, The Lady Margaret, *Exbury, Southampton; and Easter Duddingston, Midlothian.*
- Sandars, Edmund, 33, *Grey Coat Gardens, Westminster, S.W. 1.*
- Sands, Harold, F.S.A., *The Moat, Charing, Kent.*
- Sands, M. A., *Ebrington Hall, Campden, Glos.*
- Sands, Mrs. M. A., *Ebrington Hall, Campden, Glos.*
- Sandys, Sir J. E., Litt.D., *St. John's House, Grange Road, Cambridge.*
- Sanguinetti, Frank, *Ealing Dean, W. 5.*
- Scott, Sir S. H., Bart., *Yews, Windermere.*
- Seeley, Miss Frances, *St. John's Croft, Cambridge.*
- Shaw, Mrs. G. Bernard, 10, *Adelphi Terrace, W.C. 2.*
- Sheard, Mrs. Arthur W., *Bessacar, Doncaster.*
- Sheldon, Gilbert, 70, *Longten Grove, Sydenham, S.E. 23.*

- Sheldon, Miss L., 70, *Longten Grove, Sydenham, S.E.* 23.
- Sheffield, The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of, *Bishopsholme, Sheffield.*
- Shelford, W. H., *Horncastle, Sharpthorne, Sussex.*
- Simmons, William, 10, *John Street, Adelphi, W.C.* 2.
- Simons, Mrs. Anna, *New Empress Club, 35, Dover Street, W.* 1.
- Sirr, Harry, F.R.I.B.A., 10, *John Street, Adelphi, W.C.* 2.
- Skilbeck, Clement O., F.S.A., 6, *Carlton Hill, S. John's Wood, N.W.* 8.
- Skillington, William, *Kilmorie, Victoria Park Road, Leicester.*
- Slade, Miss, "*Arundel*," 21, *The Park, Hampstead, N.W.* 3.
- Sloane, Mrs., 13, *Welford Road, Leicester.*
- Smedley, J. B. Marsden, *Lea Green, near Matlock.*
- Smith, A. Dunbar, 6, *Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C.* 1.
- Smith, D. R. Crawfurth, 40, *Holmbush Road, Putney, S.W.* 1.
- Smith, Horace, *Ivy Bank, Beckenham, Kent.*
- Smith, Sir H. Llewellyn, K.C.B., *Oakfield Lodge, Ashstead.*
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- Smith, R. Catterson, 16, *Frederick Rd., Edgbaston, Birmingham.*
- Southall, Joseph E., 13, *Charlotte Rd., Edgbaston, Birmingham.*
- Spence, Robert, 29, *Greville Road, N.W.* 6.
- \*Spooner, Charles, F.R.I.B.A., *Eyot Cottage, Chiswick Mall, W.* 4.
- \*Stallybrass, Basil, 12, *Queen Anne Terrace, Plymouth.*
- Starkie, Mrs., *Huntroyde, Padiham, Lancs.*
- Sterling, Miss, 18, *Sheffield Terrace, W.* 8.
- Stevenson, Mrs. J. J., 4, *Porchester Gardens, W.* 2.
- Stott, Philip Sidney, *Stanton Court, Broadway, Worcs.*
- Strouts, Mrs. R. Stanley, *Singleton Manor, Great Chart, Ashford, Kent.*

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- Tarring, B. B., *Church Street, Weybridge*.
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- Taylor, Mrs. Henry, *Rectory House, Bradfield-Combust, Bury St. Edmunds*.
- \*Taylor, R. Minton.
- \*Thicknesse. Mrs., 4, *Cambridge Place, Kensington, W. 10*.
- Thistleton-Dyer, Rev. T. F., *Bayfield, Holt, Norfolk*.
- Thompson, Mrs. Gilchrist, *Kippington Vicarage, Sevenoaks*.
- Thompson, A. Hamilton, *South Place, Gretton, Kettering*.
- Thompson, Rupert S., *Garthlands, Reigate Heath*.
- Thorpe, Mrs. Roby, *Stowe House, Lichfield*.
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- Tollemache, Hon. Dennis P., Capt., *7th Hussars, Bachelors' Club, W. 1*.
- Tollemache, Hon. Grace, *Skiddaw Bank, Keswick*.
- Tout, Professor, *The University, Manchester*; and 1, *Oak Drive, Fallowfield, Manchester*.
- Townsend, Miss, *The Close, Salisbury*.
- Townshend, Miss, 39, *Kensington Square, W. 8*.
- Tozer, H. J., 19, *Kensington Park Gardens, W. 11*.
- Tozer, Mrs. H. J., 19, *Kensington Park Gardens, W. 11*.
- Treherne, G. G. T., 26, *Brunswick Gardens, Campden Hill, W.S.*
- Treves, Sir Frederick, Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B., LL.D., *Thatched House Lodge, Richmond Park, Kingston-on-Thames*.
- Troup, Sir Edward, K.C.B., 44, *Grosvenor Road, S.W. 1*.
- \*Troup, F. W., F.R.I.B.A., 14, *Gray's Inn Square, W.C. 1*.
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- Turnbull, Peveril, *Sandybrook Hall, Ashbourne*.

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 Turner, Laurence A., 42, *Lamb's Conduit Street*, W.C. 1.  
 Turner, Miss Marjorie, *Westbrook*, Godalming.  
 Turner, Thackeray, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., 20, *Buckingham Street*,  
*Adelphi*, W.C. 2. (Chairman of Committee.) *Westbrook*,  
*Godalming*.  
 Turnor, Christopher H., *Stoke Rochford*, *Grantham*.  
 Twisden, Sir John R., Bart., *Bradbourne*, *Ledfield*, *Maidstone*.  
 Udale, Stanley, *Spring Cottage*, *Hanwell*, W. 7.  
 Unwin, T. Fisher, *Oatscroft*, *Heyshott*, *Midhurst*, *Sussex*.  
 Unwin, Mrs. Fisher, *Oatscroft*, *Heyshott*, *Midhurst*, *Sussex*.  
 Urwick, W. H., 34, *Great Tower Street*, E.C. 3.  
 Vatcher, Rev. Canon James, *The Vicarage*, *Clare*, *Suffolk*.  
 (Hon. Mem.)  
 Vatcher, Rev. Sydney, *St. Philip's Vicarage*, *London Hospital*,  
*Stepney*, E. 1.  
 Vaughan, E. L., *Eton College*, *Windsor*.  
 Venning, H. J., F.S.I., 5, *Bedford Row*, W.C. 1.  
 Vigers, Allan F., *Spring House*, *Merton Park*, *Wimbledon*,  
*S.W.* 19.  
 Walker, Alfred O., *Ulcombe Place*, near *Maidstone*, *Kent*.  
 Walker, Rev. C., *The Vicarage*, *St. Giles'-in-the-Wood*,  
*Torrington*, *N. Devon*.  
 \*Walker, Emery, F.S.A., 7, *Hammersmith Terrace*, W. 6.  
 Waller, F. W., F.R.I.B.A., 17, *College Green*, *Gloucester*.  
 Waller, Mrs., 32, *Grove End Road*, N.W. 8.  
 Waller, A. G., 32, *Grove End Road*, N.W. 8.  
 Ward, William C., *Chapmanslade*, *Westbury*, *Wilts*.  
 Warren, Edward, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., 20, *Bedford Sq.*, W.C. 1.  
 Watkins, Alfred, *Harley Court*, *Hereford*.  
 Watson, Capt. J. Bertrand, M.P., *Taunton*, *The Park*, *Hamp-*  
*stead*, N.W. 3.  
 Watson, Guthrie F., 20A, *St. James' Place*, S.W.  
 Watts, Mrs. G. F., *Limnerslease*, *Compton*, *Surrey*.

- Watts, James, *Abney Hall, Cheadle, Cheshire.*
- \*Weaver, Lawrence, F.S.A., Hon. A.R.I.B.A., "*Country Life*"  
*Offices, 20, Tavistock Street, W.C. 2.*
- Weekley, Geo. M., 2, *Garden Court, Temple, E.C. 4.*
- Weir, Mrs. Robert Schultz, *The Barn, Phoenix Green, Winchfield.*
- \*Weir, William, *Church Street, Deddington, Oxon.*
- Wellesley, Lord Gerald, *Apsley House, Piccadilly, W. 1.*
- \*Wells, A. Randall, 88, *Horseferry Road, S.W. 1.*
- \*Wells, R. Douglas, F.R.I.B.A., 18a, *St. Alban's Road, Kensington, W. 8.*
- Wenyon, George H., 50, *Gt. Cumberland Place, W. 1.*
- Whitaker, C. H., *The Octagon, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*
- \*White, F. A., 170, *Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.*
- White, Woolmer, *Salle Park, Norfolk, and Southleigh Park, near Havant, Hants.*
- White, Mrs., *Keston, The Avenue, Sherborne, Dorset.*
- Whiteing, Richard H., *Ladygate, Beverley.*
- Whitfield, Gilbert, *Bearley, Stratford-on-Avon.*
- Whitfield, James, *Forest Road, Moseley, Birmingham.*
- Wightman, Arthur, 14, *George Street, Sheffield.*
- Whitworth, Henry, *Villa Belza, Warren Hill, Torquay.*
- Wike, Chas. F., *Town Hall, Sheffield.*
- Wilkinson, Norman, 1, *Riverside, Chiswick Mall, W. 4.*
- Williams, Mrs. de Lancey, *Wainsford, Lymington, Hants.*
- Williams, P., *West Woodhay, Newbury.*
- Williams-Ellis, Clough, J.P., *Plás Brondanw, Penrhyndeudraeth, Merioneth.*
- Williamson, G. C., Litt.D., *Burgh House, Well Walk, N.W. 3.*
- Wills, Mrs., *Rotherhill, Stedham, Midhurst.*
- Wilson, Denis M., *Rivers Lodge, Harpenden, Herts.*
- \*Winmill, Charles C., L.C.C., 19, *Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2.*
- Winmill, Mrs. Charles C.
- Witt, Robert C., F.S.A., 32, *Portland Square, W. 1.*

Worthington, Mrs., 86, *Sloane Street*, S.W. 1.  
Wright, Wm., *One Ash*, near *Loughborough*.  
Yorke, Miss Harriot, 190, *Marylebone Road*, N.W. 1.  
Younghusband, Lady, 3, *Buckingham Gate*, S.W. 1.  
Zorzi, Count, *Venice*. (Hon. Mem.)

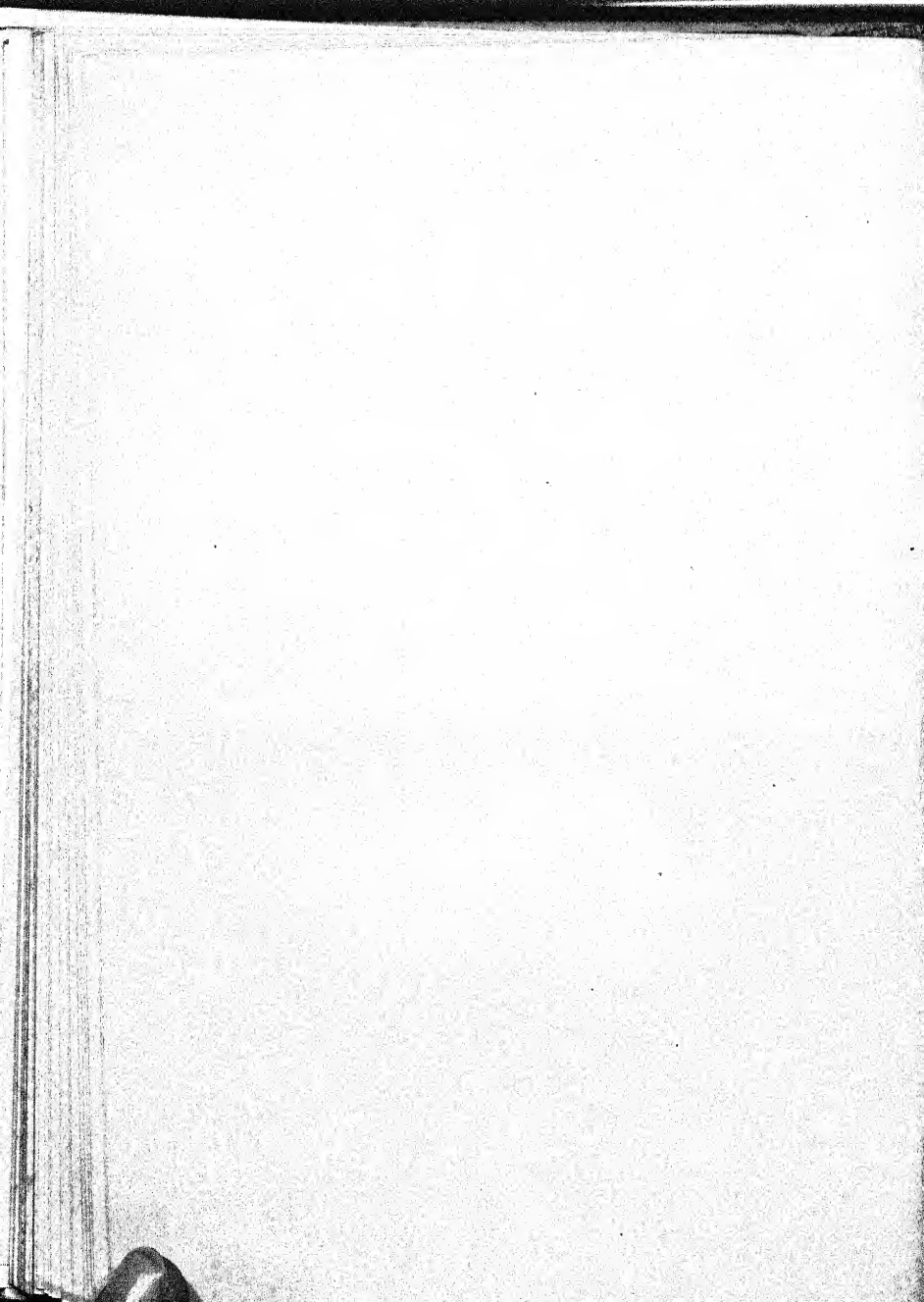
The Secretary will be glad to be informed of any error in names or addresses.



### Obituary.

*The Society regrets the loss by death of the following members :—*

J. A. Cossins	Member since 1880.
Dr. J. Charles Cox	" 1893.
The Ven. William Cunningham, D.D., Archdeacon of Ely	" 1914.
Captain Arnold Fairbairns	" 1905.
Miss Emily Field	" 1901.
Lieut. H. Hubert Fraser	" 1913.
Ralph Nevill	" 1902.
Perkins Pick	" 1912.
John Richmond	" 1877.
John H. Skilbeck	" 1897.
James Williams	" 1892.



# Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings

When filled this leaf should be torn from the Report and forwarded to the Secretary, A. R. Powys, 20, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.

*Names and Addresses of persons who, in my opinion, would be interested to see a copy of the Report of the Society. You may mention my name to those marked.\**

Signed.....

NAME (giving Titles, &c.).	ADDRESS.

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WOMEN'S PRINTING SOCIETY, LTD.,  
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THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION  
OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS,  
FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF  
THE COMMITTEE ; THE GENERAL  
MEETING OF THE SOCIETY, AND  
A PAPER READ BY MR. G. K.  
CHESTERTON, JULY, 1920

Members who do not wish to keep the Report  
are asked to give it to a friend or to return it  
to the Secretary.

A. R. POWYS, SECRETARY,  
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ADELPHI, LONDON, W.C. 2.

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DRINKSTONE COTTAGES FROM THE SOUTH WEST, 1919



## SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

*Offices*—20, BUCKINGHAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C. 2.

*Minimum Annual Subscription, Half-a-Guinea ; Life  
Members, Ten Guineas.*

[THE FOLLOWING ARE THE PRINCIPLES OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS AS SET FORTH UPON ITS FOUNDATION IN 1877, AND HERE REPRINTED WITHOUT ALTERATION.]

A SOCIETY coming before the public with such a name as that above written must needs explain how, and why, it proposes to protect those ancient buildings which, to most people doubtless, seem to have so many and such excellent protectors. This, then, is the explanation we offer.

No doubt within the last fifty years a new interest, almost like another sense, has arisen in these ancient monuments of art ; and they have become the subject of one of the most interesting of studies, and of an enthusiasm, religious, historical, artistic, which is one of the undoubted gains of our time ; yet we think ; that if the present treatment of them be continued, our descendants will find them useless for study and chilling to enthusiasm. We think that those last fifty years of knowledge and attention have done more for their destruction than all the foregoing centuries of revolution, violence, and contempt.

## REPORT, 1920

For Architecture, long decaying, died out, as a popular art at least, just as the knowledge of mediæval art was born. So that the civilised world of the nineteenth century has no style of its own amidst its wide knowledge of the styles of other centuries. From this lack and this gain arose in men's minds the strange idea of the Restoration of ancient buildings; and a strange and most fatal idea, which by its very name implies that it is possible to strip from a building this, that, and the other part of its history—of its life that is, and then to stay the hand at some arbitrary point, and leave it still historical, living, and even as it once was.

In early times this kind of forgery was impossible, because knowledge failed the builders, or perhaps because instinct held them back. If repairs were needed, if ambition or piety pricked on to change, that change was of necessity wrought in the unmistakable fashion of the time; a church of the eleventh century might be added to or altered in the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, or even the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; but every change, whatever history is destroyed, left history in the gap, and was alive with the spirit of the deeds done amidst its fashioning. The result of all this was often a building in which the many changes, though harsh and visible enough, were by their very contrast, interesting and instructive and could by no possibility mislead. But those who make the changes wrought in our day under the name of Restoration, while professing to bring back a building to the best time of its history, have no guide but each his own individual whim to point out to them what is admirable and what contemptible; while the very nature of their task compels them to destroy something and to supply the gap by imagining what the earlier builders should or might have done. Moreover in the

## REPORT, 1920

course of this double process of destruction and addition the whole surface of the building is necessarily tampered with; so that the appearance of antiquity is taken away from such old parts of the fabrics as are left, and there is no laying to rest in the spectator the suspicion of what may have been lost; and in short, a feeble and lifeless forgery is the final result of all the wasted labour.

It is sad to say, that in this manner most of the bigger Minsters, and a vast number of more humble buildings, both in England and on the Continent, have been dealt with by men of talent often, and worthy of better employment, but deaf to the claims of poetry and history in the highest sense of the words.

For what is left we plead before our architects themselves, before the official guardians of buildings, and before the public generally, and we pray them to remember how much is gone of the religion, thought and manners of time past, never by almost universal consent, to be Restored; and to consider whether it be possible to Restore those buildings, the living spirit of which, it cannot be too often repeated, was an inseparable part of that religion and thought, and those past manners. For our part we assure them fearlessly, that of all the Restorations yet undertaken the worst have meant the reckless stripping a building of some of its most interesting material features; while the best have their exact analogy in the Restoration of an old picture, where the partly perished work of the ancient craftsman has been made neat and smooth by the tricky hand of some unoriginal and thoughtless hack of to-day. If, for the rest, it be asked us to specify what kind of amount of art, style, or other interest in a building, makes it worth protecting, we answer, Anything which can be looked on as artistic, picturesque,

## REPORT, 1920

historical, antique, or substantial: any work, in short, over which educated, artistic people would think it worth while to argue at all.

It is for all these buildings, therefore, of all times and styles, that we plead, and call upon those who have to deal with them, to put Protection in the place of Restoration, to stave off decay by daily care, to prop a perilous wall or mend a leaky roof by such means as are obviously meant for support or covering, and show no pretence of other art, and otherwise to resist all tampering with either the fabric or ornament of the building as it stands; if it has become inconvenient for its present use, to raise another building rather than alter or enlarge the old one;\* in fine to treat our ancient buildings as monuments of a bygone art, created by bygone manners, that modern art cannot meddle with without destroying.

Thus, and thus only, shall we escape the reproach of our learning being turned into a snare to us; thus, and thus only can we protect our ancient buildings, and hand them down instructive and venerable to those that come after us.

\* NOTE.—As the Committee find this point has been frequently misinterpreted, it decides to add the following note; October, 1912:

Where the population of a parish has increased and there are no signs of further increase if the Church has not sufficient accommodation, it must, obviously, be enlarged. On the other hand, where there is a steady increase of population, it is a thoroughly wasteful and objectionable policy to enlarge the Church. Many a Church has been enlarged out of all recognition and still been found inadequate, and a new one has had to be built as well.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF  
ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

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F. A. WHITE  
CHARLES C. WINMILL

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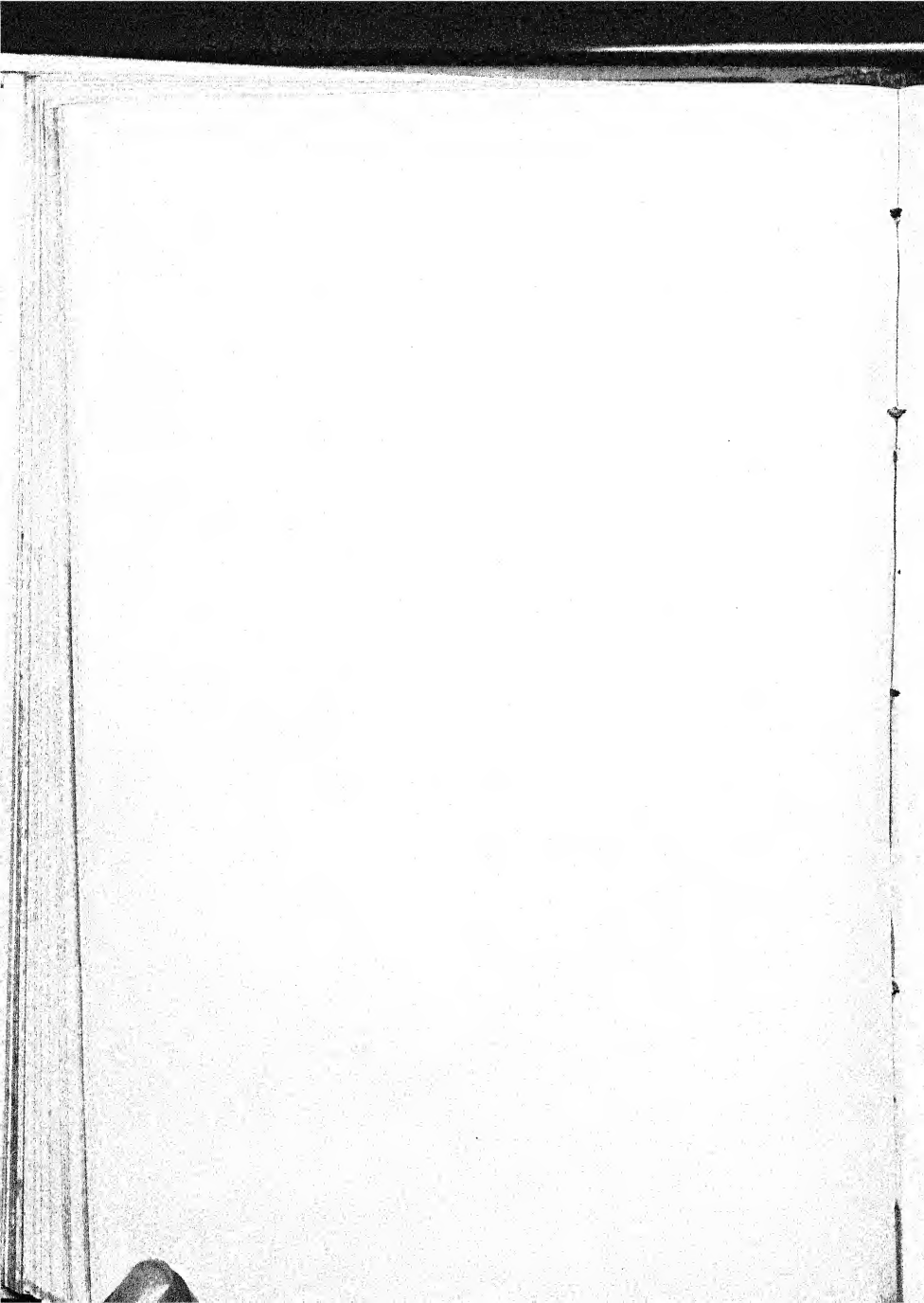
A. R. POWYS, 20, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.



THOSE of the Society's members who contemplate making contributions to any work of repair, will greatly strengthen the Society's position by making their gifts conditional upon the work being done in accordance with the Society's views.

Information on any case can be obtained from the Secretary, who will be pleased to forward any contributions members may desire to make through the Society, or to have information of contributions forwarded direct.

At the end of this issue will be found a perforated leaf which is inserted for the convenience of members who wish the Secretary to send a copy of this report to any of their friends.



## INTRODUCTION.

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SO much activity has been shown by this Society during the year that it is difficult in a short report to give any adequate idea of it.

The cases given are selected because they are representative of those that have come before the Society rather than because of their importance or successful issue.

The Committee have noticed that the county Archaeological Societies show an increasing tendency to exchange information, this should be most useful, particularly as in times past some of them have favoured or even recommended Restoration.

The following suggestion has been made as one by which this Society can help to encourage a good tradition in building operations, particularly those concerned in repair. Estate agents or builders who wish to have their tradesmen trained in our methods are asked to communicate with the Secretary. He will try and arrange for these men to be employed under one of the building architects who work in conjunction with the Society. When it is impossible to spare a tradesman for even a short time it is hoped that an exchange might be effected, one of our trained men taking the place of an estate hand for a time. There are so many things that can be learned in this way—for example an estate bricklayer is often solely responsible for all local re-

## REPORT, 1920

pairs, such as pointing, etc. If he has a knowledge of local methods and has not learned to despise them he will do well, but most disastrous results are noticed where this is not so.

On the subject of repair, the Committee thinks it worth while to quote the following extract from a report on the Castle at Morpeth, because it so well expresses the Society's opinion, and there is the added interest of its being one of the first reports known to give this view.

### *Morpeth Castle Gateway in 1830.*

"In cases of this kind it is clear what should be done. Suffer the walls to remain in the condition to which time has reduced them, carefully protecting their summit and filling up their chinks with unobtrusive cement to keep out the weather, and prevent weeds and the seeds of trees from casting root in their interstices. If an arch is in danger of falling for want of a stone, give it stability by supplying the necessary support; but add nothing which is not absolutely wanted for that purpose.

"In the next place, remove accumulations of rubbish and every undue pressure from the base of the structure within and without, and then—— do nothing more. Whatever else is done in the way of restoration will be deprecated by true architectural taste and historical feeling—it will be no part of the original fabric, and therefore will never mislead an experienced eye, but it will inevitably tend to make poor and contemptible the good old workmanship to which it adheres, and gravely reprehend the judgment of its authors. There is, however, some comfort in the consideration that jobs of this sort seldom last above twenty or thirty years—but unfortunately they do not always fall alone."

*A comment on a letter written by Dr. Hodgson, the historian of Northumberland, contained in the Life of him published in 1858 by Dr. James Raine of Durham.*

—From W. A. S. BENSON.

## REPORT, 1920

Members are asked to report all "scandals" they may come across to the Secretary for his list.

An artist member has made a present of his fee of £20 for a portrait. This generous present is specially acknowledged here.

During the past year the Society has lost eleven members through death, nineteen others have either resigned or ceased to subscribe; on the other hand fifty-eight new members have been elected.





## NOTES ON CASES.

*Basingwerk Abbey, Flintshire.*

(See National Trust.)

*Bury St. Edmunds, The Angel Inn.*

The proprietor of this Hotel has accepted the Society's offer to advise him with regard to the alteration of the adjoining premises which he has bought in order to increase his accommodation. The premises appear to be of sixteenth century origin, refronted in the eighteenth century, when a shop front was added. Negotiations with the proprietor are in progress and it is premature to forecast any definite result.

*Chingford Old Church.*

The sad condition of this roofless Church still calls attention to itself. The roof fell in 1893. With judicious repair the walls could still be made to carry a new roof, but this will not always be the case. It appears that when the new Church took the place of the old as the Parish Church, no provision was made for the preservation of the latter. The responsibility therefore which should rest with the Parson and his Churchwardens cannot practically be brought home to them, and in the meantime decay continues.

*Croughion Church, Northants.*

In 1913 the Society's advice was asked by the Rector as to his church. The Committee recommended an architect, whose report when it had been considered and approved at one of the weekly meetings was forwarded to the Rector.

## REPORT, 1920

The work was not begun until 1919 and has since been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. "The Church, with the exception of the modern chancel and vestry, is of extreme interest." The earliest work is the late Norman arcade on the North side of the nave. The South arcade is thirteenth and the clerestory and roof belong to the fourteenth century.

### *Croydon, The Whitgift Hospital.*

The Borough Council are still applying for a Government loan for purchasing property adjoining the Hospital, a scheme which will facilitate destruction of at least a part of the building. The case is carefully watched by the Society, and we are hopeful that this loss will be prevented. But until the street known as Northend is widened on the other side of the road the Hospital cannot be considered as safe.

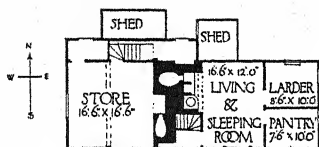
### *Cottages.*

This subject is perhaps the central feature of the year's work. Many articles referring to the matter inspired by our Committee have appeared in the papers and periodicals during the year, and in addition to this we have published a pamphlet on the subject of their right treatment by A. H. Powell and others. This has met with considerable success. The Society proposes to publish a second pamphlet describing the repair of the pair of cottages here illustrated, for which it has found a purchaser willing to follow its advice in detail. The fact that an individual cannot obtain a Government grant for such repair is undoubtedly a hindrance to this work as compared to building anew. A public

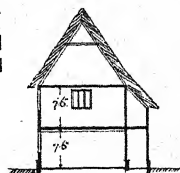
# COTTAGES AT DRINKSTONE, WOOLPIT, SUFFOLK PLAN AS EXISTING & AS AFTER REPAIR & ALTERATION

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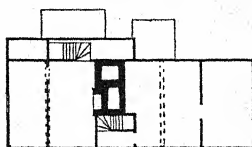
EXISTING 1919



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

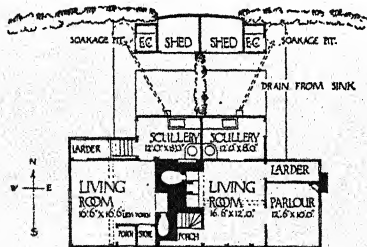


SECTION.

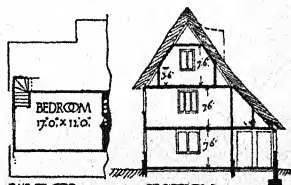


FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

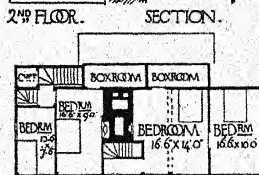
AFTER REPAIR. 1920



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.



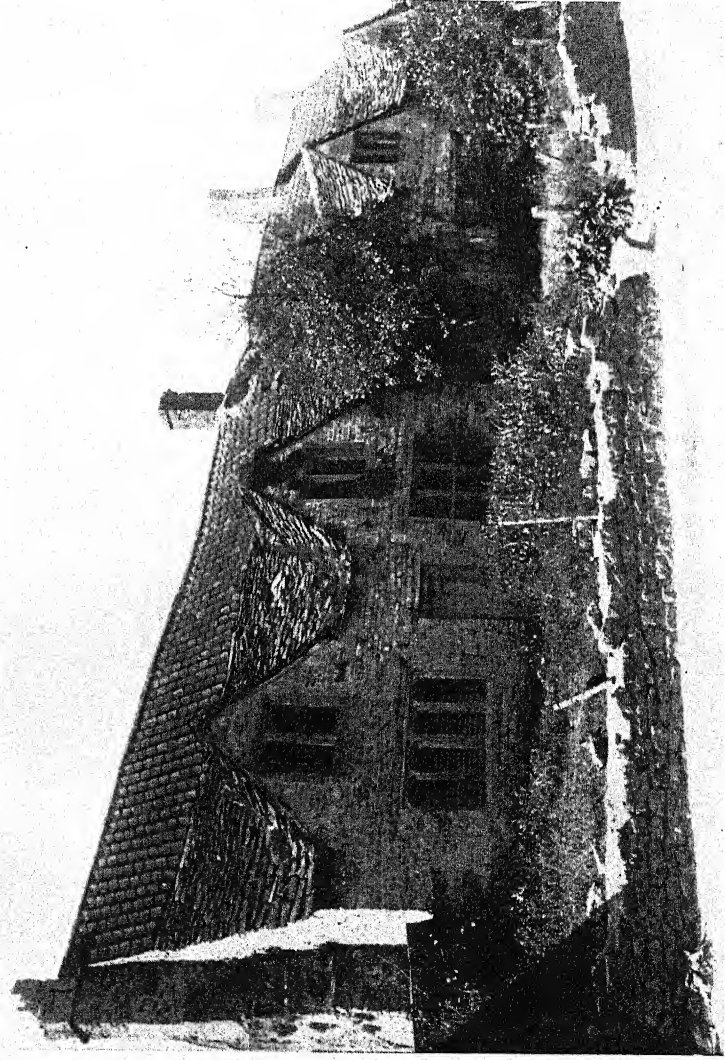
SECTION.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

W<sup>m</sup> WEIR FOR S.P.A.B.

The space occupied by the ovens is thrown into the adjoining rooms in the revised plan



A.S. Ashby, Photographer

COTTAGES AT NUNNEY, FROM WHICH GOOD HOUSES COULD BE MADE



## REPORT, 1920

Utility Society formed to deal with a number of such cases could obtain a grant; but although the proposition is more economically sound than new building would be, it is very doubtful if it could be made to pay when applied to "working class houses." If, however, members and their friends are sufficiently interested to take the matter up and form a Public Utility Society for the purpose, the Secretary of S.P.A.B. will be glad to receive their names and put them in touch with each other.

In order to draw the attention of the influential members of the local authorities to the importance of the subject from its economic point of view, as well as in regard to the protection of ancient buildings, many Archæological and Artistic societies have been asked to use their influence, but with small response. Further, all the R.D.C. have been circularised and letters sent to the eleven Housing Commissioners. Of the latter only seven replied, and of these only three showed evidence that the purchase of cottages for repair and rearrangement had been considered by local authorities.

These facts show an almost incredible want of appreciation of the beauty of England derived from its cottages, apart from the question of economy that would be effected by their repair.

The houses at Nunney here illustrated seem to call for proper treatment, if not by their owner by the local authority, which under the Act has full power to step in and see that such buildings are made fit for habitation.

The following letter was received by the Society from the Rock Rural District Council, and is quoted here as being one of the first R.D.C. to avail themselves of the Society's offer to advise.



REPORT, 1920

ROCK RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

F. E. BURCHER,  
*Solicitor, Clerk.*

CLEOBURY MORTIMER,  
*May 19th, 1920.*

*Housing Scheme : Bayton Village.*

DEAR SIR,

The above village is within this Rural District, and contains some fine half-timbered work. This Council, supported by the owners, are desirous of remedying many defects which now exist in these houses, to bring them up to standard.

They wish to achieve this object without destroying the picturesqueness of the village and are advised by the Housing Commissioner Region E (Birmingham) to ask your advice as to the best means of carrying this out.

I should be glad to hear from you with your views hereon.

Yours faithfully,

F. E. BURCHER,  
*Clerk.*

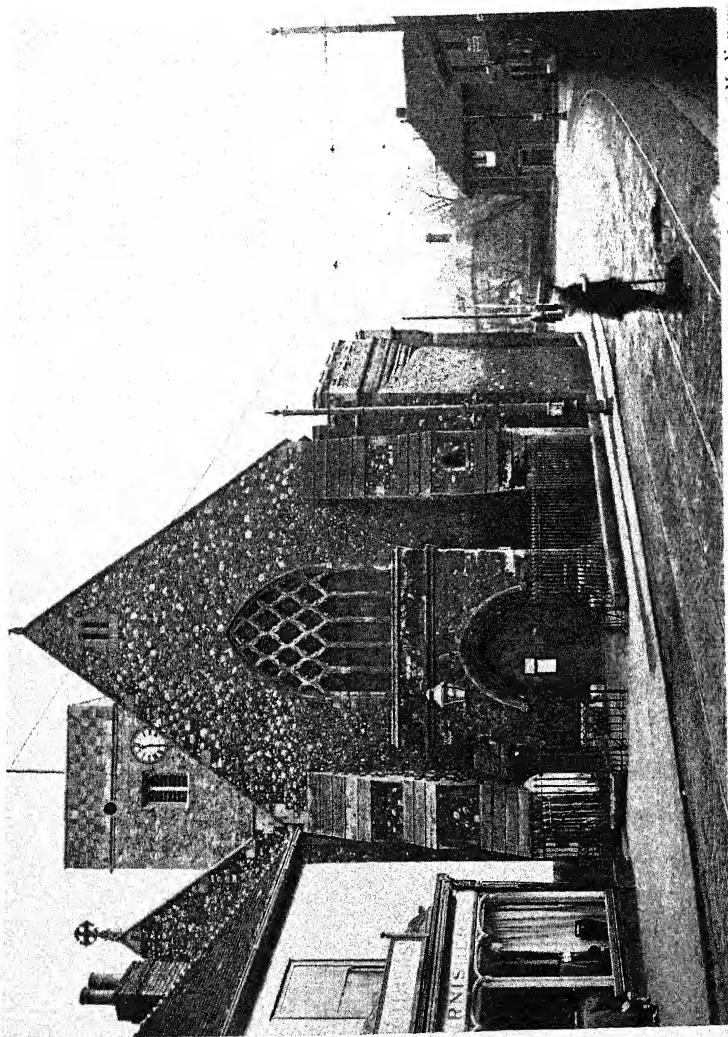
A. R. POWYS, Esq.,  
*Secretary,*

Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings,  
20, Buckingham Street, London, W.C. 2.

*Dartford Church, Kent.*

Work of repair has been done during the year to the South Chapel of Dartford Church and also to the west window. The Architect in charge employed Messrs. Dreyfus, which firm repairs stone work with a plastic material which sets like stone.

From an examination of this material it would appear that it is quite satisfactory for stopping decayed parts of ashlar and indeed of more elaborate architectural features like tracery. The firm, however, do not use the material well,



By the courtesy of Mr. Younus

DARTFORD CHURCH WEST WINDOW AFTER REPAIR



## REPORT, 1920

that is to say their work has very sharp angles like new stone, which are disagreeable when seen in conjunction with pieces that are worn or chipped. The difficulty in repairing stone buildings is to fill up the defective places without adding the offensively hard angles which are unavoidable when using new stone, and this material if used as stopping appears to be well suited for the purpose.

We have reproduced a photograph of the west window of Dartford Church where it has been successfully used.

But as regards the work done on the South Chapel, the Committee think that the treatment of the string-course under the parapet and of the parapet stones is not a success, for the workmen have concentrated on reproducing the effect of new stone, rather than of protecting the affected parts from further decay, which is the right object of repair. In fact they have attempted "Restoration" in alien material instead of following the principles of repair which are set out in the manifesto of the Society.

The pointing on the wall surfaces is well done, it is sufficient to check decay and has not harmed the appearance, but this pointing has been done in mortar.

### *Fiddington Dovecote.*

This building, illustrated in our report of 1916, has been thoroughly repaired; owing to various causes the work cost £100 more than was estimated. Before his illness the late Mr. E. Gimson ordered the work to proceed, and consequently his estate became responsible for the additional cost. Fortunately, owing to the generosity of his friends and relations, this increased amount has been met within a few pounds.

## REPORT, 1920

### *Ickenham Church.*

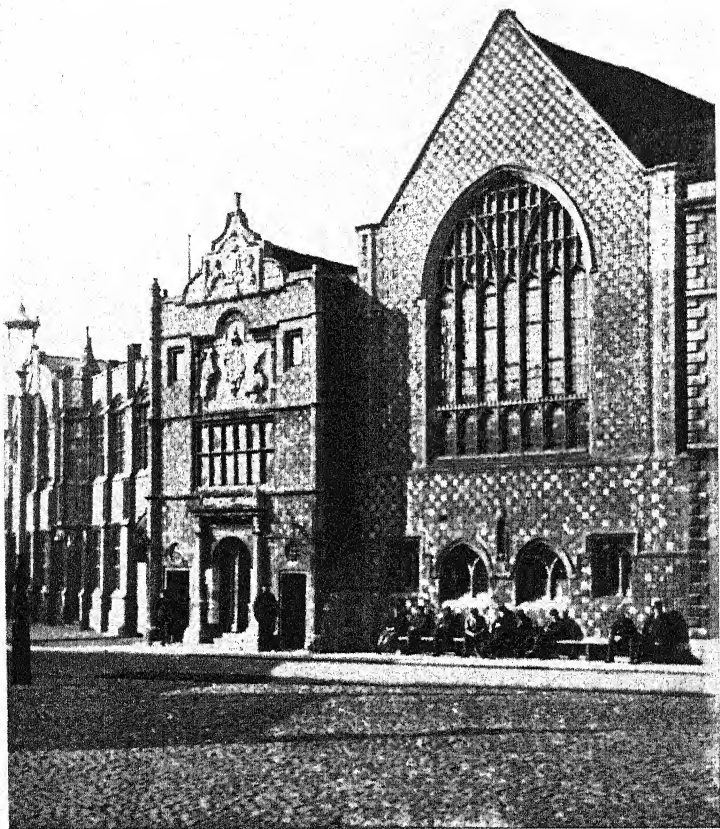
It is proposed to proceed at once with the repair of the timber bell turret and its spire, and to stop the leakage from defective flashing at W. end of nave—both matters of trifling expense. The Architect's report to the Rector and Churchwardens advises the careful repair of the walls generally and the buttresses; the removal of a faulty plaster ceiling in the nave and chancel, and the exposing of the excellent and well-preserved fourteenth century roofs, on parts of which colour decoration of that period remains; the re-plastering of the nave walls, 'skinned' in an ill-advised restoration of the 'eighties: the careful repair and retention of the Elizabethan porch (condemned in a scheme that has happily been laid aside); the opening out and repair of the seventeenth century Mortuary Chamber at the W. end of the Swakeleys' Aisle and its use as a vestry—all coffins having been removed and interred in the churchyard in 1914; repairs of the Swakeleys' Aisle—built about 1580, and a very interesting example of Elizabethan brickwork; improvement of the modern seating and chancel fittings, heating arrangements, etc.

### *Jerusalem.*

Reports of Restoration at the Mosque of Omar under Europeans and suggestions for wide new streets in Jerusalem are rather alarming to those who value the genius or personality of places. What they amount to is difficult to realise, but one dreads the finger of western commercialism in eastern cities. Nevertheless, in this crowded







THE TOWN HALL, KING'S LYNN, 1920

## REPORT, 1920

world economy and cleanliness are essentials to its life and the development of its inhabitants ; and good streets at least are a means of obtaining these qualities in a town. Exactly what is intended we have not been able to find out yet, but the report brings before us a difficult problem. A Jerusalem preserved unaltered by force may appear a sort of Earl's Court Exhibition if it is preserved in spite of its tendency to change. It is difficult to see clearly what is the right course to take and on the scanty information that we have it is impossible. We can only draw attention to the dangers of the case and remind the authorities that the values, which we fear may be damaged in Jerusalem, are equally important in other Syrian cities, if they are not of even greater importance.

News of a similar rearrangement is reported from Cairo, and this also appears to ignore not only old buildings but also the spirit of that city.

### *King's Lynn, The Town Hall.*

After writing of the vulgarity with which Europeans threaten to clothe the eastern cities, it is pleasant to report that the Corporation of King's Lynn, conscious of the value of their Town Hall, which is illustrated here, have asked and accepted the advice of this Society as to its repair. This is a straight issue. In cases like this, where issues of economic development do not appear, right procedure is clear ; it is our duty to preserve by protection, both from decay and from faking. On such questions we can advise with certainty, and are glad to do so.

## REPORT, 1920

### *Knowle Church, Warwickshire.*

In the Diocese of Birmingham designs for new stained glass windows are submitted to an Architect appointed by the Bishop before faculties are issued. In the case of the ancient Church at Knowle, one of the most interesting Churches in Warwickshire, the opinion of the Society was sought, willingly given and highly appreciated. The Committee refers to this case as it feels that this is a good example of one way in which it can be useful, namely as a sort of Court of Appeal in questions relating to ancient buildings. It hopes that the members of the Society will remember this fact and that they will not hesitate to claim the service of the organisation to which they subscribe.

### *Lectures.*

During the year lectures bearing on the work and objects of the Society have been given free at Norwich, Cambridge, Ipswich and Leicester, in London, and at Taunton before various Archæological Societies.

The Committee offers to arrange for free lectures again through the Autumn and Winter of 1920-1921 to any Society which may demand its services in this respect.

### *Leonard Stanley Church, Gloucestershire.*

My Committee is glad to report that the repair of Leonard Stanley Church has been satisfactorily accomplished. The Architect in charge of the work reports that the nave floor has been lowered to its old level, as was arranged with the





A.R.P. Photographer

DOORWAY, 18 BUCKINGHAM ST. ADELPHI, W.C.2

## REPORT, 1920

Society on the occasion of a visit made by our Chairman. The lowering of the floor has exposed old Norman bases at the doorways, which is an improvement to the Church. The result of this treatment of the building is satisfactory.

### *Lindsey Hall, Hadleigh, Suffolk.*

In the beginning of the year it was brought to the Society's notice that this early sixteenth century house, which of late years has been used as a farm, was on the point of being pulled down by the owner, in order that the materials might be used in the building of a new house on higher ground.

At the instance of the S.P.A.B., the owner, Mr. Grey, courteously consented to delay the demolition for a short time—which he prolonged to nearly two months in the hope that a purchaser might be found. Unfortunately the Society was unsuccessful in this, owing partly, no doubt, to the fact that there was practically no land attached, and to the low lying position of the house.

### *London, 18, Buckingham Street, Adelphi.*

The attention of the Committee was drawn to the doorway of this house, which was rapidly rotting owing to the fact that the lead on the head is perforated with holes. As the doorway is a beautiful example of early eighteenth century work the Society offered advice as to its repair to the owner, who told her builder to take instructions from it. It is hoped when repaired this doorway will last for many years.

The case is representative of an important fact that



## REPORT, 1920

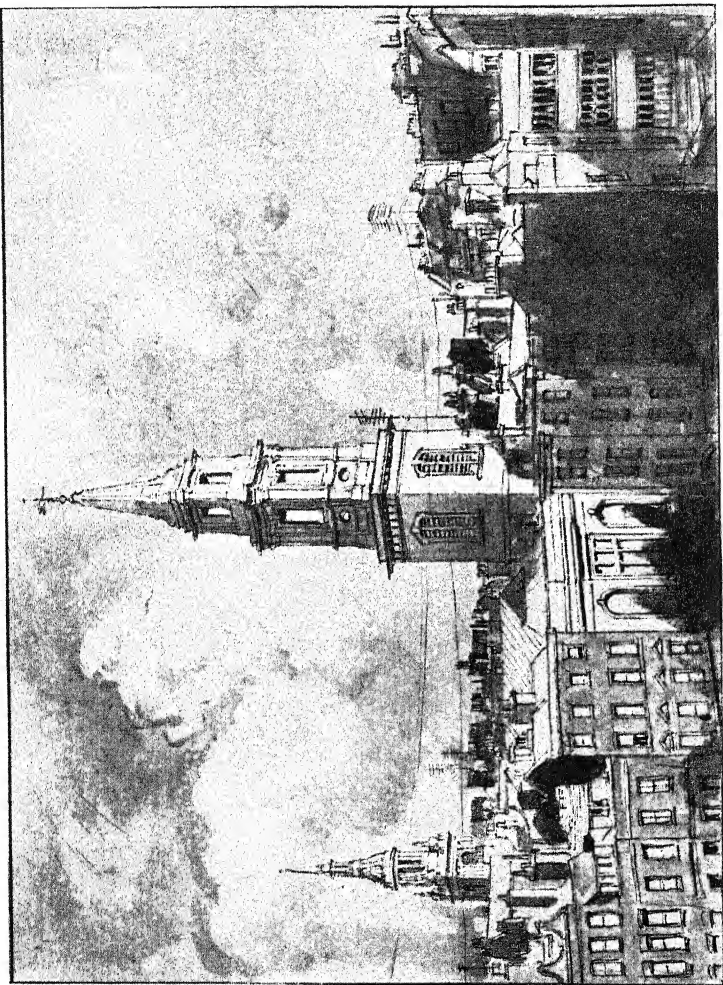
London is losing bit by bit many valuable features of her domestic architecture. It is difficult to know how to prevent this steady loss. A suggestion has been made that South Kensington be authorised to purchase these doors with the right to maintain them in position so long as their maintenance does not baulk building development which would be to the public advantage.

### *London, City Churches.*

Although for the past year the Society has awaited, not without misgiving, the report of an Ecclesiastical Commission summoned by the Bishop of London, to consider the desirability of selling some of the City Churches and their sites, the proceedings were kept so secret, and the application for a hearing from any outside body was so unavailing, that the final publication of the Report, with its condemnation of nineteen Churches, came with almost as great a shock to the S.P.A.B. as to the community at large.

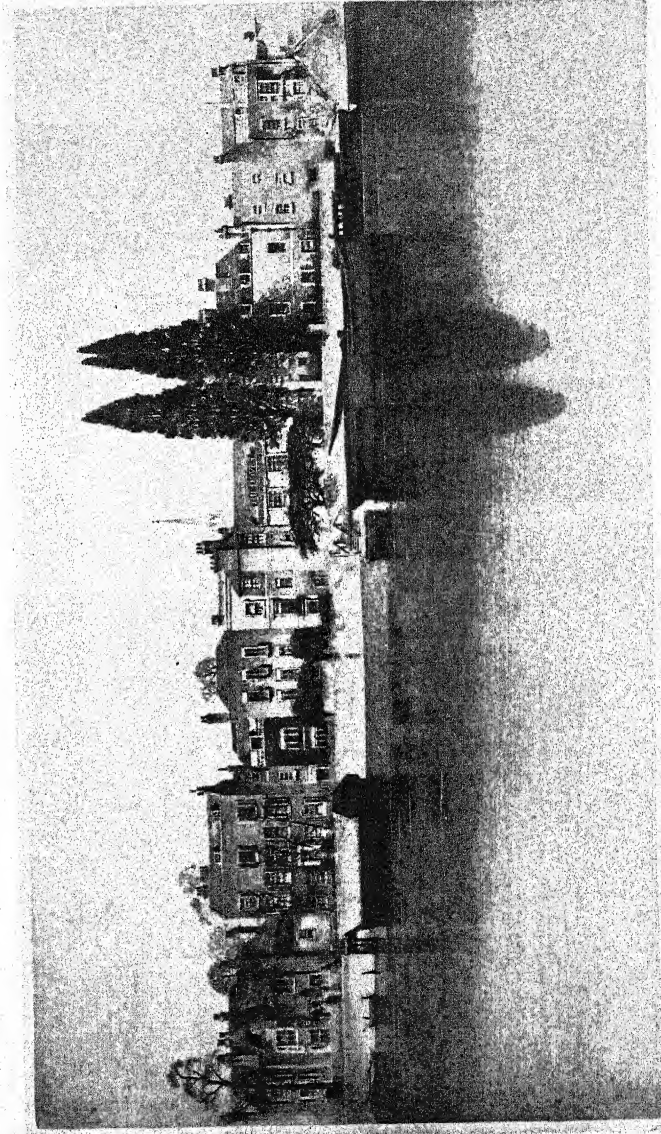
The Committee felt the matter to be of such importance as to demand the combined action of the principal artistic and archaeological societies of London, since the Report affects a far wider circle than that of the City.

From the Society's standpoint the Committee felt that its attitude must be one of the strongest protest against the scheme, and that the threatened Churches must be regarded as parts of a great whole, not as isolated objects. At the same time it recognised that the financial straits of the Diocese of London could not be ignored, and that if the City Churches ought to be looked on as national possessions, the Nation should be called on to subscribe to their up-keep.



SPIRE OF CHURCH OF ST. VEDAST, FOSTER LANE

From a drawing by Hanslip Fletcher



Kelmscott House  
(Mr. William Morris)  
No. 26

Kelmscott  
Press  
No. 27

Sussex  
House  
No. 12 & 14

THE UPPER MALL, HAMMERSMITH,

FROM AN ETCHING BY H. MURRAY WILLIAMS



## REPORT, 1920

The result of this resolution was the organisation of a Committee of representatives of the various societies most concerned; and the President of the Royal Academy of Arts kindly consented to the first meeting being held at the Royal Academy, Sir Aston Webb himself presiding, to "consider the Report of the Commission."

Several meetings of a Sub-Committee appointed on this occasion have been held; and it is understood that at the original meeting the unanimous feeling was in favour of a strong protest being made against the demolition of any of the threatened Churches.

### *London, Hammersmith Improvements Scheme.*

During the year the Committee learnt that the long-needed rearrangement of the Hammersmith Riverside slum area was under consideration; but it was alarmed to hear that jointly with this good scheme a proposal existed to make a new embankment along the river from Hammersmith Bridge to Chiswick. Embankments like those of Chelsea or Kingston-on-Thames at once sprang to the mind, suggesting the deadening effects they have produced.

The riverside at Hammersmith has many qualities which give it a strong and interesting individuality. It has beauties due to the accidental grouping of the buildings there, the walk winds in and out among these buildings along the river and at one point crosses the creek. The whole of the Hammersmith riverside is particularly dear to this Society, for Morris lived so long at Kelmscott House, having chosen the place for the sake of the very same beauty which remains to-day much as it was in his time.

The preliminary scheme, besides the suggestion of an

## REPORT, 1920

embankment, included the filling and covering over of the creek to make a wide roadway of it.

The accompanying plan, reproduced here with the kind permission of the Hampshire House Trust, shows the suggestion which this Society, in conjunction with other bodies having like aims, laid before the Borough Council. The photograph gives a general view of the front from the river.

At the present time we understand that the embankment scheme is in abeyance, and it is believed that the Borough is likely to proceed with the replanning of the housing alone.

That body no doubt at the outset approached the matter with the object of clearing away the insanitary streets and improving the rateable values of the district and it was not until the voices of this and other Societies were raised that prominence was given to the protection of the qualities which we wish to preserve.

The Hammersmith Council is alive to these values and knows that this Society will be glad to lay its experience at its service or that of its officials in considering the matter.

This Society favours all "improvements" in the area in question which will not interfere with its present characteristic features, so long as these do not interfere with the healthiness of the locality. It urges the Council to make use of these rather than to destroy them, and foremost among them is the creek. It wishes that this water may be left open so that a view of the Thames may be obtained from King's Street.



## REPORT, 1920

### *London, St. Mary Abchurch.*

Mr. George Hubbard, F.S.A., is the Architect who is responsible for carrying out the work of repair to the roof of this Church and he expresses himself as being very grateful to the Society and its Secretary for the valuable suggestions that the Society, through its Secretary, has been able to make, after an inspection of the roof. Mr. Hubbard intends adopting the suggestion, and hopes that the Society will find it convenient to inspect the work from time to time during its progress.

The actual repairs to the roof have not yet been started owing to the fact that the response to the Appeal has not resulted in sufficient subscriptions to justify the Rector and Wardens incurring what must be in any case a somewhat expensive undertaking.

### *Middleton, Boar's Head.*

In 1914 the Society interested itself in this fine building, an illustration of which appears on the opposite side. It is good news to hear that it has now become the property of the Town Council, which is quite alive to its value.

### *The National Trust.*

During the past year the National Trust for places of historic interest or natural beauty has constantly asked and obtained the advice of this Society. Below are the names of the cases which have been referred to us.

At Aylesbury.—The King's Head was offered as a gift

## REPORT, 1920

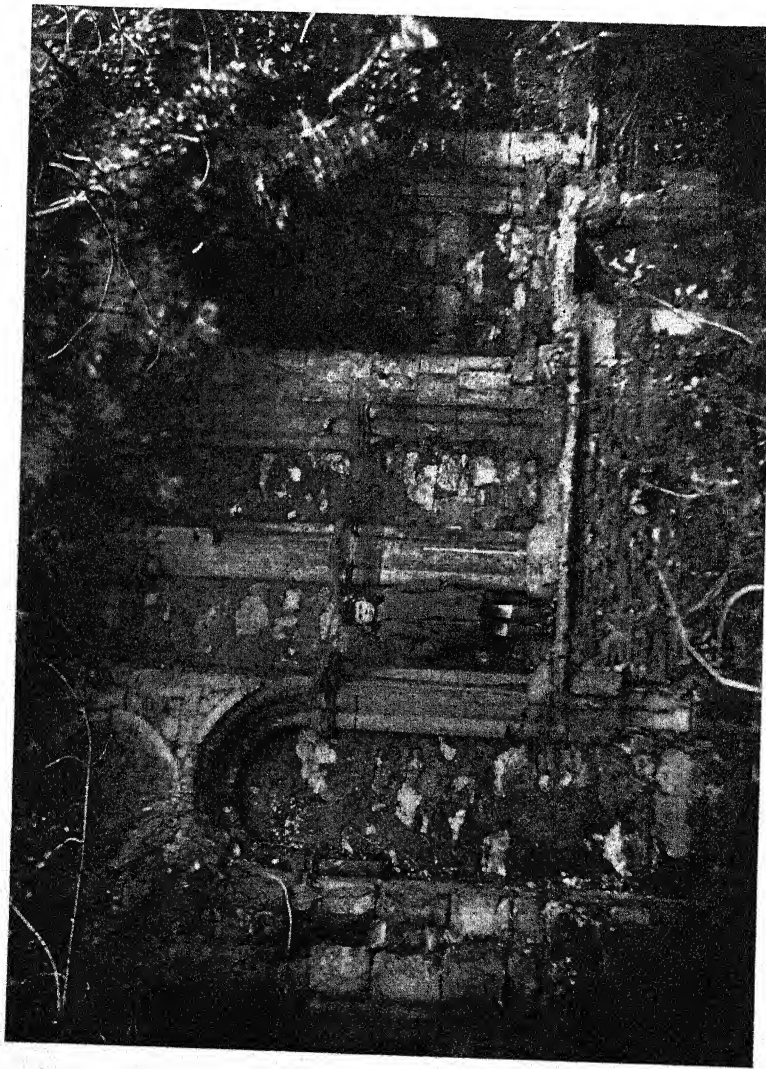
together with the Manor House at Princes Risborough ; in both cases the Committee advised that they should be accepted, the former on account of its famous room and window, the latter because the whole building is a remarkably fine example of early eighteenth century brick architecture containing a staircase taken from an earlier house. In both cases the generous offer was accepted.

The Abbey ruins of Basingwerk, Flintshire.—The owner of these ruins sought the Society's advice as to some organisation which would accept and maintain them. By our advice they were offered to the National Trust, and a report on their condition was made for that Society by S.P.A.B. The ruins are in a state of neglect as may be seen from the illustration of the Refectory, but they are excellent examples of building craft and deserve the attention which the Trust would give them. Unfortunately that body had not the means at its disposal to undertake the maintenance and was obliged to refuse the offer.

Eastbury Manor House, which was illustrated in the Society's Report of 1917 (facing page 15), is undergoing repair as advised by the Committee.

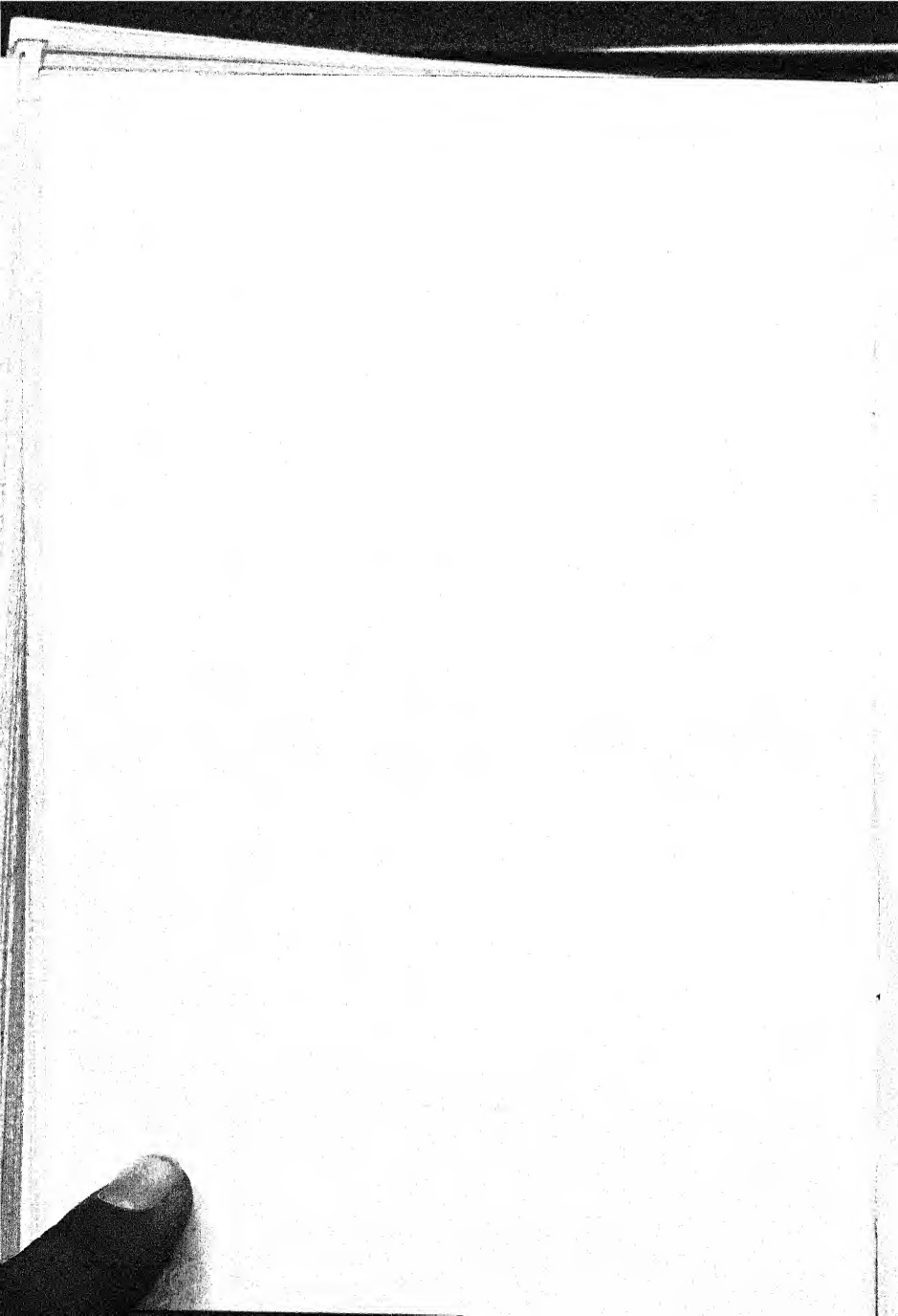
### *Norbury Church, Derby.*

During the year an Architect approached the Society to ask if it would be willing to consult with him as to the repair of the chancel of this Church. A visit to the building was arranged by him and a member of the Society, a report was drawn up and submitted to the Committee for its consideration. The result was a settlement which satisfies the local wishes, the principles of the Society and the Architect in charge of the work.



J.A. Maddock, Photographer

THE REFECTORY, BASINGWORK ABBEY, FLINTSHIRE



REPORT, 1920

*Northolt Church, Middlesex.*

During the year the very beautiful thirteenth and fourteenth century light windows of this Church have been repaired in such a way that every bit of old stone remains as it was and yet is strengthened and protected from further decay.

But this is an example of the difficulty of getting capable workmen nowadays. The work is roughly done, and the lines of the tracery are distorted in two cases in an unpleasant way. At the recommendation of the Committee, the work was done under an Architect who under the existing conditions could not be there the whole time. The Committee feels a certain responsibility in regard to the parts described and has undertaken to rectify these two errors when next workmen are employed at the Church.

*Oakley Church, Beds.*

Before the war it was brought to the notice of the Committee that drastic restoration was impending at this Church. A report giving detailed advice and criticism was sent to the authorities, but it did not receive sympathetic consideration in that quarter. During the war the matter dropped out of mind as far as the Society was concerned, but in 1919 a member visited the Church and found that the restoration had been accomplished.

The Church of England is far more alive to dangers of this kind than it was, but every now and then a case such as this, reminiscent of the worst work of the seventies, escapes both its vigilance and that of the Committee.

*Rame Head Chapel.*

The vaulted Chapel is beautifully built with a thin stone; it probably dates from the fifteenth century, though some authorities place it earlier. Before the war preparations were being made for its repair, but nothing was done; it was used by a Naval battery which planted against it a concrete platform of greater size than the Chapel itself.

It has been suggested that the reason why this position was chosen was because the Chapel made such a good guard house. It was certainly used for this purpose and Portland cement was smeared about over parts of the inside surfaces. Since the war this Society has made repeated protests in various quarters. But the only result so far has been a semi-official statement that no gun has ever been fired from the platform and further that it is unlikely that any gun ever will be.

The platform and the guard were still there quite recently.

*Sherborne Abbey, The Lady Chapel.*

It was brought to the notice of the Committee that a proposal was being considered to restore the Lady Chapel of this great Church. At present two bays of vaulting remain but they have been shut off from the Abbey since 1556, and have formed the ceiling of the top floors in the school building into which this part has been converted.

There is a further proposal to build an extension eastward and to provide more room in the Lady Chapel.



## REPORT, 1920

The Committee decided to have a report made on the case, and this was considered by it in conjunction with photographs, and the conclusion was reached that no extension should be made beyond the existing walls of the sixteenth century mediæval work.

The Society, however, was in entire agreement with the throwing open of the mediæval vaulting to the Abbey, and with the re-use of the Lady Chapel beneath it, but it was of the opinion that if Restoration was to be avoided and certain other advantages to be gained the floor of the new Lady Chapel should be kept at about the level of the top of the ambulatory screen, and a staircase should lead into it at the north end.

Having formed its opinion on this point, the Society laid its view before the Sherborne War Memorial Committee and their Architect.

As a consequence of this a meeting was arranged between the War Memorial Committee and its Architect and the Secretary of the Society and an independent authority at Sherborne to discuss this question on the spot. At this meeting no definite conclusion was reached.

Further consultation with various men whose opinion is particularly valued by the Committee has only strengthened its decision.

The Committee feels itself bound to state that in its opinion it will be a matter of subsequent regret if the present scheme is carried into effect.

This paragraph was sent to Mr. Caroe for his comments before it went to the printers. When the Committee received his letter in reply it seemed that the right course would be to print it also, and this with his permission has been done.

REPORT, 1920

3, GREAT COLLEGE STREET,  
WESTMINSTER, S.W. 1.  
A. R. Powys, Esq.,  
The Society for the  
Protection of Ancient Buildings,  
20, Buckingham Street,  
Adelphi, W.C.2.

*Sherborne Abbey.*

DEAR MR. POWYS,

Thank you for your note upon the Sherborne Abbey War Memorial. The proposed extension which I was asked to design had no idea or suggestion of representing more nearly the buildings which were destroyed in the sixteenth century. It was intentionally entirely different. The clause is therefore incorrect. I also venture to think that the last clause is not a wise one. If it is intended to influence the War Memorial Committee at this stage, it will fail in its purpose and will probably produce the opposite effect. The whole matter is one of opinion. The Committee has itself been at the trouble of consulting the opinion of antiquaries and other lovers of Sherborne Abbey, whose views have great weight, and these opinions are at variance with the one to which expression is given, and a very strong feeling has been expressed against your alternative proposals. I cannot feel that these display the acumen to be expected under the circumstances, even with a view of securing the special objects the Society has at heart and with which I am in the fullest sympathy.

Yours sincerely,  
W. D. CAROE.

*Sompting Church, Sussex.*

The Committee has learned that the Saxon tower of this Church is about to undergo repair. The Architect in

## REPORT, 1920

charge has promised to examine the building in company with a representative of the Society before starting the work. The Committee does not consider that there is any cause to fear that any damage will be done.

### *St. Mary's Church, South Hayling.*

This Church, a thirteenth and fourteenth century building with a central tower and timber spire, was inspected by an Architect, on behalf of the Society, in November, 1919, at the request of the Vicar to report on the state of the nave roof.

Considerable restoration work has been done in 1868, 1891 and 1893, but the Church is still an interesting building.

A complete examination was made and no serious defects were discovered beyond the decay of the oak beams carrying the bell cage. The repairs suggested by the Architect are to be carried out, but owing to the scarcity of labour it is not expected that the work will begin before September, 1920.

### *Symondsbury Church, Dorset.*

The Church deserves most careful treatment by its guardians, for it is one of those mediæval buildings which were modernised at the end of the eighteenth century and at the beginning of the nineteenth. All the tracery was removed from the windows and iron stanchion bars were inserted in the place of mullions, while the window heads were filled with unusual bent iron bars arranged something like a fan-light over an Adam door. The glass, with little exception, is old crown glass. At the same time galleries with outside

## REPORT, 1920

staircases were put in and the whole Church was re-pewed. The structure is in good condition. The ceilings are of the original form, being plaster ceiled wagon roofs.

The Society regrets to report that the guardians of this remarkably interesting assembly of works do not appreciate their value, in fact it appears that they, together with their Architect, propose to remove the pews, remove the plaster ceilings, remove the galleries, insert imitation Gothic tracery and generally dress the Church in a clothing which we are accustomed to associate with ecclesiastical furniture shops.

The Society has made its protest in various quarters but as far as can be ascertained these have been unavailing up to now. It is hoped that the want of money will prevent the complete fulfilment of the programme described above.

### *Tredington Church, Worcestershire.*

The Society has been able to help the Rector of this Church with its advice as to the repair of a porch and of his bell cage and spire. The work is being supervised by a local Architect.

We have permission to publish the following letter which was received from the Rector.

TREDINGTON RECTORY,  
SHIPSTON-ON-STOUR,  
February 16th, 1920.

DEAR SIR,

Please accept yourself, and convey to the Committee of your excellent Society, our very warm thanks for your great kindness in engaging Mr. Weir to report upon the repair of our Church spire. Both I and the Church Officers are deeply sensible of the help you are giving us in

REPORT, 1920

the matter, which is the greatest possible encouragement to us in a task, the proper accomplishment of which is much beyond the resources of the parish. We shall make every effort to carry the matter through adequately, and the most generous and sympathetic assistance of your Society is of the happiest augury.

Yours faithfully,

W. A. EDWARDS,

*Rector of Tredington.*

THE SECRETARY, S.P.A.B.

*Yarm Town Hall, Yorks.*

It is with relief that the Committee is able to report that this pleasant brick building is to be allowed to remain. It was in danger of demolition owing to a generous offer of an inhabitant of the district to build a new and more imposing Town Hall.

# LIST OF BUILDINGS WHICH HAVE COME BEFORE THE SOCIETY SINCE JUNE 1ST, 1919.

Alderton Church, Northants.	Canterbury, Greyfriars, Kent.
Avon-Dasset Windmill, Warwickshire.	Canterbury, King's School Memorial, Kent.
Aylesbury, The King's Head Inn, Bucks.	Canterbury, County War Memorial, Kent.
Ayolt Church, Herts.	Cairo, Arab Buildings, Egypt.
Basingwerk Abbey, Flints.	Cerne Abbas, Gate House Dorset.
Bath Abbey Church, Somerset.	Cerney, South Church, Gloucestershire.
Beaumanor, Gardner's Cottage, Leicester.	Chelsea, Old Church, London.
Berwick, The Scot's Gate.	Chichester, Wrenhouses, Sussex.
Blakeney Church, Norfolk.	Chilham, Dame Court, Kent.
Blythburgh Church, Suffolk.	Chingford, Old Church, Essex.
Blyton Church, Lincs.	Cirencester Church, Glos.
Bourne Church, Lincs.	Clavering Church, old glass, Essex.
Bourton-on-the-water, a new road, Glos.	Cleeve Prior, Malt House, Worcestershire.
Bradfield, St. Clare Church, Suffolk.	Cley-next-the-Sea Church, Norfolk.
Brecon, Priory Church, Wales.	Cold Aston Church, Gloucester Cottages.
Breedon-on-the-Hill Church, Leicestershire.	Crayford, The Moat House, Kent.
Bristol, No. 14, College Green, Somerset.	Crick Church, Northants.
Broadwindsor, Barn, Dorset.	
Bury St. Edmunds, The Angel Hotel, Suffolk.	



Croughton Church, Northants.  
 Croydon, Whitgift Hospital,  
   Surrey.  
 Dartford Church, Kent.  
 Dartford, Street widening, Kent.  
 Darenth Church, Kent.  
 Deddington Church, Suffolk.  
 Dinton Almshouses, Bucks.  
 Dunkeswell Abbey Ruins,  
   Devon.  
 Dunstanburgh Castle Ruins,  
   Northumberland.  
 East Barsham Manor, Norfolk.  
 Edinburgh Castle, Scotland.  
 Elmswell, an old House, Suffolk.  
 Eltham, Iron Gates, Kent.  
 Epsom, New Inn, Surrey.  
 Exeter Cathedral, North Porch,  
   Devon.  
 Ffynnon-Groyw Church, Flints.  
 Fiddington Dovecote, Glos.  
 Foremark Church, Derbyshire.  
 Gorleston Church, Suffolk.  
 Guildford Church, Surrey.  
 Guildford High Street, a new  
   Cinema, Surrey.  
 Hadleigh, Suncourt, Suffolk.  
 Hambleton Church, Surrey.  
 Hammersmith, River front,  
   London.  
 Hanslope Church, Bucks.  
 Hanworth Church, Norfolk.  
 Hayling Island, South Church,  
   Hants.  
 Heacham, War Memorial,  
   Norfolk.  
 Holne Church, Devon.  
 Huddersfield House, Yorks.  
 Hurley Church, Berks.  
 Hylton Castle, Durham.  
 Ickenham Church, Middlesex.  
 Ipswich, St. Lawrence Church,  
   Suffolk.  
 Isleham Church and Barn,  
   Cambridgeshire.  
 Jerusalem, Mosque of Omar.  
 Jerusalem, New Streets.  
 Kedington Church, Suffolk.  
 Kelling Church, Norfolk.  
 Kenilworth Abbey Ruins,  
   Warwick.  
 Kingston-on-Thames, Lovekyn  
   Chapel, Surrey.  
 King's Lynn, Town Hall,  
   Norfolk.  
 Kington Church, Hereford.  
 Knowle Church, Warwick.  
 Laneast Church, Cornwall.  
 Lavenham Church, Suffolk.  
 Lectures.  
 Lede Chapel, Halifax, Yorks.  
 Leicester Abbey Walls, Leices-  
   tershire.  
 Leonard Stanley Church, Glos.  
 Lindsey Hall, Suffolk.  
 Little Hempsted Manor, Devon.  
 Little Malvern Church, Worcs.  
 Little Steeping Church, Lincs

Little Walingham Church, Norfolk.	Morley Church, Derby.
Little Wittenham Ch., Berks.	Mount Church, Cardigan.
Llandanwg Church, Merioneth.	Muchelney, Priesthouse, Somerset.
Lockington Church, Leicester.	Muckton Church, Lincs.
London, Clapham Common, old Houses.	Newark Abbey, Surrey.
London, 18, Buckingham St., Adelphi.	New Shoreham Church, Surrey.
London, Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster.	Norbury Church, Derby.
London, St. Katherine Cole- man Church.	Northfield Church, Worcester.
London, St. Mary Abchurch.	Northolt Church, Middlesex.
London, Westminster Hall.	North Bovey Church, Devon.
Long Sutton Church, Lincs.	North Wingfield Church, Derby.
Lower Mitton Church, Worcestershire.	Norwich Cathedral, North Chapel, Norfolk.
Ludford Bridge, Salop.	Norwich, Sucklingshouse, Norfolk.
Lydiat Hall, Lincs.	Norwich, old Houses, Norfolk.
Madley Church, Hereford.	Oakley Church, Beds.
Malmesbury Abbey, Wilts.	Ogwell Mill, Devon.
Mancetter Church, Warwick.	Oxford, St. Aldates.
Manton Church, Rutland.	Paulers Pury Church, Northants.
Marston Trussell Church, Northants.	Peterborough Cathedral, Northants.
Maxstoke, Barn, Warwick.	Peover, The Mainwaring Chapel, Cheshire.
Middleton, Old Boarshead.	Pilton, The Tithe Barn, Somerset.
Minchinhampton Cottage, Glos.	Plymouth, St. Andrew's Church, Devon.
Monks Risborough Dovecote, Bucks	Plymtree Church, Devon.
Monkwearmouth Church, Durham.	Potter Heigham Church, Norfolk.

Princes Risborough, Market Hall, Bucks.	Southall Manor, Middlesex.
Radcliffe Tower, Lancs.	Stafford, Izaak Walton Cottages, Staffs.
Radnage Church, Bucks.	Stalham Church, Norfolk.
Ragdale, old Hall, Leicester.	Stamford, St. Paul's School, Lincs.
Ramehead Chapel, Cornwall.	Stanion Church, Derby.
Redbourne Church, Herts.	Stansgate Priory, Essex.
Repton Church, Derby.	Stanton Lacy Church, Salop.
Rewley Abbey, Oxford.	Stoke-under-Ham, The Priory, Somerset.
Rheims Cathedral Committee.	Stonyhurst Almshouses, Oxon.
Rhuddlan Castle, Flints.	Stowe-Nine-Churches Church, Northants.
Rillington Church, Yorks.	Strood Temple, Manor House.
Road Church, Somerset.	Stydd Preceptory, Derby.
Rochester Cathedral, Kent.	Sulgrave Manor, Northants.
Romsey Abbey, Hants.	Surfleet Church, Lincs.
Rothwell Church, Lincs.	Symington Church, Kilmarnock.
Roydon Church, Norfolk.	Symondsbury Church, Dorset.
Rycote Church, Oxon.	Thames, Lockhouses.
St. Albans, old Houses.	Thurcaston Church, Leicester.
St. Clement's, Celtic Cross, Cornwall.	Tilton Church, Leicestershire.
St. Ives Church, Cornwall.	Todmorden Hall, Lancs.
St. Ives Church, Hunts.	Topsham Church, Devon.
St. Nicholas-at-Wade, Barn Kent.	Tredington Church, Worcester-shire.
Salt house Church, Norfolk.	Trust Houses, Ltd., and old Inns.
Saxlingham Hall, Norfolk.	Uxbridge, The Treaty House, Middlesex.
Scredington Church, Lincs.	Weybourne Church, Norfolk.
Sherborne Abbey, Lady Chapel, Dorset.	West Dean, Moncton Farm, Sussex.
Shrewsbury, old House De la Porta, Salop.	
Slapton Church, Northants.	
Sompting Church, Sussex	

Westhorpe Church, Suffolk.  
Whitstone Church, Cornwall.  
Whitchurch, St. Lawrence,  
Middlesex.  
Wilne Church, Derby.  
Willesdon Church, Middlesex.  
Wimbledon Church, Surrey.  
Windsor, St. George's Chapel,  
Berks.

Winthorpe Church, Lincs.  
Wooton Church, Northants.  
Worksop Priory, Notts.  
Wycombe, St. John's Hospital,  
Bucks.  
Yarm Town Hall, Yorks.  
York, All Saints' Church.  
York, Bedern Chapel.

## REPORT OF GENERAL MEETING.

THE forty-third Annual Meeting of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings was held on Thursday, July 15th, 1920, at 4.30 p.m., at Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.

Mr. THACKERAY TURNER, the Chairman, opened the meeting by saying: Ladies and gentlemen, it is my duty to propose to you that the Annual Report which is in your hands shall be taken as read and adopted. Of course you have not had time to read it through; but I have the advantage over you as I have read it through in proof. It is now thirty-seven years ago, rather more, since I became Secretary of this Society, and therefore I think I can claim to know what its workings have been, and briefly I should like to say that whereas, when I became Secretary of the Society that number of years ago, almost every clergyman, and every architect almost, was dead against us, at the present time your architects and clergymen and mayors and corporations come and ask for our help; in fact, we practically now have no opposition but simply help those who ask to be helped. Now this is a very big change. I do think this Society is to be thoroughly congratulated on the fact of my not being Secretary any longer, because we have got a Secretary who goes hunting round for work, and who gets a great deal more than he can do and even a great deal more than he is paid for, and I think any Society which has got a Secretary like that is to be congratulated. Having said that much I cannot touch upon the different cases in the Report; but

## GENERAL MEETING

there are two or three so desperately important that I must mention them. First of all there is Westminster Abbey, which must be uppermost in the minds of most people in England if not of the world, and I think we owe a deep debt of gratitude to a member of this Society, Mr. Harrison, for writing a letter to the *Times* pointing out the fears caused by the authorities appealing for money before saying how it was going to be expended. Our action has been to hold our hand until we know what the money is to be used for. Personally I am thoroughly satisfied with every single thing that has been done under Professor Lethaby's supervision, and therefore I think we may fairly rest contented that although they are raising an enormous sum of money it will be fairly and reasonably and desirably spent. I will not say any more about Westminster Abbey.

The City Churches are mentioned in our Annual Report, and I think our members ought to be very pleased with the action which the Committee of this Society took. They decided that the 'City Churches' being such a big question, and there being so much money involved, while the cost of any opposition would be so immense, that it was not desirable that this and other Societies should deal with the matter individually, but that all Societies should join together and form one Committee to deal with the subject. Consequently we wrote to the different Societies, and as you will see in the Report the result was that the Royal Academy, the Society of Antiquaries, The National Trust, the Society of Civic Arts, the Institute of British Architects and many others have all joined together to form one Committee, and that Committee is dealing with the matter. Now that is far better than each Society acting independently, because if they acted so the authorities could play off what



## GENERAL MEETING

one Society says against what is said by another Society, and they could more or less get rid of the opposition in that way.

Now there is still another case which I wish to mention, and about which I am very anxious—that is Rheims Cathedral. You will have seen in the *Times* that money has been asked for. I am in favour of the Englishman being asked for money for Rheims Cathedral; but I think we should know how it is to be expended, and I do not think we should give a penny until we know how this money is to be expended. I have received a letter from a friend who says: "I am at Rheims Cathedral. It is in a shocking state, but it is not past dealing with, not past repair; but Heaven defend us if it is going to be put back as it was before—that is by restoration." That may be what they intended to do. Everyone who is thinking of subscribing should say "I cannot subscribe until I know what is going to be done." Those are the cases. I will conclude by proposing that the Annual Report be adopted and taken as read, and I will ask Mr. Norgate to second the resolution.

Mr. NORGATE, in seconding the resolution, said: Mr. Chairman, I have very few words to say; one is to fill up an omission which you could hardly help making. You did not tell us that the position which the Society now occupies, which is of great influence, far greater than many of this audience suspects, is solely and entirely due to your own work, you have brought it to the condition in which it is to-day. In formally seconding the adoption of this Report I should like to have the opportunity of calling attention to the financial statement. It is a very serious thing indeed. You may come here and cheer as you will the interesting statement Mr. Chesterton is going to make to you, and you

## GENERAL MEETING

will feel grateful to Mr. Turner for what he has done for the Society, and to the Committee and the Secretary for the work which they and he are doing. But can you express in pounds, shillings and pence how much you value the work of this Society? Can you in these days, when everybody is appealing for millions, express your appreciation—especially those of you who are not members of the Society—in pounds, shillings and pence? It will do the Society a certain amount of good if you think with us and are of the right sort. If you are not we will not ask you. The work which the Society undertakes costs money. I think it is a miserable financial statement. I have paid my subscription, I ought to pay more perhaps; I do not say I will not, and I suggest that some members of the Society present here might consider whether they could possibly increase their own subscription: we want money just as much as everybody else because we do not want our work restricted. Mr. Turner has spoken to you of the City Churches. I have been more intimately connected with the work of attempting to preserve these than he has, simply because I am one of the representatives of the Society on an influential Committee derived from various London societies, which was appointed to organise the opposition of certain people to the proposed demolition of these churches. I have every reason for believing that that opposition will be successful and that not one of these churches will go, but it will be only if we really stick to the work, and that work costs, and is going to cost, money. We want to get on with our work. Such organised opposition to this modern ecclesiastical vandalism is important, and it is going to cost a certain amount of money. I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report.

## GENERAL MEETING

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

Mr. CHESTERTON was then introduced by the Chairman and spoke as follows: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, there is something in every sense of the word disreputable about my appearance among you this afternoon. I came here in great haste, in a rush of work outside, with nothing but a scribble or two of notes in pencil, and I have come to speak on a subject about which you all know a very great deal indeed, and about which I know absolutely and literally nothing whatever. You may say that that argument applies equally to all the subjects upon which I speak, but I think I can honestly say I have specialised in ignorance in cottages. I am one of those persons who are so constituted that I am capable of losing my way in my own house. If I were to build a cottage it would certainly fall. I cannot claim to have any sort of relation to the very valuable labours and the purposes of this Society; I feel rather like a subject of its explorations than an adviser of it. I feel, in fact, very much as if I were an ancient building myself, and one which I hope you will restore sympathetically.

I may mention that among the disadvantages under which I suffer is a lack of ventilation in the sense of voice. I trust I make myself heard, but I very often do not. I have a cry that is like the mouse that came out of the mountain, or for that matter a small voice like Charlemagne's, though they do say he was 10ft. high and 200 years old. Ten feet high and 200 years old is a great deal for a man and not much for an English cottage, but I am in the position of the cottage described so admirably in this report,\*

\* *The Treatment of Ancient Cottages*, by A. H. Powell and others, 2/-, from S.P.A.B.

## GENERAL MEETING

"I am very much neglected but there is no need to condemn me as dilapidated if anyone will mend the roof and generally tidy me up. The materials are still sound for the most part, and require cleansing and whitewashing, and, I say this emphatically, I want carefully to be made good"—perhaps in a special degree what I require to have done to me is to make me good, but I think that sentiment requires some mental and moral direction, though it is a good sentiment with which to start a consideration of this kind.

The consideration which I offer to-day, is of the vaguest and most amateur description. In glancing through your Report, I cannot judge beyond a very general impression of its great research, accuracy and value, and I may add of the admirable English in which it is written, on this question of the treatment of cottages. I can only give in a very hazy and general fashion as an amateur and outsider, as the guest of your patient and kind hospitality for the moment, some opinion of what I conceive to be the general tests or the general rules which one should observe in all historical efforts of this description; and that is why I began with the phrase that we have all got to remember that we must all require making good. If there is one thing that strikes me about the approach to all these problems of the work of our ancestors, and the approach to things like buildings and ancient architecture, it is that almost invariably on the vandal and sometimes on the æsthetic side, there is a tone often used on which the criticism should be entirely moral. It is a tone of spiritual pride and spiritual insolence. There is a curious assumption that all the works of the past, and all the poor people living in the present, are subject to our rabid, hasty, and generally entirely personal contempt. That attitude of mind is a thing to be got rid of.

## GENERAL MEETING

When one deals with any question like the cottages of the poor—especially the old cottages—the first thing to remember is, that those human houses were built by human beings as intelligent and, generally speaking, very much more free and independent than the people in the modern Industrial Society, and that they were built as part of a certain human life, the whole of which has to be taken into consideration even if it has, to some extent, and most unfortunately, faded from our civilisation. If there is one part of this report which strikes me most particularly in reading it, it is the admirable introductory paragraphs about the way in which an insensible spirit of the place itself has crept into all those old cottages, making them from the materials of the country and making them according to a sort of implicit image or type of which the people themselves were probably to a great extent unconscious. The first thing to remark is, that all that general mode of life carried with it certain characteristics which are much too easily forgotten. For instance, agricultural life is almost entirely passed in the open air. That may seem a very simple truism, but I do not know how many hundreds of thousands of educated people entirely forget it when they criticise the cottage accommodation or general cottage life. They apply to cottages the same principles which they have been driven by shame and some degree of stricken consciences to apply to their own detestable modern factories.

The modern world, of which we are all so fond and proud, has in the last century or two developed a vast system of industrial machinery which requires men to be herded like beasts and to be moved about like portions of machinery, and it was very soon discovered that even from the point of view of the brutal cynicism which had established it, it was

## GENERAL MEETING

impossible to get on unless you got the machinery clean and the sheds tolerably airy. People worked all day in the old days and pretty often half the night in enormous factories, shops and mills, and for those people it became immediately and obviously necessary that they should have a certain definite amount of air, a certain definite amount of light, and a definite size for the rooms. Nor am I denying that it would be possible for human beings, that is to say human beings who understood the problem, to make some similar general rules in the case of agricultural life, though I think those rules could not be so absolutely fixed, for the simple reason that agricultural workers are rather less like slaves than modern industrial people. At any rate, the modern world developed that conception of the necessity, more or less true, of making a little less intolerable the intolerable mode of life it had itself created. They then came to feel that these sort of ideas as to the exact number of yards and the exact amount of light and air and so on, should be applied to the homes of human beings who never regarded these homes in any other light than that of a very beloved and sacred shelter; for the conception of a cottage and almost all the apparatus and minor utensils and arrangements of an old English cottage, or indeed of any old European cottage—the idea that runs through it is—shelter. Therefore you will see it imported even into the sentiment of the bed. I for one am so antiquarian and so reactionary in this matter that I am perfectly prepared to die *for* the four-post bedstead, perhaps possibly I may die *in* a four-post bedstead, of that, of course, I cannot be absolutely certain. But I merely mention the four-post bedstead for the sake of illustration as showing that a certain amount of sentiment which is common to all hard-working and genuine man-



## GENERAL MEETING

kind, but which is here peculiarly and particularly emphasized in the English people, a sentiment which was best expressed by the popular word "Cosy," dominated all their ideas down to, not only the houses, but the bed; the complaint to-day is that it is the stupidity of the poor which makes them keep their window shut, their fires warm and many other characteristic things of the same kind. All that is a tradition of the agricultural life of mankind, the greater part of which, for a greater part of its time, is passed in the open air. If you leave out that enormous and simple fact in your calculations you have taken an entirely wrong view from the start.

That is only one example of the kind of thing I mean. There are a great many others. That old open-air mode of life in which cottages were founded involved a vast amount of casual and generally comic adventure. Most of the things that you now see in a cinema were things that used to really take place on the countryside. People did not go to a cinema to see people climbing trees and falling off them, boys did it for themselves. Often it was somebody else's tree. You will hear the earnest moralist discussing whether going to a cinema makes little boys criminal and so on, whether they learn for the first time that apple trees exist, and whether they heard of burglarious attempts—carefully kept from them in the newspapers—for the first time on the movies. My general impression is not a hostility to the cinema but rather that it is a terrible waste of time. It is terrible to think of a little boy wasting time in a cinema theatre when he might be engaged in really climbing trees, and possibly really falling off, and possibly really breaking his own neck. It is better that he should take the chance of his own destiny and not merely follow the shadow of it on the pictures.

## GENERAL MEETING

The next fact is that the old agricultural life, though that is never assumed, was a life of hard work; they were a hard people. You will generally find that when people talk of a new scientific method, it is an artificial substitute for a thing which in a healthier state of society everybody would roughly know for themselves.

That then is the first general proposition to remember about these things: that if you are dealing with agricultural cottages, you are dealing with cottages for people living an agricultural life. If the agricultural life is done for, and had better be destroyed, or is already destroyed, say so, and off at once with it; but as long as you are presupposing the existence of what we hope for, that rural civilisation of Christendom, you must allow that there is something in the balance of hot and cold, the balance of work and joy, the balance of belief and hope, and so on, which the people actually living have arranged for themselves. The obvious examples of the views are all examples familiar to you, such a thing for instance as the open fire. There are an enormous number of people in the modern world who would be quite capable of attempting to fill all cottages with some hideous system of steam-heating and central heating, on the ground that it would be more practical. I remember a German professor who came to my house some time before the war, who pointed calmly to the fireplace in my own house and said it was "*Nicht praktisch*," it was not practical, he having some modern views on the mechanical heating of rooms. I was so moved with indignation that I did what I had never done before or since, with anybody, and encouraged his practicability with something in the nature of a practical joke, because when he complained next—and he complained of a great many things—that the road down to the

## GENERAL MEETING

station in my town was rugged and difficult to get over, I told him it was not a road at all, but a system of military fortifications intended to protect us from an invasion from the West. I have always had a lingering hope that he would put it down in the note-book as one of the fortifications against an invasion of England.

Taking that gentleman as a working example, the first thing to say is that he is entirely wrong in the point of view which he takes up. There are a great many other things that might be done for the human soul and the human body by the ancient hearth or fire besides physical warming. There are a great many other aspects of song and religion besides the practical aspect; but even on the practical aspect he is wrong. My experience of central heating—which I only take as an example of the extreme of the modern alternative—is that it is very uncomfortable, extremely unhealthy and entirely useless for the particular purpose for which you want it—to warm yourself, your hands, your feet, or any particular part. For that particular reason the old traditional heating is a thousand times more practical and necessary for people who are living a kind of active outdoor life, subject to momentary cold, and to local cold, than it is to people who propose to stop in all day and write official reports and things of that kind. I merely give that example of the mode of life as a part of the only thing I would venture to do before an assembly much better informed on the whole subject than I am. The only thing I should like to see is a little imaginative caution.

I do not mind old institutions, and I take it none of you mind ancient institutions being demolished if it is shown they do no good, or if you can prove that they mostly do harm. What I complain of is that assuming they do no harm, they

## GENERAL MEETING

are antiquarian, and there is in us a strong *prima facie* curiosity about the value and use of these old institutions. They serve some purpose, and they will discover the use they serve. These things should be approached with a certain imaginative caution, and especially we must remember the whole mode of life of the people using these cottages. If they appear too small they were meant for men who lived under the sky. If they are too warm, they were meant for men frozen to the bone, and so on, and so on.

The next thing to remember brings us to the non-practical aspect of it. I do not think that what has been said about that can possibly be better put than it is put in the paragraph of the Society's report to which I have referred. There is one point which might be emphasised without disadvantage, and that is what may be called the difficulty arising from what many critics say is the unconsciousness of genius. Now the people is a genius; particularly when it is full of a local spirit. There are passages referring to the *genius loci*, and the genius of the people is generally in a special degree characterised by the unconsciousness of its genius: that is to say, it is always very easy to go and bully poor and simple people who have their own greatly superior tastes in art. The whole process of the spread of the manufacturing civilisation has really been a process of that sort of intellectual bullying. A man knew perfectly well that he liked a certain kind of thing—it might be hundreds of things; one can give any example that comes to one's head. I remember standing in a cottage in Sussex, in that part of the heavy clay of Sussex by Horsham, and looking out of a low long window, that is to say a window like so many of our cottage windows, a good deal broader than it was high, and seeing in front of me a

## GENERAL MEETING

low beech tree spreading out to fit the frame of the window. Anyone would say "It is an accident." It is not; the spirit in which that building was made, went with the subconscious soul of man thinking in terms of that heavy soil. Those strong low trees of the hill going in very parallel lines like a sea went to fill it. The moment one stood there and saw it, one saw that the whole thing was one thing. Now, probably the people who made that window and fitted it to that landscape would have been very much bewildered if you had gone to them and said, "Why did you do this; surely it is better to have a high narrow window, to let in more of the light, or an octagonal window according to the new scientific principles of illumination," the chances are that you would have the best of the argument and they would have the worse window.

Now I have very great sympathy indeed with all that popular subconsciousness which I think has been very unduly and dangerously trampled on by the march of progress in recent centuries. People tell you of the class conscious proletariat and I am on certain matters very strongly on its side, but I am still more in sympathy with the unconscious proletariat, and most in sympathy with the unconscious poor who have never formed a proletariat, with the tradition of the unconscious peasantries, and one of the things that complicates the whole business of restoration is the fact that these very people who are right often cannot explain why they are right, and cannot defend the points in which they are most strongly right. I take it that none of us believe for a moment in overriding, certainly I do not believe in overriding, the wills of other people for their æsthetic good or anything else. I do not take a modern workman and forcibly dress him up in the dress of Robin Hood.

## GENERAL MEETING

But supposing for the sake of argument that I found a man who by some very conservative instinct in his own nature, by isolation or some local cause, had retained the costume of Robin Hood, then I shall contradict anybody who says it is not a good costume; I shall strongly contradict him if he says it is not a practical costume. To take one thing in passing, the very fact of wearing a hood appears to me to be an enormously sensible and practical arrangement, a thing which can be drawn over a man's head in rain and cold weather, and which can be disregarded in hot weather, by which he can become a member of the hatless brigade in the most hygienic and modern manner. The hood has been discarded. It lingers as a sort of fiction in official academic and clerical figures to indicate a degree of learning. I say the hood is a fiction; I do not suggest the learning is a fiction, but if I found that tradition still in existence anywhere, and if, above all, I found that the man himself wanted to go on wearing his hood, then I should take the opportunity of showing that both the combination of historical and artistic good sense, and the instinctive popular good sense which approved it, was quite unanswerable.

That, I take it, is a condition which applies to a very large number of specially ancient and often specially condemned and criticised characteristics of old cottage architecture. The ordinary people, who used them, did not object to these old features. The best judges of art and architecture and general historical culture did not object to them; in other words the uneducated on the one hand, and the educated on the other, are on their side, it is only the half educated who always want to destroy them. Now there is in the modern world an enormous power given to the half educated. I take it that it is a characteristic of our time,—the



## GENERAL MEETING

newspaper owners are all shining examples of that kind of thing—but I think it is almost invariably found that that intermediary state between culture and ignorance is generally wrong. He is the sort of man who is invariably wrong. He is always advocating the crudest form of fashion ; he advocates a thing because it is a novelty, though the vast majority of the populace has not yet heard of it, and the foresight of culture has already foreseen its disappearance. I think it might be said in a general way when the poets and the people are allied, they are irresistible ; at any rate they only have the prigs against them, and I think when good antiquarian imagination and the traditions of any part of the people are in alliance they are also irresistible and have only a very vulgar form of vandalism, calling itself reform, against them.

I am not going to keep you any longer because the statement of general principles to which you all adhere is inevitably wearisome, and the practical examples which you could all give are already leaping to your lips, but I would say in conclusion that I would be strongly inclined to exercise a certain imaginative caution over a large number of things against which practical arguments can really be urged.

One example of the kind of thing I mean can be found in the practice of thatching. Now, first, I should have a very great instinct in favour of thatching because it is one of those old popular arts in which the old type of rustic really has skill, and often genius. It is an art. You have to know how to do it, and those arts are grossly neglected in the scheme of modern education : in fact they are forgotten. There is, I suppose, a sort of practical argument against thatching on the ground of its being dangerous through fire.

## GENERAL MEETING

About that I would say, it is a remarkable fact that you never hear those arguments against things which are recent, unknown, unexplored, experimental, and what is very often the same thing, things in which people at the moment have put a great deal of money. Nobody says that motoring, or even the general use of electricity is dangerous, though it is dangerous, still less that the persistent mixture of chemicals with food and drink is dangerous, though it is dangerous, and sometimes fatally so. It is only about the things in which thousands of people have lived thousands of years in safety that you ever hear the sudden scare of human peril. It is only about the untried that nobody thinks of being afraid, it is only the fixed and settled and normal human dangers about which they seem, in some extraordinary manner, to have been alarmed, and I venture to say the simple explanation is that there is no go-ahead liability company interested in thatching, there is nobody making millions of money in teaching people to thatch. There is now only an artistic appreciation of what remains of the popular power shown in the creation of these things.

His Highness PRINCE FREDERICK DULEEP SINGH : It has fallen to me this afternoon to have the honour of proposing the vote of thanks to the speaker for his most eloquent, interesting and sympathetic address, and I should like to congratulate the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings on having secured Mr. Chesterton to come here to-day. It is quite possible that some learned antiquary might have made a more detailed lecture on the cottages of rural England, but the lecture, however learned it might be, would be passed over in the Press with simply a glance. The people of England read every word of Mr. Chesterton's and they will read with interest his very sympathetic

## GENERAL MEETING

remarks on this matter. I have very great pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to him for addressing us.

The proposal was carried with acclamation.

A resolution of thanks to the Society of Antiquaries for the use of their room was carried with acclamation.

In proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the Rt. Hon. EARL FERRERS said: I should like to comment on his address. He mentioned three important things, Westminster Abbey, the City churches, and Rheims Cathedral. With regard to the City churches, there is one practical suggestion I should like to make to this meeting with regard to the nineteen churches which are written down as superfluous. There are other churches for which some kind of use has been found. It is obvious to anyone that if a satisfactory use can be found for the nineteen churches, and a certain amount of money brought into the Church Exchequer instead of taken out, it would go a very long way towards solving the whole problem of demolition. I want to ask you all to think of some possible use of the City churches as Headquarters of various organisations. I believe that the Church of England Men's Society would be glad of a City church. I had a chat with Sir Robert Baden-Powell the other day, and I suggested that one of the City churches would be useful as a Headquarters for the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, and he was favourably disposed to the idea. There is no Church body at the present moment with whom you can exactly negotiate, so that any suggestion of this kind should be sent to the Secretary, Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. I do feel that people should show more interest in this matter of the City churches. They are standing records, in the midst of a world given over to money making, of

#### GENERAL MEETING

the idealism of that great City, and it is an idealism which can be preached day by day to people who do not go inside to hear a sermon. It would take a lot of doing to get a better sermon than is preached by the sheer existence of the City churches in the City of London, and I do hope that that sermon will not be lost. I am perfectly satisfied that if people set their brains to work an enormous number of uses could be found of a perfectly reasonable kind for these old churches.

The meeting closed with a unanimous agreement to this resolution.

# THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

Dr.

GENERAL FUND, 1919.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance on 31st December, 1918; as shown in last Report ...	115	13	2						
" Receipts during the year 1919; viz:									
Subscriptions and Donations ...	574	3	7						
Sale of Literature ...	34	18	1						
Interest and Dividends ...	16	4	0						
Office rent, etc., repaid by Subtenants ...	34	19	0						
Repayments of members' costs of visiting buildings ...	1	10	6						
				661	15	2			
By Payments during year 1919; viz:									
Salaries—Secretary and Deputy Secretary ...	295	3	4						
Assistant Secretary ...	80	0	0						
Rent of Offices, including parts sublet ...									
Office Expenditure, including telephone, stamps, journals, small stationery, fuel, light, cleaning, Secretary's travel, insurance, audits, and sundries ...	95	6	8						
Printing, stationery, photography, typewriting, duplicating ...	186	10	6						
Members' costs of visiting buildings ...	21	11	6						
Income Tax ...	4	8	6						
				683	0	6			
By Cash at Office on 31st December, 1919 ...	19	14	1						
" Cash at the London Joint City and Midland Bank on 31st December, 1919	74	13	9						
				94	7	10			
	£777	8	4						

Compiled from the various original documents and other information provided by the Society and the Bank—calculated and balanced—certified as correct.  
June, 1920.

WILLIAM SIMMONS, Auditor.

**Dr. THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS. Cr.**  
**BUILDING FUND, 1919.**

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance on 31st December, 1918, as shown in last Report ...	59	19	6	By Contribution to fund for repair of Clodock Church, Abergavenny ...	3	3	0
" Donation in 1919 ...	1	1	0	" Cash at the London Joint City and Midland Bank on 31st December, 1919	57	17	6
	<u>£61 0 6</u>				<u>£61 0 6</u>		
Balanced and certified as correct. June, 1920.				WILLIAM SIMMONS, Auditor.			

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance of Deposits on 31st December, 1918, as shown in last Report ...	105	8	11	By Amount on Deposit at the London Joint City and Midland Bank on 31st December, 1919 ...	107	0	1
" Interest, added to deposit	1	11	2		<u>£107 0 1</u>		
	<u>£107 0 1</u>						

Balanced and certified as correct.  
June, 1920.

WILLIAM SIMMONS, Auditor.

*Note.*—In addition to the donations included in the above accounts the Society has received a special donation of £50 in 5 per cent. War Stock which is held with the Society's other investments at the Bank. The latter include £175 of "B" Port Stock of the Port of London Authority, presented by the same donor in 1918, as mentioned in last year's report.



THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF  
ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

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Bankers:—London City and Midland Bank, Limited, 449,  
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The Secretary will be glad to be informed of any error in names or addresses.

The Secretary is unable to trace the addresses of the following members :

John Finn.  
Herbert Ellis.  
W. Sydnie Daker.

### Obituary.

*The Society regrets the loss by death of the following members :—*

	Member since 1902.
Lady Burne-Jones	
W. Carpenter	1891.
Major T. ff. Chamberlain	1918.
J. Charles Cox	1893.
Miss Duckworth	1879.
Mrs. Wickham Flower	1906.
Ernest Gimson	1890.
Charles E. Hallé	1884.
The Rt. Hon. Wm. Kenrick	1879.
Dame Emma Liberty	1910.
Miss T. Powell	1892.
Rev. Canon H. D. Rawnsley	1913.
W. H. Urwick	1878.

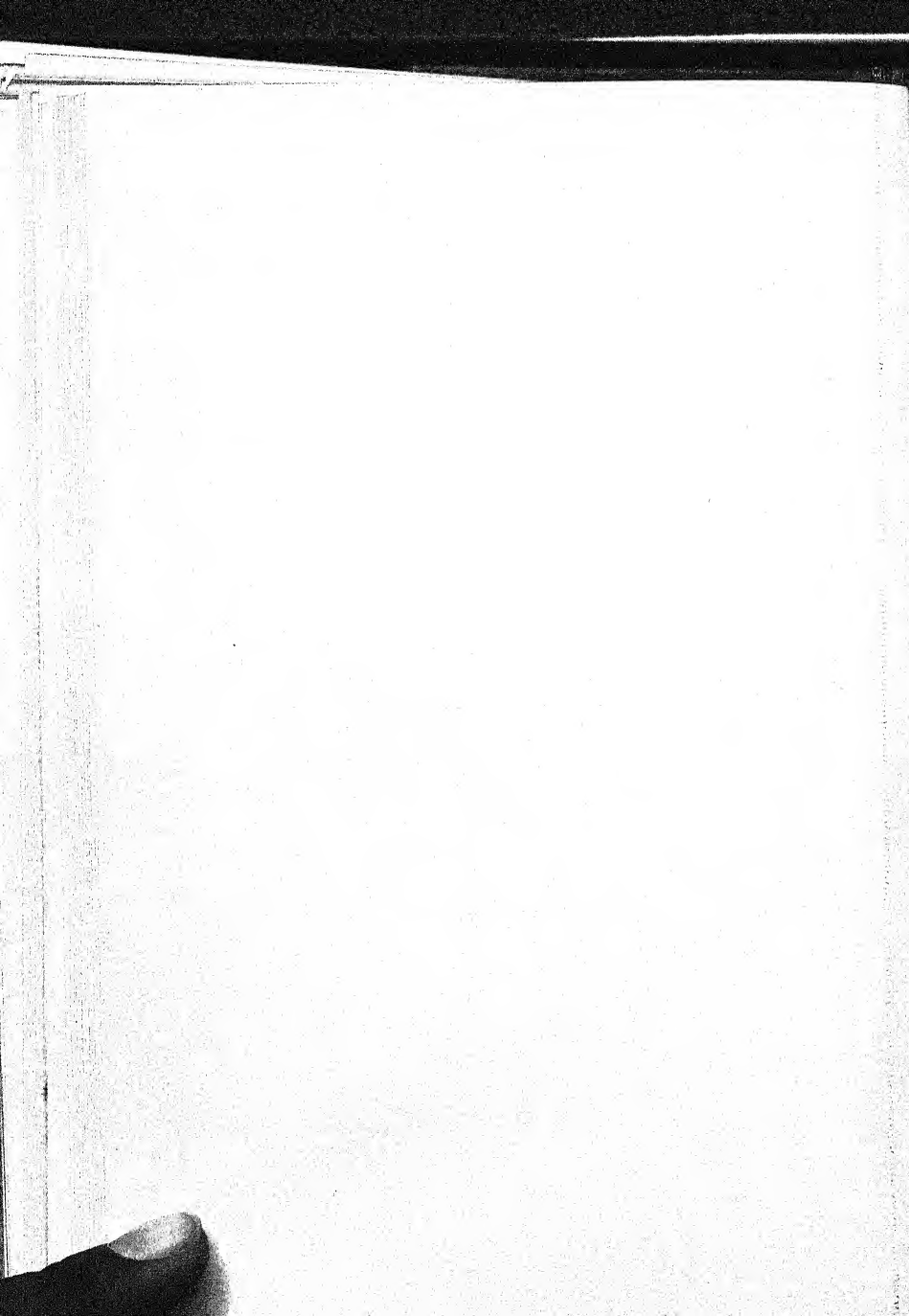
## Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings

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A. R. Powys, 20, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.

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### FORM OF BEQUEST.

I GIVE and BEQUEATH the sum of..... pounds free of legacy  
duty unto the Treasurer for the time being of The Society for the Protection of Ancient  
Buildings of No. 20, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, London, W.C. 2, in aid of that Society, and  
to be applied in such manner as its Committee may in their absolute discretion think fit, and  
I declare that the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being of the said Society shall be a  
sufficient discharge for the said sum.





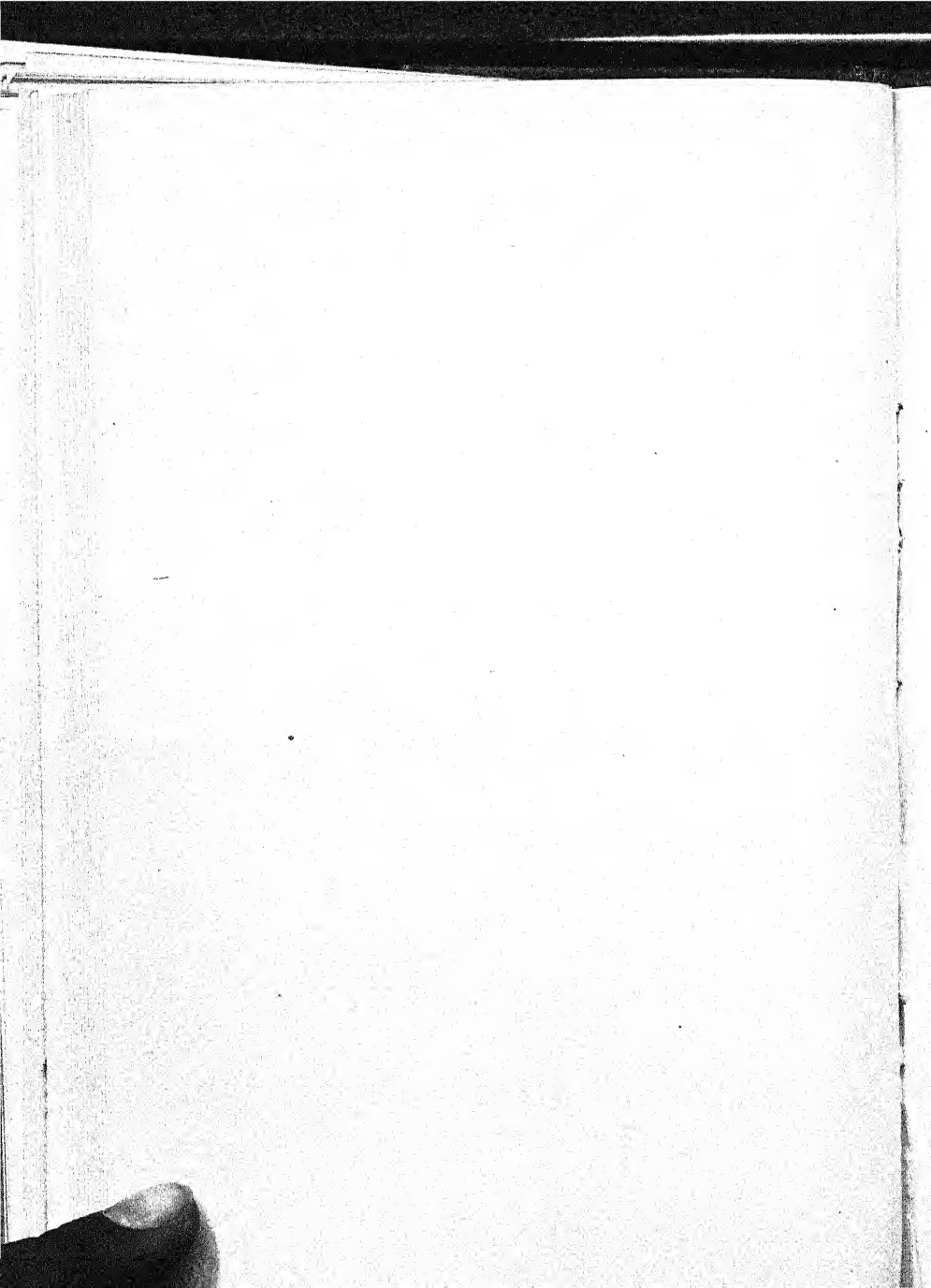
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*Names and Addresses of persons who, in my opinion, would be interested to see a copy of the Report of the Society. You may mention my name to those marked.\**

Signed.....

NAME (giving Titles, &c.).	ADDRESS.



# Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings and OLD COTTAGES

---

A PAMPHLET, "REPORT ON THE TREATMENT OF OLD COTTAGES," illustrated with photographs, and dealing with the question of repairing of old cottages which would otherwise be condemned by the housing laws now in force, has been compiled and published by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings.

It is thought that this Pamphlet will be helpful to a much wider public than the Society could possibly reach by individual correspondence.

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THE SECRETARY,

The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings,  
20, Buckingham Street,  
Adelphi, W.C. 2

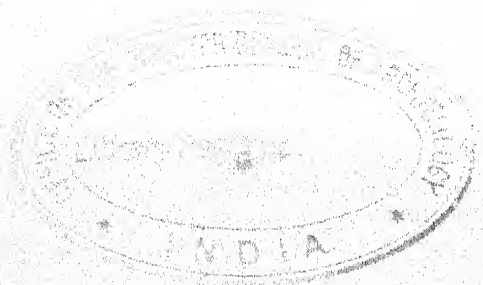
or to B. T. BATSFORD, Booksellers,

94, High Holborn, W.C. 1.

NOTE.—Actual cases have been used in compiling this Pamphlet. This seems the most practical way of demonstrating what may be done in the matter of saving condemned cottages.

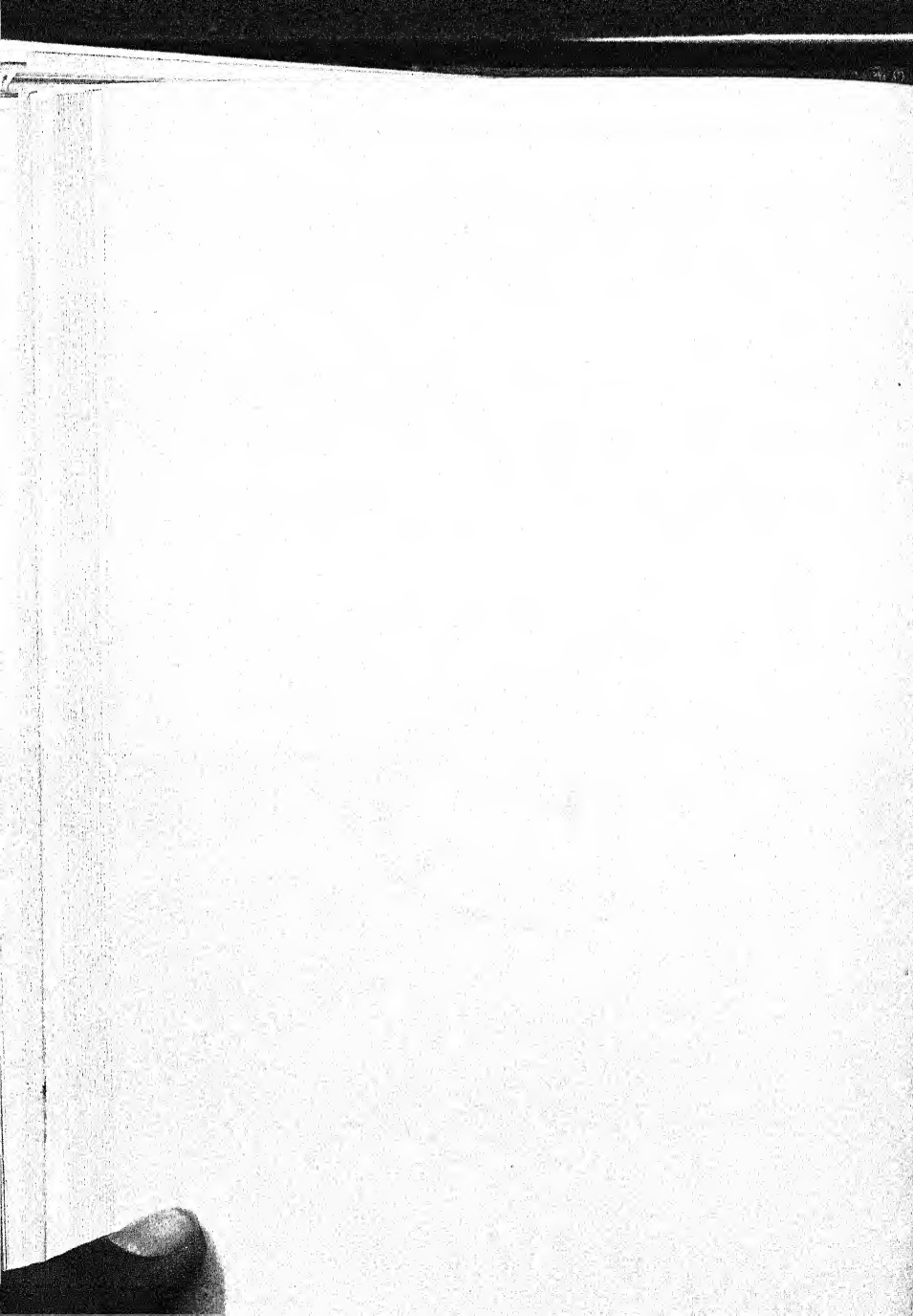
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THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION  
OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS,  
FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE COMMITTEE, JUNE, 1921.



A. R. POWYS, SECRETARY,  
20, BUCKINGHAM STREET,  
ADELPHI, LONDON, W.C. 2.

PRICE TWO SHILLINGS.





## SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

*Offices*—20, BUCKINGHAM STREET, ADELPHI, LONDON, W.C. 2.

[THE FOLLOWING ARE THE PRINCIPLES OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS AS SET FORTH UPON ITS FOUNDATION IN 1877, AND HERE REPRINTED WITHOUT ALTERATION.]

A SOCIETY coming before the public with such a name as that above written must needs explain how, and why, it proposes to protect those ancient buildings which, to most people doubtless, seem to have so many and such excellent protectors. This, then, is the explanation we offer.

No doubt within the last fifty years a new interest, almost like another sense, has arisen in these ancient monuments of art; and they have become the subject of one of the most interesting of studies, and of an enthusiasm, religious, historical, artistic, which is one of the undoubted gains of our time; yet we think; that if the present treatment of them be continued, our descendants will find them useless for study and chilling to enthusiasm. We think that those last fifty years of knowledge and attention have done more for their destruction than all the foregoing centuries of revolution, violence, and contempt.

For Architecture, long decaying, died out, as a popular art at least, just as the knowledge of mediæval art was born. So that the civilised world of the nineteenth century has no style of its own amidst its wide knowledge of the styles of

other centuries. From this lack and this gain arose in men's minds the strange idea of the Restoration of ancient buildings; and a strange and most fatal idea, which by its very name implies that it is possible to strip from a building this, that, and the other part of its history—of its life that is, and then to stay the hand at some arbitrary point, and leave it still historical, living, and even as it once was.

In early times this kind of forgery was impossible, because knowledge failed the builders, or perhaps because instinct held them back. If repairs were needed, if ambition or piety pricked on to change, that change was of necessity wrought in the unmistakable fashion of the time; a church of the eleventh century might be added to or altered in the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, or even the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; but every change, whatever history is destroyed, left history in the gap, and was alive with the spirit of the deeds done midst its fashioning. The result of all this was often a building in which the many changes, though harsh and visible enough, were by their very contrast, interesting and instructive and could by no possibility mislead. But those who make the changes wrought in our day under the name of Restoration, while professing to bring back a building to the best time of its history, have no guide but each his own individual whim to point out to them what is admirable and what contemptible; while the very nature of their task compels them to destroy something and to supply the gap by imagining what the earlier builders should or might have done. Moreover in the course of this double process of destruction and addition the whole surface of the building is necessarily tampered with; so that the appearance of antiquity is taken away from such old parts of the fabrics as are left, and there is no laying to rest in the spectator the suspicion of what may have been lost; and in short, a feeble and lifeless forgery is the final result of all the wasted labour.

It is sad to say, that in this manner most of the bigger

Minsters, and a vast number of more humble buildings, both in England and on the Continent, have been dealt with by men of talent often, and worthy of better employment, but deaf to the claims of poetry and history in the highest sense of the words.

For what is left we plead before our architects themselves, before the official guardians of buildings, and before the public generally, and we pray them to remember how much is gone of the religion, thought and manners of time past, never by almost universal consent, to be Restored; and to consider whether it be possible to Restore those buildings, the living spirit of which, it cannot be too often repeated, was an inseparable part of that religion and thought, and those past manners. For our part we assure them fearlessly, that of all the Restorations yet undertaken the worst have meant the reckless stripping a building of some of its most interesting material features; while the best have their exact analogy in the Restoration of an old picture, where the partly perished work of the ancient craftsman has been made neat and smooth by the tricky hand of some unoriginal and thoughtless hack of to-day. If, for the rest, it be asked us to specify what kind of amount of art, style, or other interest in a building, makes it worth protecting, we answer, Anything which can be looked on as artistic, picturesque, historical, antique, or substantial: any work, in short, over which educated, artistic people would think it worth while to argue at all.

It is for all these buildings, therefore, of all times and styles, that we plead, and call upon those who have to deal with them, to put Protection in the place of Restoration, to stave off decay by daily care, to prop a perilous wall or mend a leaky roof by such means as are obviously meant for support or covering, and show no pretence of other art, and otherwise to resist all tampering with either the fabric or ornament of the building as it stands; if it has become inconvenient for its present use, to raise another building

rather than alter or enlarge the old one;\* in fine to treat our ancient buildings as monuments of a bygone art, created by bygone manners, that modern art cannot meddle with without destroying.

Thus, and thus only, shall we escape the reproach of our learning being turned into a snare to us; thus, and thus only can we protect our ancient buildings, and hand them down instructive and venerable to those that come after us.

\* NOTE.—As the Committee find this point has been frequently misinterpreted, it decides to add the following note; October, 1912:

Where the population of a parish has increased and there are no signs of further increase if the Church has not sufficient accommodation, it must, obviously, be enlarged. On the other hand, where there is a steady increase of population, it is a thoroughly wasteful and objectionable policy to enlarge the Church. Many a Church has been enlarged out of all recognition and still been found inadequate, and a new one has had to be built as well.

I agree with the principles of the Society for the Protection  
of Ancient Buildings as set forth in the preceding manifesto,  
and desire to be elected a member of the Society, paying an Annual  
Subscription of .....

The member proposing me is .....

Signature .....

Address .....

.....





# THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

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Members of the Society are invited to attend the meetings of the  
Committee as visitors.

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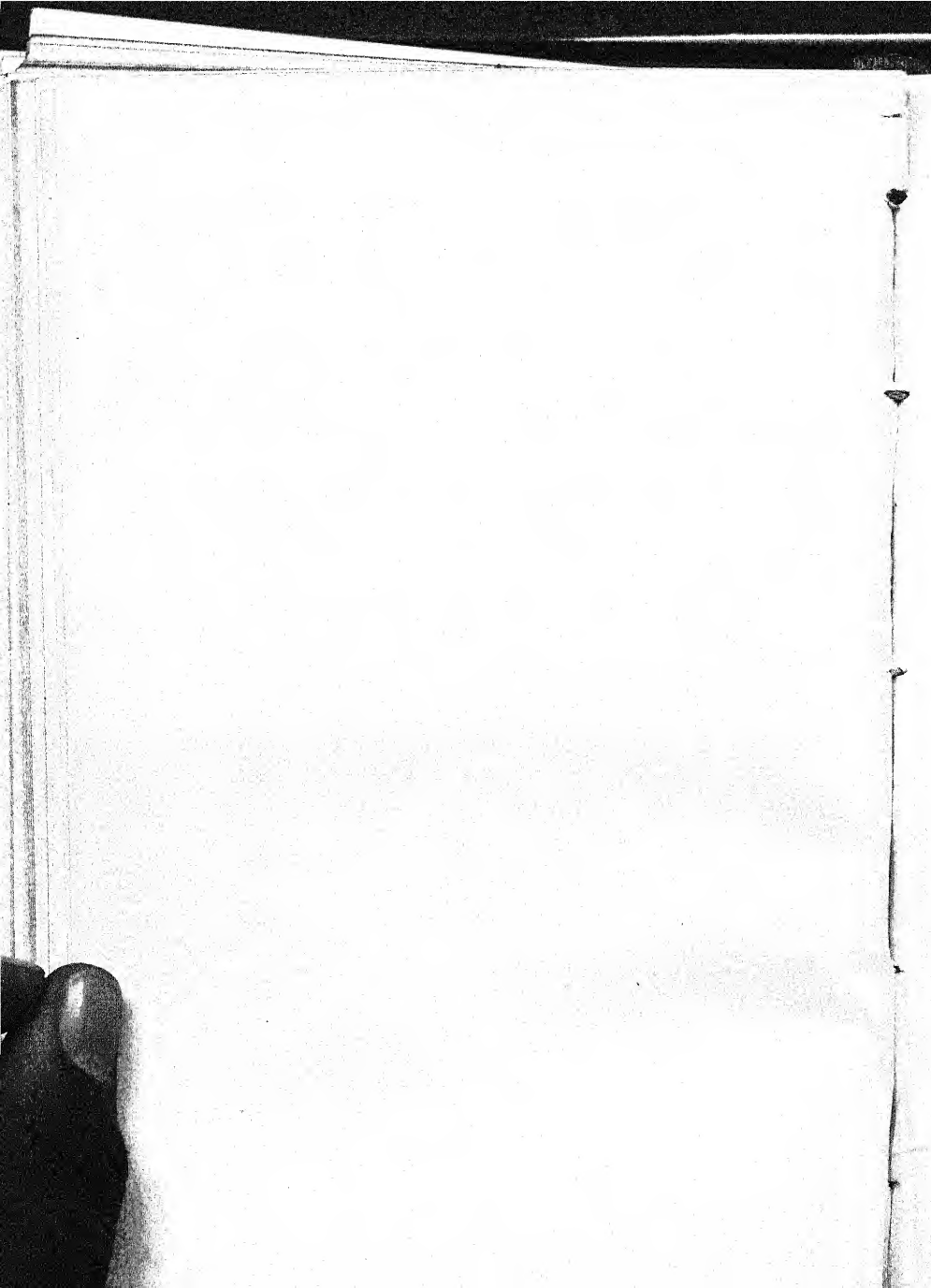
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SECRETARY:

A. R. POWYS, 20, Buckingham Street, Strand W.C.

M EMBERS who contemplate making contributions to any work of repair, will greatly strengthen the Society's position by making their gifts conditional upon the work being done in accordance with the Society's principles. The Secretary will forward any contributions members may desire to make through the Society.

At the end of this issue will be found a perforated leaf for the convenience of members who wish the Secretary to send membership papers to any of their friends. The form of application for membership is reproduced on p. 7.



## INTRODUCTION.

THE cases shortly described in the body of this report have been chosen from among the many dealt with during the year so as to give a general idea of the scope of the Society's work. Although for the greater part typical of what is more commonly dealt with, there are one or two which stand out as exceptional.

Chief of these is the case of the nineteen City Churches which by the findings of the Bishop of London's Commission were in peril of imminent destruction.

So weighty an attack called for the strongest possible defence. Instead, therefore, of entering an immediate protest by itself, the Committee determined to try to arrange for concerted action by all of the bodies having a regard for the conservation of national monuments. The Committee felt, also, that without such concerted action there was a considerable danger that points of difference might be found between the protests of the various bodies of which advantage would be taken to render the protest as a whole ineffectual.

So it was entirely at the Committee's suggestion and through its organisation that the representative conference called by the Royal Academy of Arts was brought into being; and there is little doubt that the strong memorandum which it put forward was not the least important of the various factors which led to the proposal of the Commission being withdrawn.

Throughout the year the Committee has maintained its efforts to foster greater public interest in old cottages and in urging for their preservation. In this connection it is gratifying to be able to record that the Ministry of Health is distinctly sympathetic to the Society's aims. The arrangement whereby the Society can, at the request of the Ministry, be called on to report on any group of cottages is still in force;

and the Housing Commissioners in various parts of the country have expressed appreciation of the Society's efforts and practical advice.

The Society is now publishing a second pamphlet on the reparation of old cottages which, by the time this report is circulated, should be on sale, price 2s. 6d. There the actual work of bringing into habitable condition a pair of sturdy old cottages which were derelict is described in detail. This very useful work of reparation was made possible by the action of one of the Society's members, Sir Philip Sidney Stott, who not only bought the cottages, but allowed the Society the handling of the money required for the necessary works.

It is hoped that this pamphlet will be of practical assistance to those who own, or who have the care of, ancient cottages which are dilapidated, or are uninhabited because of their unsuitability for modern needs, and which they may desire to bring into use again.

Besides illustrations the pamphlet contains an analysis of the cost of the work. Moreover much of the ground which is covered will be of interest to the general reader.

As many of the Society already know, the Committee is in close touch with H.M. Office of Works, whose valuable work it thoroughly appreciates.

The Committee would again remind members that it is always ready to send a lecturer with lantern slides to any centre where a sufficient audience is assured. During the year lectures have been given at Cambridge, Leicester, London, Taunton and Wimbledon.

From this general survey of the year's work it will be gathered that the Society's sphere of action is considerably enlarged, and particularly as regards its advisory functions: indeed its counsel on practical questions is more than ever sought; also its ordinary work has much increased.

On the active side therefore there is every ground for satisfaction.

But on the other hand the Committee would emphatically



warn members that the Society's revenue is not only insufficient for current needs, but is altogether inadequate. For it does not allow of the expansion of the work which is now so widely demanded. It has, unfortunately, even become necessary to curtail most desirable propaganda which had been begun.

When it is remembered that the nation is the poorer each year owing to the loss of valuable ancient buildings by preventable decay or by their being mishandled, and that this loss is very largely due to a lack of knowledge of what should be done, it would seem deplorable that the distribution of information from the useful store gathered by the Society should be prevented by the want of sufficient funds.

Members will understand that the only regular source of income lies in current subscriptions, and that these can be increased only by adding to the number of subscribers. The membership, though greater than that of last year, is still far from adequate, and depletion by death and resignation has constantly to be coped with.

The Committee confides, therefore, that every member will resolve to be the means of adding not less than one more to the numbers of the Society, since it is by increased membership alone that the Society can hope to maintain its high standard of work and to uphold its prestige.

*Forms of application for membership may be found on p. 7, and each Member is asked to get at least one filled in and posted to the Secretary.*

The Committee has recently suffered a heavy loss in the death of the Rev. T. T. Norgate, whose strong personality and wide knowledge had helped to influence its councils during the two years in which he ably presided over its deliberations.

The Society is indebted to the late Miss T. Powell for a legacy of £500, which has been received during the year. This sum has been invested and is held for the Society by trustees.

## NOTES ON CASES.

### *Ashwell, Herts. The Church Tower.*

At the request of the Archdeacon of Hatfield the advice of the Society was sought as to how decay on the surface of the tower might be arrested.

The stone of which it is built has a nature similar to that which comes from the clunch quarries; and although the stability of the tower is in no way affected, the surface stones have decayed to an unusual degree. In evidence, two instances observed when Society's representative visited will be sufficient to illustrate this.

1. The surface of the nave roof adjoining the tower is covered with fragments of stone which have fallen from above.

2. Two fallen stones of considerable size were lying at the foot of the W. wall; another was observed lying on the top of one of the buttresses.

The tower is of remarkable beauty. Its design displays a remarkable combination of strength and delicacy in a manner that one would have thought impossible.

Of late fourteenth century date, it is strikingly solidly constructed and its design is almost perfect. It is about 130 feet high and is surmounted by a lead covered spire rising about 40 feet. The walls are 6 feet thick in the stage above the belfry and 8 feet at the base. There has been absolutely no restoration and very little repair.

As regards the design of the tower. It rises in four stages each set back a little below the face of the one below. At each angle there are two buttresses set square with the face of the tower; all have very big projections at the base and are set back with gabled offsets at levels corresponding with the main levels of the tower. The stages are divided by en-

riched horizontal bands, and in one case there is a series of pedestals for statues. The belfry windows are deeply recessed and richly moulded. Above these windows the face stones are set in squares like a chess-board, though not of different colours; they mark the width of the windows and in a way emphasise the vertical lines of the tower.

The Ecclesiastical Authorities of the district are considering how they can raise the money required for this repair, and when it hears from them the Society will be able to decide what help it can give.

### *Eastbury Manor House, Barking.*

Eastbury Manor which was recently acquired by the National Trust is a fine example of Tudor work. The facing is of red brick and the windows mostly of three lights have well moulded joints, mullions and transoms of cut brickwork, finished with plaster-like stone dressings. The gables, dormers and chimney stacks are richly ornamented with cut brickwork and the roofs are covered with the original handmade tiles.

Owing to long neglect the mortar of the exterior brick facing had perished and the wet was penetrating into the walls and rapidly causing decay. The roofs had become a source of danger, owing to the removal and decay of many of the timbers, and the wet which was penetrating through the tiling and the lead work. Necessary repairs have now been completed on behalf of the National Trust by an Architect under the auspices of the Society.

With the funds available it has been possible to repaint the whole of the exterior, as well as to renew the eaves, gutters and down pipes, all of which were either missing or perished beyond service.

The tiling of the roofs has been overhauled and the lead gutters and flats are in process of repair. The roof timbers have been carefully strengthened, and the walls relieved of any undue thrust which had been evident in recent years.

The Committee regret that it was necessary to renew the whole of the exterior pointing, but owing to the perished condition of the mortar there was no alternative if the building was to be saved from further decay.

The Committee is constantly faced with similar cases where buildings have been neglected for long periods and repairs on a large scale have been necessitated, which would have been avoided by attending to the upkeep of a fabric from time to time.

It will be a matter of considerable interest to our members to learn that the purchase and repair of Eastbury Manor by the National Trust was made possible by a legacy from one of our members whose executors specially directed that it should be used for this purpose. Thanks also are due to members of the London Survey Committee. It was through their energy that the preliminary negotiations in connection with this purchase were carried to a successful conclusion.

### *Bell-Hanging.*

Many cases concerning the hanging of bells have come before the Society during the past year and it has drawn up a Memorandum of the conclusions it has arrived at on the subject. A copy of this Memorandum can be obtained from the Secretary for 4d.

### *Broughton, Northamptonshire. A Yeoman's House.*

The Committee, having learned that the above named building was threatened with destruction by a scheme for road widening, supported the local protest both by sending a strong report to the authorities concerned, and also through one of its correspondents representing to them, at a meeting held on the spot to consider the question, the very considerable value of the building. In the end it was decided that the line of the road should be altered slightly so that for the present the house might be retained.





CASTLE HEDINGHAM. THE CROSS SHAFT  
By the courtesy of "Country Life"



*Castle Hedingham, Essex. The Cross.*

An illustration of this beautiful twelfth century cross shaft is given opposite by permission of *Country Life*. The shaft was found as the central supporting pier of an inn cellar and the parish quite rightly decided to remove it and place it in the churchyard. But they further decided that it should have a new top added to it. Fortunately an architect member of the Society was consulted and he, backed by the Committee, urged that the cross should be left as it is shown on our plate. The locality, however, was so determined to have the cross restored that the Society suggested a compromise under which its principles would be more or less respected. It proposed that the new top should be made of lead and dated. In this way the new work will be clearly distinguished from the old, and the difference should not be disagreeable. This proposal was adopted and the work is being put in hand.

*Chichester, Sussex. The Cathedral. St. George's Chapel.*

Owing to a letter stating that the furnishing of this Chapel was likely to harm the building, the Committee got into touch with the architect, and he very kindly submitted his plans for its consideration. After careful study of these it was decided that the work would not be injurious and the Committee was able whole-heartedly to support the proposals.

In order to avoid risk of interference with the old floor, and its tomb slabs and possible tombs, it has been decided to make the altar dais in oak instead of stone, marble and concrete.

*Christchurch, Hampshire. The Priory Church.*

During the year the late Mr. Walter Marshall removed a Victorian partition, which cut off the Western bay of the South aisle of this church, and also took down a flat ceiling of similar date which covered this chamber a little above the springing of the vault. No vaulting was found above the ceiling, but an extraordinary confusion of unfinished and

mutilated architectural features was exposed to view. Mr. Marshall consulted the Society, asking for advice as to how the Chapel could be made seemly for church purposes. Many schemes were discussed, finally at a meeting of the Committee at which Mr. Marshall and his architect were present a plan was adopted for the formation of a vault in timber which it is thought should meet the needs of the case while avoiding the pitfalls of restoration, interference with old work and conscious effort to work in a new style.

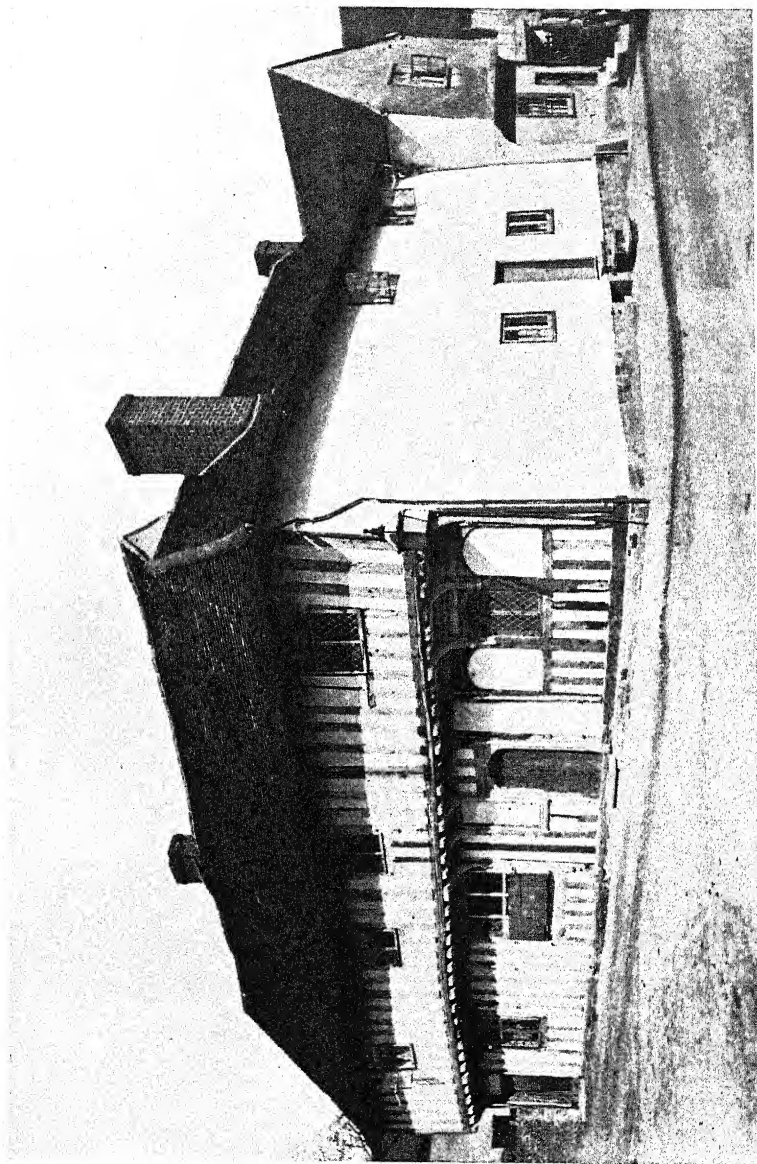
*Compton, Sussex. The Old Church, Upmarden.*

This is an unrestored church of the early fourteenth century, which not only is unrestored but has been very little altered. In the eighteenth century box pews were put in, some of which still remain, and a timber belfry was added to the tower: at the same time an inner arch, very clumsily formed, was built beneath the original chancel arch, apparently because the latter was much weakened by cracks. During the last century the church has been but little used as few people live near it. The present owner of the estate wishes to repair the church, and, since so few services are held there, would do so rather on account of its value as an ancient building than for any other reason.

When the Society heard of these proposals the owner was written to asking if he were willing to hear the views of the Committee. He accepted, and accordingly an architect visited the church and reported upon it to the Committee. The owner had suggested that certain necessary repairs might be done by the estate work people, and with this the Committee was cordially in agreement. This church, together with a ruined one at Treyford, not far off it, is well worth a visit.

*Cottages at Lavenham, Suffolk.*

In the Annual Report for 1919, facing page 24, is a photograph of the old houses outside the Woolhall at Lavenham,



Photograph by C.F. Emery, Sudbury, Sussex

LAVENHAM, SUFFOLK, COTTAGES, REPAIRED IN 1020,  
WHEN THREE BAYS OF A 15TH CENTURY SHOP FRONT WERE EXPOSED TO VIEW NEAR THE ANGLE



and this year we publish another showing them after they have been repaired. During the work an entirely unexpected feature was discovered; near the corner of the building three bays of what is thought to be a mediæval shopfront may be seen. The repair was successfully undertaken by the owner's agent, and an architect visiting on behalf of the Society reported that the methods employed were satisfactory.

### *Cottages.*

So long as the Government grant is made only to those who build new cottages the tendency is for the owners of old cottages which are becoming dilapidated to do nothing to them for where part of an old building is incorporated in a new one no portion of the grant can be claimed. And further, now that a number of new houses have been built, there is a suggestion that the various Authorities may bring pressure to bear on the owners of old cottages in order to induce them to make repairs, and to this end many closing orders will be issued. These causes are likely to lead to the loss of many cottages containing excellent craftsmanship in the true mediæval tradition.

With this in mind the Rural Housing Association approached this Society with the proposal that the two bodies should together arrive at some means of protecting these buildings. At a meeting which in consequence took place, it was decided to try and rouse local interest in particular cases, in the hope that people in the district might form a Company to purchase and repair at least a few of the finer examples.

### *Digswell, Hertfordshire. The Church.*

The repair of this church presented a difficulty pretty often met with, that is how the Roman cement rendering, which in this case covers the whole church, should be dealt with. The Society, however, was not called in until the work was well advanced.

The method of treatment of dilapidated Roman cement is dependant upon the conditions of the particular case. As a rule Roman cement plaster was applied to churches because the surface of the stonework had reached an advanced state of decay. It was customary at the beginning of the nineteenth century, when most of this work was done, to hack into the mouldings and stone surfaces so as to form a key for the plaster. This plaster is, in many instances, now showing a tendency to break away.

There are two ways by which repairs may be done. The first is to remove such of the plaster as is loose and then to repair the patches with new Roman cement: the second is to strip off the whole of the rendering, whether moulded or plain, and repair and repoint the whole of the surface exposed. But the choice between these alternatives is difficult; for it depends on the condition of the stone below rather than that of the Roman cement, and the latter can seldom be ascertained with certainty before the work is begun.

If the original stonework is but little decayed the Society would recommend the second method of repair. On the other hand, if the removal of the Roman cement exposed a surface in bad order, it would become necessary to insert a quantity of sound new material, and as a rule, to avoid restoration of this sort, the Society would incline to the first method.

There is an atmosphere about the work done at the beginning of the nineteenth century which, although it does not appeal to the taste of the present day, certainly possesses a distinctive value. Future generations will be better able to judge the true merits of this work than is our own. But in the meantime decay must be arrested.

#### *Drinkstone, Suffolk. Two Cottages.*

During the year the remodelling and repairing of these two cottages has been completed, and a pamphlet will be published at about the same time as this Report, giving a detailed account of the various works set out so as to be help-

ful to owners and their agents when they are faced with a like problem. It will be remembered that in last year's Report the frontispiece and plans facing page 16 illustrated this building.

### *Dursley, Gloucestershire. The Market Hall.*

During the year the Parish Council of Dursley addressed a letter to the Trustees of the Market Hall asking them to consider the sale of that building with a view to its demolition, stating that it obstructed traffic and was therefore a source of danger. The Society communicated with the Trustees of the Town Hall, and the Secretary was sent down to investigate the matter. The Committee after considering his report, pointed out to the Trustees that quite apart from any question of its value the removal of the building would not materially benefit the traffic conditions confronting the Parish Council, and that they were of opinion that the solution of the difficulty lay in the formation of a new road from the direction of Woodmancote to Dursley Station, thereby diverting half the traffic which at present passes the Town Hall. Certain other recommendations were made to the same end. Fortunately, the Trustees are unable to sell the building without permission from the Charity Commissioners.

It is to be regretted that the protests made by this Society in 1900 had no effect and that in the place of the stone slate roof which in old days so beautifully finished this building a covering of Brosley tiles had been substituted. In better days, perhaps, the stone roofing may be restored.

### *Egypt. The Destruction of Ancient Buildings.*

The changes which are taking place in Egypt, have a direct bearing on the mediæval buildings there. From various sources the Society hears of the clearing away of Arab domestic architecture in order to make street improvements. Information, however, is usually so vague



that the Society has been unable to write with decision to the Egyptian officials.

The Committee thinks that the right way to deal with cases of this sort is for local persons interested in 'anti-scraps' work to form themselves into a Society modelled on our lines. It is clearly impossible for the Committee in London to keep itself so well informed with regard to matters so far afield, as to be able to act effectively.

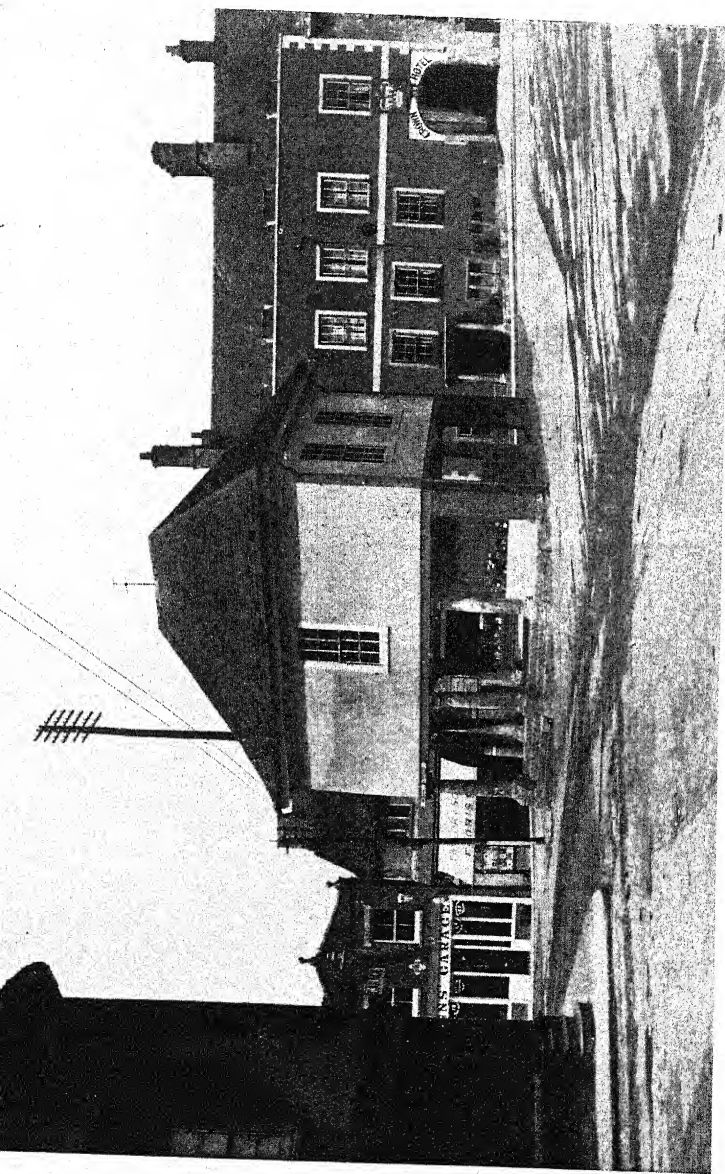
### *Faringdon, Berkshire. The Town Hall.*

In the Annual Report of 1919 a photograph of Faringdon Town Hall was reproduced before it was repaired as a War Memorial. On the opposite page will be found a photograph of the completed work. It will be remembered that at first there was a proposal to demolish this building, and that certain local residents with the help of this Society succeeded in averting this evil. Members are asked to notice the skilful way in which a War Memorial has been added between two columns. At the back of it is the staircase which leads up to the room so that even if the memorial had not been placed there this opening would have been obstructed. As it is the panelling on which the names are cut and the stone shelf before it add interest and beauty to the old Hall. It is a hard thing to improve an old building but it has been done in this case.

### *Holbeach Church, Lincs.*

At the request of the Vicar a report was made on the condition of the fine tower to this Church, and the necessary works of repair have recently been carried out in a most satisfactory manner. The tower which is of late decorated work is built of Barnack stone, and is surmounted with a spire to a total height of 180 feet. Owing to an early settlement of the tower the walls had cracked from near the ground upwards to the underside of the belfry windows.

In the work of repair the loose portions of the walls on



FARINGDON MARKET-HALL, BERKSHIRE, REPAIRED AS A WAR MEMORIAL IN 1920  
Taunt & Co., Oxford, Photographers



either side of the cracks were removed from the inside face to the back of the outer facing, and the solid portions on either side rebonded together in a solid manner with cement concrete. In this way the outer face remained untouched.

The belfry contains a peal of eight bells, hung on an oak frame of sound construction—except where it had been added to when the peal was increased from six to eight bells. The bearings and fittings of the bells were worn out, and these are being put in order and rehung. On completion of the structural repairs to the tower it was found that funds were available to repair the masonry of the clerestory windows on the south side of the nave, which has been damaged by the corrosion of iron bars built across the springing of the arched heads. The iron bars were cut out, and the ends replaced with copper to prevent further corrosion in the wall, and refixed in position. The damaged masonry was then repaired and repointed in a careful manner.

### *Holne, Devon, The Church.*

In 1919 the Society heard that a scheme had been proposed for the "Restoration" of this fine Church, it therefore prepared a report on the subject which it submitted to the Registrar of the Diocese and also to the Architect in charge of the work.

The Committee has now learned with regret that the plaster waggon ceilings of the nave and South transept have been destroyed leaving to view the framing of the roof, which was never meant to be seen. Thus one more of these waggon ceilings so characteristic of Devon has gone, and this at a Church which is well known for its beauty. New plaster has been spread between the rafters immediately under the roof covering. The chancel ceiling was spoiled by restoration many years ago. Up to the time of writing the chancel screen remains unrestored, though in the damaged condition in which the zealots of the Reformation left it. The chancel

being under different control from the body of the church, it is to be hoped that beyond a little repair and readjustment of a few of the clumsily rearranged pieces of carving, this screen will remain untouched.

The wonderful carved and coloured pulpit is in such good condition as not to tempt even the most rabid restorer.

### *London, Chelsea Old Church.*

The Society was asked to give its advice with regard to Chelsea, Old Church and the work under the supervision of an architect in consultation with it has been in progress during the year. This work consists for the most part in repointing the outside walls, and in repairing the coves under the eaves of the nave roof. The architect has not darkened the mortar used for this work, but has left it to be coloured by the weather and the dirt of London. The white mortar temporarily changes the colour of the church, but the Committee is glad that the brickwork can never now acquire the deadened quality which may be observed in the upper stages of the tower, where mortar containing lamp black and soot was used for repair many years ago.

Some cartloads of filth were removed from the belfry, the interior of it whitewashed, the wooden newel stair repaired, and copper wire fixed inside the louvres.

### *London, City Churches.*

This is one of the most important cases that has come before the Society during the year. When the Committee first heard of the proposed destruction of the city churches great care was taken in deciding how to act. It was known that there were a large number of public and private bodies who would all feel strongly on the subject and who would take action, and it was seen that there was some danger that the statements of one might be set off against the statements of another. The Committee therefore wrote to all the bodies

concerned, asking if each would send two representatives to a conference to be held to determine what action should be taken. The following accepted the invitation:

The Royal Academy of Arts.

The National Trust.

The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings.

The Society of Antiquaries.

The Victoria and Albert Museum.

The Royal Institute of British Architects.

The London Society.

The City Churches Preservation Society.

The London Survey Committee.

The Civic Arts Association.

The British Archæological Association.

The Metropolitan Public Gardens Association.

The Royal Academy allowed the conference to meet at Burlington House, and Mr. Aston Webb acted as chairman.

The Conference unanimously decided against the destruction of any of the Churches and addressed a carefully thought out memorandum in the name of the constituent bodies to the Bishop of London, in which its reasons for this decision were strongly expressed. The Bishop in due course replied that "no wholesale demolition of nineteen churches was contemplated." But he added that it was possible that some few might have to be pulled down or removed.

From this it is clear that the work of the Conference is not at an end. And it must not be forgotten that although it is quite reasonable for the Church to say that it has no further use for some of the buildings, it does not follow that these monuments which are such an adornment to the City are not needed for other purposes and we have reason to believe that there is more than one religious or charitable body that would welcome the opportunity of using such a building.

As the matter now stands, it is possible under the Union

of Benefices Act (1860) for a church, together with its site, to be sold under an Order in Council if the consent of the Archbishop, the Bishop, the Archdeacon, the Secretary of State at the Home Office, the Parish Vestry and the Patron of the living are first obtained.

In addition to this no scheme shall be submitted to the King in Council until it has been laid before both Houses of Parliament for two months.

Reference to the case of St. Katherine Coleman (see Annual Report, 1920, page 19) will show how easily the consent of a vestry may be obtained. There the Ecclesiastical Authorities gained a majority of 51 in favour of the sale of the church, while the Society, from the same electorate, got a 61 majority of votes for its retention. The casting of the votes seems largely to depend on the wording of the voting papers.

There is also a clause in this Act which directs that when once the Order in Council is made there is no appeal against it even if it is shewn that there have been irregularities in the procedure of bringing the matter forward.

And it should never be forgotten that the Church authorities may obtain an Act of Parliament at any time which will override the one referred to above. It cannot then be said that any of these churches are safe while it is thought that the Bishop of London desires their sale rather than their existence.

### *London, St. Paul's Chapter House.*

When the news reached this Society that this building had been leased to Lloyd's Bank the Committee was alarmed lest any disagreeable changes should be made. With the kind permission of the Dean and Chapter, an inspection was made during the work of alteration, and the Committee is satisfied that no harm is being done. It has the permission of the Chapter to state that the terms of the lease to the Bank forbade them to touch the front of the



Building, except for the purpose of erecting their name plate.

*London, Westminster Abbey.*

When the Dean of Westminster launched his appeal the Committee was at first inclined to doubt whether it would be well to support him or not; for as a general rule it feels that drastic repair at fixed periods is not for the best good of old buildings; it prefers the process under which attention is given to each part as it reaches a state of approaching failure.

After careful consideration of the proposals made public by the Dean, the Society concluded that it was his intention to proceed on the latter plan. It therefore decided that it would appeal for contributions from its members; at the same time it approached individual members of the Art Workers' Guild asking if they would join in making a subscription toward the repair of the Abbey. Together the members of the two bodies subscribed a hundred and one guineas. In sending his receipt, the Dean of Westminster wrote the following letter, which he has kindly given us permission to print:

THE DEANERY,

WESTMINSTER, S.W. 1.

*November 29th, 1920.*

DEAR MR. POWYS,

I am very greatly obliged to you for your kind note, and I desire to send through you to the Chairman and Council of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings my personal expression of warm gratitude for their most generous gift of one hundred guineas to the Westminster Abbey Restoration Fund.

It is naturally gratifying to me to receive from the Society the assurance of their confidence in the wisdom

and guidance of our architect, Professor Lethaby, and he is not likely to lead us astray.

The official form of receipt will be sent to you in due course.

I am, dear Mr. Powys,  
Very faithfully yours,

(Signed) HERBERT E. RYLE, BP.

The Committee feels that this letter should reassure members of the Society that the money collected by the Dean will be wisely spent, if indeed, further assurance was needed than the fact that the Architect to the Abbey is Professor Lethaby.

The ancient stained glass from the West end of the North aisle and from the clerestory windows of the apse, removed for safety during the war, is being cleaned and releaded under the direction of the Authorities of the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington. The aisle window has already been replaced. The new leads are stronger than those of the 18th century, which were found to be in a very bad state. The ancient glass is comparatively free from decay, but most of the uncoloured 18th century borders which were weak and broken have had to be renewed with clear modern glass of a suitable character. No imitative work has been done.

*Old Half-timber House, Long Itchington,  
Warwickshire.*

The Committee has pleasure in reporting that this interesting old house has recently been repaired by the owner under the auspices of the Society. The house which dates from about 1600 is of timber construction on a foundation of stone, with a filling of plaster 3 inches in thickness between the timbers. The back wall alone is of stone up to the first floor where the timber construction oversails about 18 in. The width of the house was increased shortly after building

by an additional 8 feet in the front with a series of 5 gables facing the roadway.

Some modern partitions were removed but otherwise the plan of the house was not altered during the work.

Considerable repairs were necessary to the timber framing of the walls and the roofs as well as to the plaster wall panels. The latter were so much perished that most of them had to be renewed. The plaster had been applied from both faces to a groundwork of rent oak slats fixed horizontally in grooves cut into the sides of the timbers. Where they had perished these panels have been replaced with a rendering of Portland cement mortar on the face of the slats, and finished with a coat of lime mortar slightly within the face of the timbers. In the case of the outer walls to the bedrooms on the first floor, where the wall is only 3 inches in thickness the inside has been battered and covered with lath and plaster, leaving a space of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches between the wall and the plaster, which has been filled with slag wool. The roof timbers required considerable repair and strengthening. The lead gutter between the later gables on the front were badly worn and have been taken up and relaid with cast lead on deal boarding. New lead down pipes and heads were provided to take the water from the gutter. The tiling on the front of the main roof, and the roofs of the gables have been stripped and refixed on new laths, the deficiency in the old tiles being supplemented with new hand made tiles to match the old ones. The tiling on the back of the main roof has been overhauled and put in sound repair. Extra bedrooms have been provided in the roof space at either end of the house with windows in the gables.

The leaded glazing has been repaired or releaded as necessary and additional casements provided for ventilation.

Bath and lavatory accommodation has been arranged on the first and ground floor and a good supply of water laid on.

The plaster ceilings of the ground floor have been removed and the massive oak joints and floor boards, cleaned and

exposed to view. The floors of the bedrooms have been covered with grooved and tonged boarding laid over the old boards which had wide open joints.

### *Midhurst, Sussex, The Coffee Tavern.*

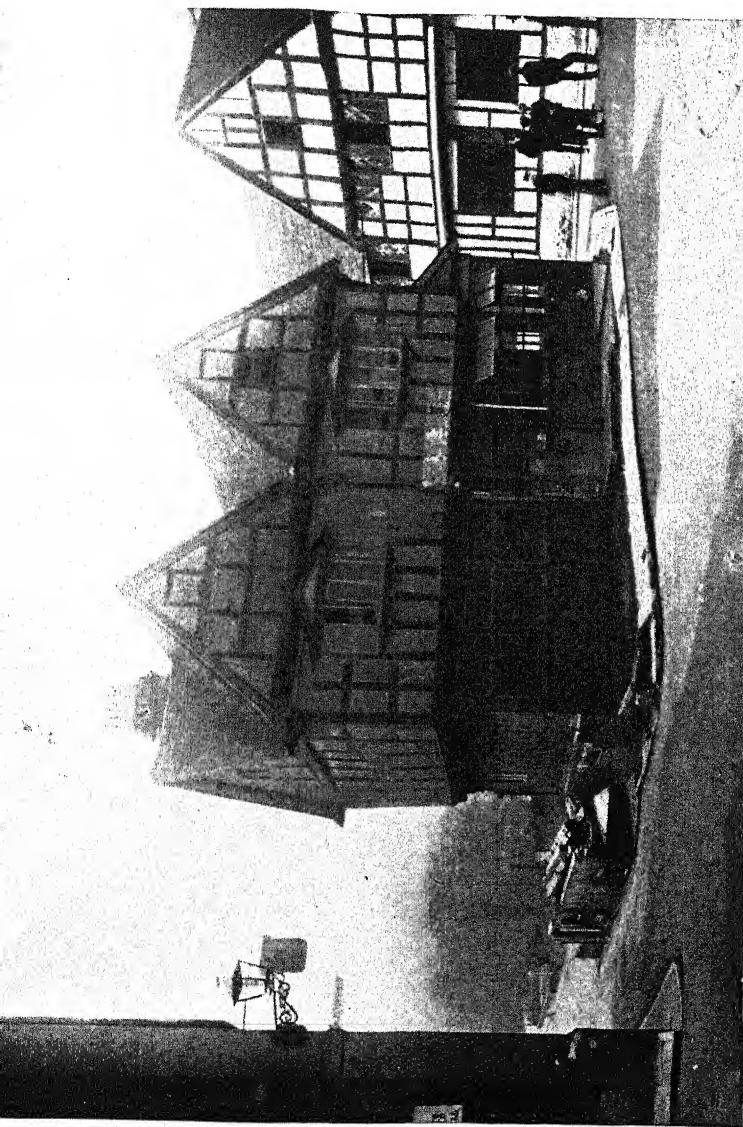
In the middle of Midhurst, on the island site which divides the main road from London to Chichester, stands a derelict house known as the Coffee Tavern. The Society has been at considerable expense to obtain a professional report and estimate for the repair of this building, which was submitted to the owner.

The case is one of those which is complicated by the changes which have recently come about in the traffic of the main roads. Standing as it does on an island site near cross roads, the building was said to obstruct the view of motorists in such a degree as to become a source of danger.

The owner found himself in the unenviable position of having to decide between two parties, the one urging him to repair the building for the sake of its beauty, and the other to clear it away for the sake of relieving the traffic. After taking the vote of the townspeople, as well as considering the proposals laid before him by the Society and his own architect, he decided to repair, employing his estate workmen, as and when he would have them available.

### *Norwich, Norfolk, The Cathedral.*

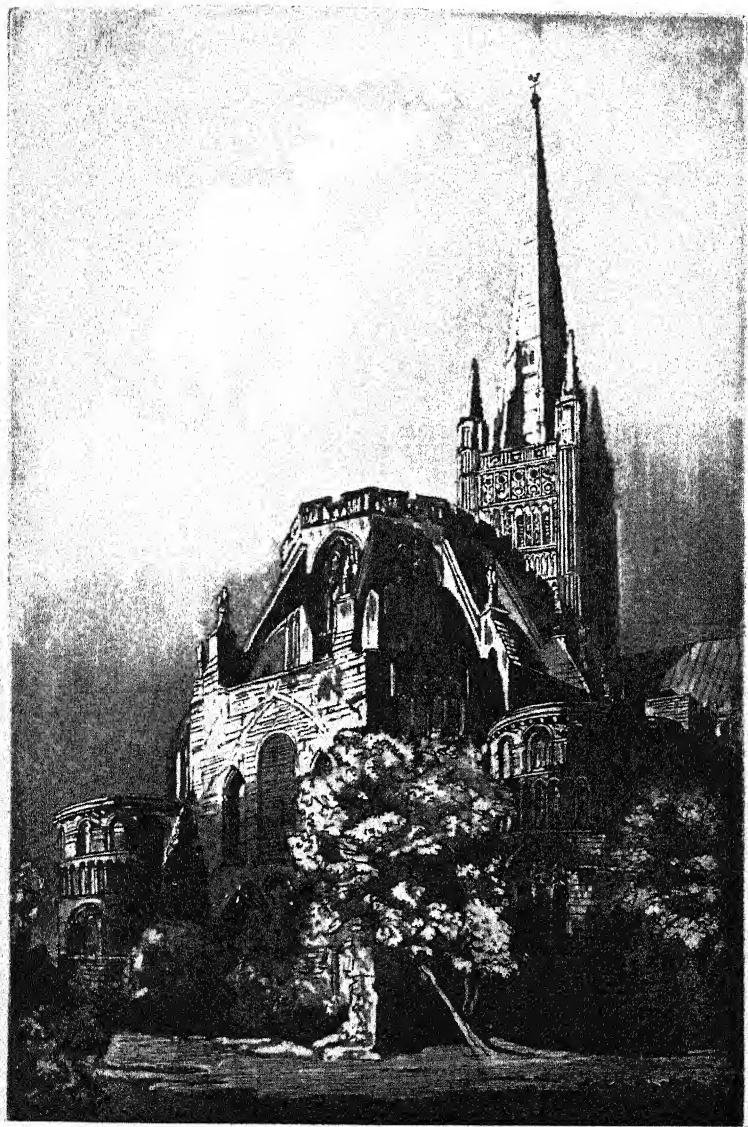
By the courtesy of the artist, an aquatint by Mr. Hanslip Fletcher of the east end of Norwich Cathedral is reproduced as the frontispiece of this report. Members of the Society who read the correspondence in the *Times* will know that the Dean and Chapter wish to build a new apsidal chapel in the Norman manner at the east end of the cathedral. The Society definitely opposes any alteration to this part of the building, which is in marked contrast with the west front, since it is still quite unspoiled by "Restoration," although damaged at, or soon after, the Reformation when



From a photograph by Mr. Coze, Easchbourne, Midhurst

THE "COFFEE TAVERN" MIDHURST, SUSSEX





THE EAST END OF NORWICH CATHEDRAL, SHOWING THE TWO REMAINING APSIDAL CHAPELS AND BETWEEN THEM THE WALL AGAINST WHICH IT IS PROPOSED TO BUILD THE NEW LADY CHAPEL IN A SIMILAR STYLE. THE SOCIETY IS STRONGLY OPPOSED TO THIS SCHEME.





a thirteenth century Chapel was removed. This part of the Cathedral has a remarkable beauty.

### *Rheims Cathedral.*

The Committee takes this opportunity of informing the Society that one of its members is representing the Society on the London Committee for the Restoration of Rheims Cathedral.

### *Rievaulx Abbey.*

This Society tries to keep itself informed of all works whether of "restoration" or repair, going on in the country. And it also does its best to include those works which are done by H.M. Office of Works. In doing so the Committee hopes that it may enlarge its knowledge of the right way in which to deal with old buildings. Among other places, Rievaulx Abbey was visited, which as everyone knows is being repaired by the Office of Works.

It should at once be said that there is no fear of finding any "Restoration" in progress on the buildings which are dealt with by that body, for with the exception of Westminster Hall and a few other buildings repaired some years ago, no ornamental features, either missing or decayed are renewed. Had the attitude of all architects been the same it is probable that this Society would never have been called into existence. The members of the Society will realize the difficult task which architects constantly have in deciding on the right course of procedure, when dealing with an ancient building, and the following example is an instance of one of them. When treating a great building that needs high scaffolding—a costly thing in these days—it may become necessary to depart from the general instructions given by William Morris when he wrote that to preserve an ancient building it was necessary "to stave off decay by daily care" for, obviously, full use must be made of the scaffolding while it is up, so that it may not be

necessary to re-erect it for many a long day. Consequently no weakening point may be left without attention but must be thoroughly repaired. On the other hand in the case of a small building which can be reached from steps or ladders constant attention is unquestionably the right and economical method to be adopted. H.M. Office of Works has to deal with many buildings of a great height and therefore visitors should hesitate before condemning what may at first sight appear too drastic a treatment.

*Treyford, Sussex, Monkton Farm.*

Standing derelict at the head of a valley on the South side of the Sussex Downs is a picturesque farmhouse known as Monkton Farm. During the year, two professional members of the Society made a careful report on the building and described what was necessary to bring it into habitable repair. The farm stands on the West Dean Estate. Although it has no authority to say so, my Committee believes that the owner of that estate might be willing to allow anyone who wished for a beautiful home to undertake the repair of this building. The report on this farm can be seen by any of the members of the Society or by their friends, upon application to the Secretary.

*Whissendine Church, Rutland (1320-30).*

During 1917 the very fine tower of this church, built by Margaret of Pembroke, was struck by lightning and the north-east pinnacle was badly damaged.

The tower which is a magnificent piece of building is about 110 feet high to the top of the pinnacles. It is built of Barnack stone and has a very imposing belfry stage with deeply recessed windows, surmounted by the original parapet and octagonal pinnacle at the angles. The parapet and pinnacles were found on examination in a serious condition; the parapet being badly displaced, and portions at the bases of the pinnacles in a loose state.



From a photograph by Mr. Wm. Weir

WHISSENDINE CHURCH TOWER, REPAIRED 1920



The exterior pointing of the upper stages of the tower had perished to a considerable depth and the wet was penetrating and doing serious damage to the fabric.

The roof which is in the form of a flat pyramid was covered with cast lead which had become defective. The belfry contained a peal of six bells, four of which were hung on an old ash frame in bad repair, and the other two on iron standards fixed to the frame and the walls in a manner that was most harmful to the stability of the tower.

It is most satisfactory to report that through the generosity of the Lay Rector, the tower and the exterior of the church have recently been thoroughly repaired. Scaffolding was erected from the top of the tower for the rebuilding of the pinnacle struck by lightning, and the repair and strengthening of the other pinnacles.

The repair and repointing of the exterior of the tower was done from cradles suspended from the top.

The lead on the roof of the tower was recast and relaid on a foundation of deal boarding, fixed on top of the old oak boarding, after the timbers had been repaired and strengthened.

The bells have been rehung in a new oak cage in which portions of the old frame have been used. It is constructed to stand free of the walls and to accommodate the six bells on the one level. It is properly braced and strutted and fitted with bolts for tightening up the joints should any shrinkage occur.

The general repairs to the church chiefly consisted in repointing where the mortar has perished and the wet was penetrating. In the transepts a local ironstone had been used in the facing. This had perished on the surface, and after repointing the further decay was checked by the application of a suitable preservative.

Some aggressive cast iron rain-water pipes and heads on the porch and the face of the south aisle have been replaced with cast lead pipes and heads of plain description.

*Windsor, Berkshire, St. George's Chapel.*

When the Committee hears that some valuable building is to undergo repair it feels anxiety as to the methods which are to be employed. In the case of St. George's Chapel, the Dean welcomed the suggestion that two architect members of the Society should visit the Chapel.

After considering the opinion formed by them, the Committee communicated with the architect who was supervising the repair and submitted to him its conclusions.

Although on one or two points his conclusions do not accord with the principles of the Society, there is no doubt that in the main the work he proposes will be beneficial to the building. The points on which the Society does not see eye to eye with him are :

1. The suggested restoration, which is almost entirely conjectural, of the King's Beasts on the terminals of the pinnacles which surmount the buttresses.

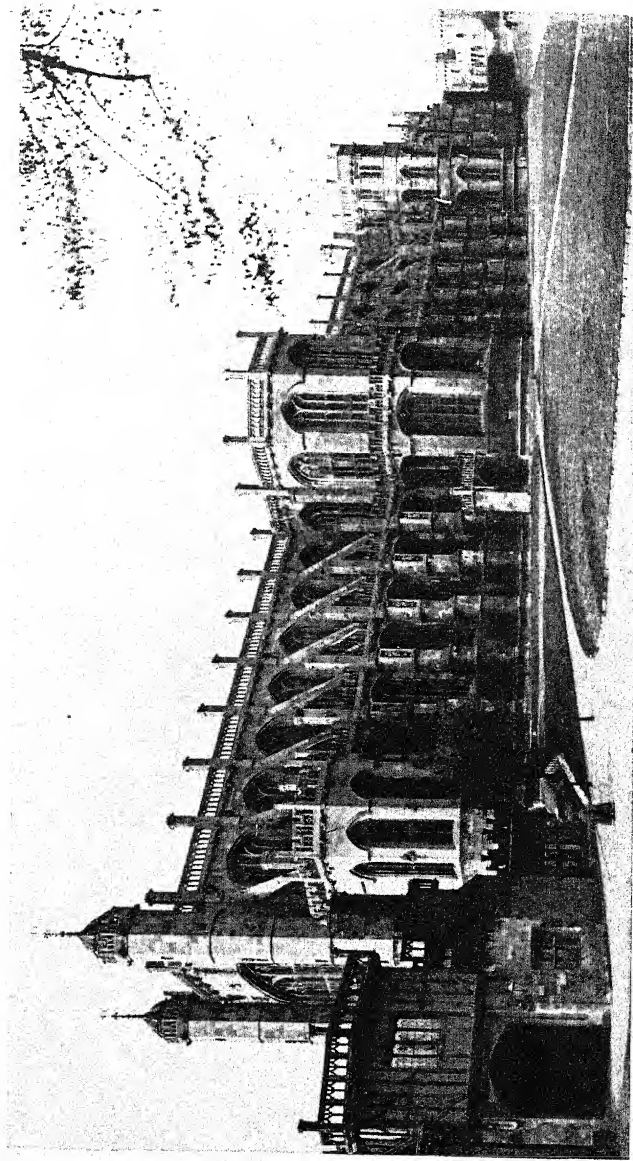
2. The use of new stone for "Restoration." The Society has no objection to new stone where this material is required for structural reasons, as is the case with the flying buttresses of the Choir.

Correspondence is still proceeding with regard to some technical points of procedure.

*Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, The Old Deanery.*

It was with great regret that the Committee learned that this very fine house, which without doubt was a work of Sir Christopher Wren, is to be destroyed to make way for a new school. That the Board of Education should happen to be the body responsible for this decision is indeed ironical. An illustration of the Old Deanery appeared in the Annual Report for 1917, p. 34.





ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR  
By the courtesy of "Country Life"



# LIST OF BUILDINGS WHICH HAVE COME BEFORE THE SOCIETY DURING THE YEAR.

Aberdare, Glam., The Church Bells.	Beoley, Worcs. The Sheldon Chapel in the Church.
Acton, Suffolk. The Church.	Berry-Pomeroy, Devon. The Castle.
Adel, Yorks. The Church.	Bishops Stortford, Herts. The White Horse Inn.
Aldsworth, Glos. The Church.	Bishops Teignton, Devon. The Church.
Amesbury, Wilts. The Church.	Bisley, Glos. The Bear Inn.
Ashwell, Herts. The Church Tower.	Bosbury, Herefs. The Church.
Ayot (St. Lawr.), Herts. The Church.	Bourton-on-the-water, Glos. New Street.
Bampton, Devon. The Bouchier Window.	Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts. The Tithe Barn.
Barking, Essex. Eastbury Manor.	Bradwell, Oxon. The Church.
Barkwith West, Lincs. The Church.	Brandon, Suffolk. The Bridge.
Barnetby-le-Wold, Lincs. The Church.	Bredon, Worcs. The Tithe Barn.
Barsham (East), Norfolk. The Manor.	Brenchley, Kent. The Church.
Baschurch, Salop. The Manor House.	Britwell-Salome, Oxon. The Farm.
Basingstoke, Hants. The Chapel of the Holy Ghost.	Broughton, Northants. A Yeoman's House.
Beddington, Surrey. The Parish Church.	Bruton, Somerset. The Dovecote.
Beeston next - Mileham, Norfolk. The Church.	Burmah. Ancient Monuments.
	Burton-le-Coggles, Lincs. The Church.

Burwell, Cambs. The Priory.	Crondall, Hants. The Church.
Caldecote, Herts. The Church.	Croydon, Surrey. Wrencote House.
Canterbury, Kent. The Cathedral.	Culbone, Somerset. The Church.
Canterbury, Kent. The County War Memorial.	Darenth, Kent. The Church.
Canterbury, Kent. The School War Memorial.	Dartford, Kent. The Church.
Canterbury, Kent. Greyfriars.	Deerhurst, Glos. The Church.
Castle Hedingham, Essex. The Church.	Denbigh, Denbighs. St. Hilary's Church.
Chalfont, St. Giles, Bucks. Stonewell Farm.	Denchworth, Berks. The Manor.
Chester, Cheshire. The Cathedral.	Digswell, Herts. The Church.
Chichester, Sussex. The Cathedral, St. George's Chapel.	Dinton, Bucks. Almshouses.
Chiswick, Mddsx. Nazareth House.	Drinkstone, Suffolk. Cottages.
Christchurch, Hants. The Church.	Durham. The Cathedral.
Clare, Suffolk. The Priory.	Dursley, Glos. The Market Hall.
Clavering, Essex. The Church.	Ealing, Mddsx. Pitzhanger House.
Clodoc (St.), Herefs. The Church.	Eckington, Derbyshire. The Church.
Collingbourne, Kingston, Wilts. The Church.	Edinburgh. The War Memorial.
Compton, Sussex. The Old Church, Upmarden.	Edstone (Great), Yorks. The Church.
Corfe, Dorset. The Castle.	Egypt. The Destruction of Ancient Buildings.
Cossey (Costessey), Norfolk. The Hall.	Eilean Donnan, Rosshire. The Castle.
Cottages.	Elton, Hunts. The Church.
Coventry, Warws. The Palace Yard.	Epsom, Surrey. The Dovecote in Woodcote Park.
	Eton, Bucks. The College.
	Exeter, Devon. The Cathedral.
	Eye, Suffolk. The Church.

- Fairford, Gloucs. The Church.  
 Fareham, Hants. The Tidal Mill.  
 Faringdon, Berks. The Town Hall.  
 Gamlingay, Cambs. Alms-houses.  
 Glastonbury, Somerset. The Abbey.  
 Godshill, I.O.W. Appuldurcombe House.  
 Graveney, Kent. The Church.  
 Guildford, Surrey. St. Mary's Church Tower.  
 Guildford, Surrey. The Cinematograph Theatre in the High Street.  
 Hadleigh, Suffolk. "Sun Court."  
 Hanworth, Middlesex. The Bridge.  
 Harling (East), Norfolk. The Church.  
 Hartlepool West, Co. Durham. St. Hilda's Church.  
 Hartley Wintney, Hants. The Old School.  
 Haselbeach, Northants. The Church.  
 Hastings, Sussex. Sir Cloudesly Shovell's House.  
 Hayes, Middlesex. Painting in the Church.  
 Heaton, Yorks. The Old Manor.  
 Hereford. The Booth Hall.  
 Heston, Mddsx. The Church.  
 Hitchin, Herts. St. Mary's Church.  
 Holbeach, Lincs. The Church.  
 Holbrook, Suffolk. The Church.  
 Hollesley, Suffolk. The Church.  
 Holne, Devon. The Church.  
 Horbury, Yorks. The Church.  
 Hornby, Yorks. The Church.  
 Houghton Conquest, Beds. Old House.  
 Hull, Yorks. Old Grammar School.  
 Huttoft, Lincs. The Church.  
 Hylton, Durham. The Castle.  
 Ickenham, Middlesex. The Church.  
 Ince, Cheshire. The Manor House.  
 Inglesham, Glos. The Church.  
 Jerusalem. The Dome on the Rock.  
 Kedington, Suffolk. The Church.  
 Kersey, Suffolk. Old Houses.  
 Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey. The Lovekyn Chapel.  
 Kintbury, Berks. The Church Bells.  
 Kirton, Lincs. Orme Hall.  
 Langley (King's), Herts. The King's Palace.  
 Lavenham, Suffolk. The War Memorial in the Church.

Lead, Yorks. The Chapel.  
 Leek-Wooton, Warws. The Church.  
 Leicester. The Abbey Walls.  
 Leicester Castle.  
 Lichfield, Staffs. St. John's Hospital.  
 Lichfield, Staffs. The Friary.  
 Lincoln. The Cathedral.  
 Lincoln. Old St. Martin's Church Tower.  
 Llanthony, Monm. The Abbey.  
 Lockington, Leicester. The Church.  
 Lolworth, Hunts. The Church.  
 London.  
     Battersea, Bolingbroke Hse.  
     18, Buckingham St., W.C. 2.  
     Chelsea Old Church.  
     City Churches.  
     Clerkenwell Sessions House.  
     Clifford's Inn.  
     Deptford, Aldbury Street.  
     Old Houses.  
     East Ham, The Church.  
     Fulham Palace, The Moat.  
     55 and 56, Great Queen Street, W.C.  
     Greenwich, Croom's Hill.  
     Wren's Summer House.  
     Old London Bridge.  
     St. Mary Abchurch.  
     St. Paul's Cathedral.  
     St. Paul's Chapter House.  
     Westminster Abbey.  
     Westminster Hall.  
 Lovington, Somerset. The Church.  
 Ludford, Salop. The Bridge.  
 Ludlow, Salop. Powis Castle.  
 Malvern (Little), Worcs. The Church.  
 Mancetter, Warws. The Church.  
 Manchester, Lancs. Hough End Hall.  
 Manton, Rutlands. The Church.  
 Manuden, Essex. The Church.  
 Marstoke, Warws. The Barn.  
 Marston Trussell, Northants. The Church.  
 Midhurst, Sussex. The Coffee House.  
 Milton-Lilborne, Wilts. Fyfield Manor.  
 Minehead, Somerset. The Church.  
 Mitton (Lower), Worcs. The Church.  
 Mold, Flints. The Church.  
 Muskham, South, Notts. The Church.  
 Myddfai, Carmarths. The Church.  
 Netley, Hants. The Abbey.  
 Newark, Surrey. The Abbey.  
 Newport, Essex. The Monk's Barn.  
 Newquay, Cornwall. The Look-out.

- Northmarston, Bucks. The Church.
- Northolt, Middlesex. The Church.
- Norton, Northants. The Church.
- Norwich, Norfolk. The Cathedral War Memorial Chapel.
- Norwich, Norfolk. St. Paul's Church.
- Norwich, Norfolk. Suckling's House.
- Owlpen, Glos. The Manor House
- Oxford. St. John's College.
- Paulers Pury, Northants. The Church.
- Perranzabuloe, Cornwall. The Church.
- Peterborough, Northants. The Cathedral and Cloister Wall.
- Petham, Kent. The Church.
- Pilton, Somerset. The Tithe Barn.
- Putney, Surrey. The Chantry in the Church.
- Ragdale, Leicester. The Old Hall.
- Ramehead, Cornwall. The Chapel.
- Rheims. The Cathedral.
- Richmond, Yorks. The War Memorial.
- Rievaulx, Yorks. The Abbey.
- Risborough (Monks), Bucks. The Dovecote.
- Risborough (Princes), Bucks. The Manor House.
- Rochester, Kent. The Cathedral.
- Rosliston, Derby. The Church Tower.
- St. Albans, Herts. Old Shop.
- St. Margaret-at-Cliffe, Kent. The Church.
- St. Ives, Hunts. The Church.
- Sandiacre, Derby. The Church. \*
- Shrewsbury, Salop. Della Porta's House.
- Shrewsbury, Salop. The Town Walls.
- Sompting, Sussex. The Church.
- Southall, Mddsx. The Manor House.
- Southampton, Hants. St. Holy Rood Church.
- Southelmham, Suffolk. Ruins.
- Spofforth, Yorks. The Castle.
- Stambourne, Essex. The Church.
- Stamford, Lincs. St. Paul's Church.
- Stanford, Northants. The Church.
- Stanion, Northants. The Church.
- Stanley, St. Leonard, Glos. The Church.



- Stanstead-Abbots, Herts. The  
 Clock School.  
 Stanwell, Mddsx. Poyle Farm.  
 Stoke-Edith, Herefs. The  
 Church Steeple.  
 Stratford-on-Avon, Warws.  
 Judith Shakespeare's House.  
 Symington, Ayrshire. The  
 Church.  
 Symondsbury, Dorset. The  
 Church.  
 Teignmouth West, Devon.  
 The Church.  
 Temple Bruer, Lincs. Tower  
 near a House.  
 Terrington, St. Clement's,  
 Norfolk. The Church.  
 Tidsworth, North, Wilts. The  
 Church.  
 Totnes, Devon. The Castle.  
 Treyford, Sussex. Monkton  
 Farm.  
 Trottescliffe, Kent. The  
 Church.  
 Udimore, Sussex. "Jordans,"  
 old house.  
 Wallingford, Berks. War  
 Memorial in Market Place.  
 Walsingham (Old), Norfolk.  
 The Church.  
 Waltham, Kent. The Church.  
 Warnford, Hants. The Church.  
 Wells, Somerset. The  
 Cathedral.  
 Wells, Somerset. The Bishop's  
 Barn.  
 Weymouth, Dorset. Sandsfoot  
 Castle.  
 Willy Lott's House, Suffolk.  
 Winchester, Hants. The  
 College Chapel.  
 Windsor, Berks. St. George's  
 Chapel.  
 Wolverhampton, Staffs. The  
 Old Deanery.  
 Woolmet, near Edinburgh.  
 The Castle.  
 Yarmouth (Great), Norfolk.  
 Drury House.  
 Yarnton, Oxon. The Round  
 House.  
 York. Old Glass in the  
 Minster.



# THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

Dr.

## BUILDING FUND, 1920.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance on 31st December, 1920, as shown in the last Annual Report ...	57	17	6
" Donation in 1920 ...	1	1	0
" Donations towards the publication of the <i>Drinkstone Cottage Pamphlet</i> ...	79	10	0

£138 8 6

	£	s.	d.
By Contributions during 1920:			
Northolt Church, Middlesex ...	2	2	0
Croughton Church, Northants ...	3	3	0
Alderton Church, Hants. ...	5	0	0
Kilpeck Church, Herefordshire ...	10	6	0
St. Mary's Church, Guildford, Surrey ...	2	2	0
Synington Church, Ayrshire ...	2	2	0
Paulers Pury Church, Northants ...	1	1	0
Overhall Manor, Cavendish, Suffolk ...	1	1	0
" Expenses in connection with Northolt Church, Middlesex ...	7	12	0
" Expenses in connection with the publication of the <i>Drinkstone Cottage Pamphlet</i> ...	6	13	11
" General Account ...	16	14	0
" Cash at the London Joint City and Midland Bank on 31st December, 1920	90	7	1

£138 8 6

Audited and found correct.

WILLIAM SIMMONS, Auditor.

June, 1921.

MORRIS FUND, 1920.

To Balance of Deposits on 31st December, 1919, as shown in the last Report	£	s.	d.	
Interest, added to deposit	107	0	1	
	4	3	10	
	£111	3	11	

By Amount on Deposit at the London Joint City and Midland Bank on 31st December, 1920	£	s.	d.
	111	3	11
	£111	3	11

Audited and found correct.  
WILLIAM SIMMONS, Auditor.

June, 1921.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY APPEAL CONTRIBUTORY FUND, 1920.

To Amount contributed by the Society per	£ s. d.
General Account	5 12 4
Donations from individual members of	...
the Society and of the Art Workers'	...
Guild	109 4 6
	<hr/> £114 16 10

Audited and found correct.  
WILLIAM SIMMONS, Auditor

June, 1921.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF  
ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION. Payable January 1st.

Subscriptions to be sent to the Secretary, A. R. Powys, 20, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C. 2.

Post Office Orders should be made payable at the General Post Office. Cheques should be crossed "London City and Midland Bank."

Bankers:—London City and Midland Bank, Limited, 449, Strand, W.C. 2.

Acland, Alfred D., Colonel, C.B.E., *Digswell House, Welwyn, Herts.*

Adams, Capt. G., *The Old Manor, Newendem, Wickford, Essex.*

Adlard, Robert, 23, *Bartholomew Close, E.C. 1.*

Alessandri, Professor Angelo, *St. Marco, Venice.*

Alexander, Herbert, *Wilsley, Cranbrook, Kent.*

Allochin, Lady, 51, *South Street, Mayfair, W. 1.*

Allen, Miss D., *Ingate House, Beccles, Suffolk.*

Amherst, The Hon. Margaret, *Fouldon Hall, Stoke Ferry, Norfolk.*

Anderson, Dr. H. K., F.R.S., *Master of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.*

Anderson, Miss Sara, 46, *Warwick Gardens, Kensington, W. 14.*

Appleton, W. S., *Secretary, Preservation New England Antiquities, 20, Beacon St., Boston, U.S.A.*

A star \* before a name denotes membership of the Committee.

- Armytage, Rev. N. Green, *Hilary, Woodland Vale Road, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.*
- Arnold, Mrs. Hugh, 35, *Bedford Gardens, W. 8.*
- Ash, W. H., J.P., 51, *Hamilton Terrace, N.W. 8.*
- Ashbee, C. R. F.R.I.B.A., *Magpie and Stump House, 37, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W. 3.*
- Bacon, Sir Hickman, Bart., F.S.A., *Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. 1.*
- \*Baker, Oliver, *The Dower House, Stratford-on-Avon.*
- Balfour, Miss, 4, *Carlton Gardens, S.W. 1.*
- Barcroft, D., M.D., 102, *Sloane Street, S.W.*
- Barlow, J. R., *Greenthorne, Edgworth, near Bolton.*
- Barlow, Sir Thomas, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., 10, *Wimpole St., W. 1.*
- Barnsley, A. Ernest, *Sapperton, near Cirencester.*
- Barnsley, Sidney H., *Sapperton, near Cirencester.*
- Barrett, Mrs. S. L., *Telport, Beccles, Suffolk.*
- Barrett-Lennard, Sir Thomas, Bart., *Horsford Manor, Norwich; and Belhus, Aveley, Purfleet.*
- Barrow, Walter, *Lawn House, Edgbaston, Birmingham.*
- Barrow, Mrs. Walter, *Lawn House, Edgbaston, Birmingham.*
- Bateman, Charles E., F.R.I.B.A., 18, *Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.*
- Bateman, H. Bertram, c/o H. M. Mahon, 33, *Ely Place, E.C.*
- Bates, Edward, 17, *Hamilton Terrace, N.W. 8.*
- Batsford, Harry, 94, *High Holborn, W.C. 1.*
- Baxter, Paget, *Aberdeen Cottage, Great Stanmore, Middlesex.*
- Bayley, Arthur, F.R. Hist. S., *St. Margaret's, Imperial Road, Great Malvern.*
- Beaumont, Somerset, *Shere, Guildford.*
- Beeton, Henry R., 9, *Maresfield Gardens, N.W. 3.*
- Begley, Dunc. W., 135, *Avenell Road, Highbury, N. 5.*
- Bell, Charles F., F.S.A., *Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.*
- Bell, Edward, F.S.A., *The Mount, Hampstead, N.W. 3.*
- Bell, Sir Hugh, Bart., C.B., F.S.A., *Rounton Grange, Northallerton.*
- Bennett, Miss Sarah, Norton, *The Village, Finchley, N. 3.*

- \*Benson, A. C., C.V.O., *Master of Magdalene College, Cambridge.*  
 Benson, W. A. S., *Windleshaw, Withyham, Sussex.*  
 Bewlay, Ernest C., F.R.I.B.A., 83, *Colmore Row, Birmingham.*  
 Bird, W. Hobart, *The New Club, Cheltenham.*  
 Birkbeck, Geoffrey, *Stoke Holy Cross, Norwich.*  
 Bishop, E. B., *Lindfield, Marshall Road, Godalming.*  
 Bliss, W. H., *Easton-on-the-Hill, Stamford.*  
 \*Blow, Detmar J., F.R.I.B.A., 31, *Upper Grosvenor Street, W. 1.*  
 Blunt, Reginald, 12, *Carlyle Mansions, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea,*  
*S.W. 3.*  
 Blunt, Wilfred Scawen, *Newbuildings Place, Southwater, Sussex.*  
 Boni, Commendatore Giacomo, LL.D., *Direzione Generale*  
*della Antichità e Belle Arti, Roma. (Hon. Mem.)*  
 Borrow, F. K., 62, *London Wall, E.C. 2, and West End,*  
*Chiddingfold, Surrey.*  
 Boulter, Charles Bevois, 26, *Austin Friars, London, E.C. 2.*  
 \*Bowden, Ernest E., 17, *Diceland Road, Banstead, Surrey*  
 Brabrook, Sir Edward, C.B., F.S.A., *Langham House,*  
*Wallington, Surrey.*  
 Brandt, R. E., 23, *Brompton Square, S.W. 3.*  
 Britten, James, 41, *Boston Road, Brentford.*  
 Brocklebank, Ralph, *Haughton Hall, Tarporley.*  
 Bromley, James, *The Homestead, Junction Lane, Lathom, near*  
*Ormskirk.*  
 Brough, Edwin, *St. Helen's Lodge, Hastings.*  
 Brown, Wm. Anthony, 11, *Sydney Place, Onslow Square,*  
*S.W. 7.*  
 Brown, Mrs. Dupuis, *Chedgrave Manor, Lodden, Norwich.*  
 Browne, The Right Rev. Bishop G. F., 2, *Campden House Road,*  
*Kensington, W. 8.*  
 Bruce, Miss F. M., *St. Hilda's East, 3, Old Nichol Street,*  
*Bethnal Green, E. 2.*  
 \*Bryce, The Rt. Hon. Viscount, O.M., 3, *Buckingham Gate,*  
*S.W. 1, and Hindleap, Forest Row, Sussex.*  
 Burden, Miss E., *Boldrewood, Red Hill, Surrey.*  
 Burgess, Henry, *Graigengillan, Layton Road, Hounslow.*



- Burne-Jones, Sir Philip, Bart., 41, *Egerton Terrace, S.W. 3.*  
 Busch-Michell, Arthur P., *Huish House, Langport, Somerset.*  
 Busk, Sir Edward Henry, 11, *Sussex Place, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.*  
 Cadbury, George, *Bourneville, Birmingham.*  
 Cadbury, William A., *King's-Norton, Birmingham.*  
 Caine, Sir Hall, *Greba Castle, Isle of Man.*  
 Calmady-Hamlyn, C. H. H., M.A., J.P., *Launceston, Bridgestone, Devon.*  
 Carlandi, Onorato, *Rome. (Hon. Mem.)*  
 Carpenter, Miss Janet, 143, *Palmerston Rd., Bowes Park, N. 22.*  
 Carlisle, Rosalind, Countess of, *Boothby, Brompton, Cumberland.*  
 Cave, Sir Charles D., Bart., *Sidbury Manor, Sidmouth.*  
 Cave, Walter, F.R.I.B.A., 22, *Sackville Street, W. 1.*  
 Cawthorn, G. P., *Hatchers, Pirbright, Surrey.*  
 Cawthorn, Miss, *Hatchers, Pirbright, Surrey.*  
 Chance, Sir William, Bart., J.P., *Leigh Manor, Cuckfield, Sussex.*  
 Chandler, Benjamin, *Hathaway House, South Littleton, Evesham.*  
 Charrington, Spencer, *Winchfield Lodge, Winchfield, Hants.*  
 Cherry, H. C., 33, *Henrietta Street, W.C. 2.*  
 Chetwood, H. J., F.R.I.B.A., 5, *Bedford Row, W.C. 1.*  
 Cholmeley, Hugh C. Fairfax, *Mill Hill, Brandsby, Easingwold.*  
 Clark, John Bright, *Street, Somerset.*  
 Clark, Roger, *Street, Somerset.*  
 Clarke, Somers, F.S.A., *Helmia Zeitun, Egypt.*  
 Cloke, F. A., 51, *Strand Street, Sandwich, Kent.*  
 Close, Miss Engla.  
 Close, Miss Etta, *Combe, Woodstock, Oxon.*  
 Clutton-Brock, A., *Red House, Frith Hill, Godalming.*  
 Cobb, Miss Victoria, 16, *Holland Street, W. 8.*  
 \*Cockerell, Sydney C., *Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, and 3, Shaftesbury Road, Cambridge.*  
 Colville, H. Ker, *Hilmarten Lodge, Calne, Wilts.*  
 \*Colvin, Sir Sidney, D.Litt., 35, *Palace Gardens Terrace, W. 8.*  
 Cooper, Miss Violet, 39, *Holland Street, Kensington, W. 8.*  
 Cooper, J. Paul, *Betsom's Hill, Westerham, Kent.*

- Coote, Stanley V., *Germaines, Chesham, Bucks.*  
 Cowlshaw, W. H., 6, *Great James Street, W.C. 1.*  
 Cox, G. Percy, *Stone House, Markway, Godalming.*  
 Crabbe, J. Sandison, 45, *Newhall Street, Birmingham.*  
 Cranage, Rev. D. H. S., Litt.D., F.S.A., 8, *Park Terr., Cambridge.*  
 Crane, Lionel F., 94, *Church Street, W. 8.*  
 \*Crawford and Balcarres, The Right Hon. the Earl of, F.S.A.,  
 7, *Audley Square, W. 1.*  
 Cripps, Mrs. Wilfred, *Cripps Meads, Cirencester.*  
 Crisp, Fred. A., F.S.A., *The Manor House, Godalming.*  
 Cross, Miss M., *King's Langley Priory, Herts.*  
 Crossley, Mrs., *Burton Pynsent House, Currey Rivel, Taunton.*  
 Crossley, Fred H., 19, *Shavington Avenue, Hoole, Chester.*  
 Crossley, Mrs. F. H., 19, *Shavington Avenue, Chester.*  
 Crum, Miss Edith, *Longworth Manor, Faringdon, Berks.*  
 Cullum, G. Milner-Gibson, F.S.A., *Hardwick House, Bury St.*  
*Edmunds.*  
 Currey, P. H., 3, *Market Place, Derby.*  
 Currie, John, *Wanlock Bank, Giffnock, N.B.*  
 Curzon of Kedleston, The Most Hon. The Marquess, G.C.S.I.,  
 G.C.I.E., P.C., J.P., D.L., F.R.S., M.A., D.C.L., 1, *Carlton*  
*House Terrace, S.W. 1.*  
 Czarnikow, H., *Barnwell Castle, Oundle, Northamptonshire.*  
 D'Abernon, The Lady, *British Embassy, Berlin.*  
 Dakers, W. Sydie, Licentiate R.I.B.A., 12, *Charterhouse*  
*Square, E.C. 1.*  
 Darnley, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of, *Cobham Hall, Cobham,*  
*Kent.*  
 Darwin, Sir Francis, D.Sc., F.R.S., *Brookthorpe, Gloucester.*  
 Darwin, Mrs. Leonard, 12, *Egerton Place, S.W. 3.*  
 Darwin, Miss, *Traverston, West Road, Cambridge.*  
 Davidson, T. Gerard, 7, *Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.*  
 Davies, Rev. Gerald S., *Master of Charterhouse, The Charter-*  
*house, E.C. 1.*  
 Davies, W. R., *Kingsclear, Camberley, Surrey.*  
 Davis, Louis, *Ewelme Cottage, Pinner, Middlesex.*

- Dawson, Matthew, 9, *New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.* 2.  
 Dewick, Alfred, *Madison, Durham Road, Bromley, Kent.*  
 Dewick, Joseph, 5, *Oakcroft Road, Blackheath, S.E.* 13.  
 Dick, Major W. F., 51, *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*  
 Dixon, A. S., F.R.I.B.A., 297, *Broad Street, Birmingham.*  
 Dodgson, Campbell, C.B.E., 22, *Montagu Square, W.* 1.  
 Donaldson, Miss M. E. M., 5, *Chepstow Rise, Croydon.*  
 Dowling, A. E. P. Raymond, *Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, W.* 1.  
 Doyle, Miss Camilla, *Alma Cottage, High St., Rickmansworth.*  
 Draper, Warwick, *Bedford House, Chiswick Mall, W.* 4.  
 Drinkwater, John, 10, *Belsize Square, N.W.* 3.  
 Du Cane, Mrs. Charles H. C., 8, *Beaufort Gardens, S.W.* 3.  
 \*Duleep Singh, H. H. Prince Frederick, M.V.O., F.S.A., *Blount's Norton Hall, Attleborough, Norfolk.*  
 Edmondson, H. H., 64, *Fishergate, Preston, Lancs.*  
 Edwards, Ralph, *Tredington Rectory, Shipston-on-Stour.*  
 \*Eeles, F. C., *Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington and 43, Grosvenor Road, S.W.* 1.  
 Ellis, C. William, 14, *Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.* 1.  
 Ellis, Herbert M., *Meadholme, Raynes Park, Surrey.*  
 Ellis, Stanley, 28, *Chertsey Street, Guildford.*  
 Ellison, Harold, *The Savage Club, W.*  
 Eprile, Cecil, 3, *Seymour Mansions, Boscombe Road, W.* 12.  
 Evans, Rev. George Eyre, *Ty Tringad, Aberystwyth.*  
 \*Evans, Richardson, *The Keir, Wimbledon Common, S.W.* 19.  
 Fagelund, Miss, *The Poplars, Broomfield Road, Kew Gardens.*  
 Fairbairns, Mrs. Arnold, *Saxonhurst, Northwood, Middlesex.*  
 Farquhar, Miss Helen, 127, *Haverstock Hill, Hampstead, N.W.* 3.  
 Farquhar, Miss Helen, 11, *Belgrave Square, London, S.W.* 1.  
 Fawcett, Mrs., 2, *Gower Street, W.C.* 1.  
 \*Ferrers, The Right Hon. the Earl, F.S.A., 35, *Victoria Road, Kensington, W.* 8. (Hon. Sec.), *Staunton Harold, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.*  
 flytche, Miss A. M., *The Old House, Clavering, Newport, Essex.*

- \*Firth, Cecil M., *Knowle, Ashburton, Devon.*  
 Firth, H. Mallaby, *Knowle, Ashburton, Devon.*  
 Fletcher, Mrs. F. W., *Windsmill, Enfield.*  
 \*Fletcher, Hanslip, 22, *Causton Road, Highgate, N. 6.*  
 Fletcher, H. M., F.R.I.B.A., 52, *Camden Hill Square, W. 8.*  
 Forster, E. M., *King's College, Cambridge.*  
 Forster, Miss, *Abinger, Hanover, Dorking.*  
 \*Forsyth, W. A., F.R.I.B.A., 309, *Oxford Street, W. 1.*  
 Foster, Mrs., *Southwold, Suffolk.*  
 Fraser, C. Lovat, 23, *Elm Park Gardens, S.W. 10.*  
 Fripp, John Trude, *Broughton, Hants.*  
 Frith, Miss M. F., 10, *Pelham Crescent, S.W. 7.*  
 Frith, Walter, 13, *Harley Gardens, S.W. 10.*  
 Fry, Lewis G., *Stonycroft, Limpsfield, Surrey.*  
 \*Fyfe, Theodore, 2, *Gray's Inn Square, W.C. 1.*  
 Garde, Rev. C. L., *Skenfrith Vicarage, Monmouth.*  
 Gardner, G. H. L., *The Venble., Applegarth, Cheltenham.*  
 Gardner, Samuel, *Oakhurst, Harrow-on-the-Hill.*  
 Garrett, Miss, 2, *Gower Street, W.C. 1.*  
 Gaskin, Arthur J., 13, *Celthorpe Road, Edgbaston.*  
 Gere, C. M., *Painswick, Gloucestershire.*  
 Gill, L. MacDonald, 1, *Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4.*  
 Gimson, Miss Margaret, 4, *Belmont Villas, Leicester.*  
 Gimson, Sydney A., 20, *Glebe Street, Leicester.*  
 Glasspool, H., J.P., *Grantham, Westwood Road, Southampton.*  
 Glendenning, S. E., *Thorpe Hamlet Cottage, Norwich.*  
 Goff, Colonel R., *Wick Studio, Holland Road, Hove, Sussex.*  
 Goodhart, A. M., *Eton College, Windsor.*  
 Gosling, G. Bruce, *Kiln Field, Puttenham, Guildford.*  
 Gonse, Louis, *Directeur de la Gazette des Beaux Arts. (Hon. Mem.).*  
 Graham, Norman C., J.P., *Rockwoods, Brook, near Godalming.*  
 Grant, Dr. Hope, F.R.C.S., *St. Anne's Terrace, St. John's Wood, N.W. 8.*  
 Grant, S. Maudson, *Seafeld, Riseholme Road, Lincoln.*

- Grant, Mrs., 4, *Palace Court*, W. 2, and *Well Hall*, *Bedale*, *Yorks*.
- \*Grant, T. F. W., M.C., F.R.I.B.A., 11, *Buckingham St.*, *Adelphi*, W.C. 2.
- Gray, Mrs., *Stiffkey Old Hall*, *Wells*, *Norfolk*.
- Gray, George Kruger, F.S.A., 124, *Cheyne Walk*, S.W. 10.
- Gray, Melville, *Bowerswell*, *Perth*.
- Grey, Captain W. E., 10, *Daysbrook Road*, *Streatham Hill*, S.W. 2.
- Green, J. Frederick, M.P., 32, *Upper Mall*, *Hammersmith*, W. 6.
- Greenhalgh, J. Stobart
- Greenly, Edward, *Aethwy Ridge*, *Bangor*, *North Wales*.
- Gresley, Sir Robert, Bart., *Drakelow*, *Burton-upon-Trent*.
- Griffith, G. R., Licentiate R.I.B.A., 2, *Post Office Lane*, *Denbigh*.
- Griffith, F. Ll., 11, *Norham Gardens*, *Oxford*.
- Griggs, F. L., *Dover's House*, *Chipping Campden*, *Glos*.
- Hale, W. Matthew, *Claverton*, *Stoke Bishop*, near *Bristol*.
- Hales, Ernest C., *Gamage Building*, *Holborn*, E.C. 1.
- Hamer, S. H., *National Trust*, 25, *Victoria Street*, S.W. 1.
- Hardy, Thomas, O.M., Litt.D., J.P., *Max Gate*, *Dorchester*.
- Hargreaves, Captain H. R., M.C., *Wraysbury*, *Bucks*.
- Harper, Mrs. Forrest, *The Manor House*, *Pilton*, *Somerset*.
- Harrison, Cecil A. H., 12, *Mount Street*, W. 1.
- Haynes, E. S. P., 38, *St. John's Wood Park*, N.W. 8.
- Heal, Ambrose, *Baylin's Farm*, *Knotty Green*, *Beaconsfield*.
- Healy, F. H., 53, *Queen's Road*, *Manningham*, *Bradford*, *Yorks*.
- Healing, Samuel Holland, *Lloyds Bank Chambers*, *Cheltenham*.
- Heath, W. H., *Berwyn*, *Whitefields Road*, *Solehill*, *Warwick*.
- Heathcot, Albert R., *Totley Rise*, via *Sheffield*.
- Henton, George M., *Charnwood House*, *Victoria Rd.*, *Leicester*.
- Herbert, Lady Victoria, 66, *Curxon Street*, *Mayfair*, W. 1.
- Herbert, Ernest, 4, *Hammersmith Terrace*, W. 6.
- \*Herringham, Lady, 40, *Wimpole Street*, W. 1.
- \*Heseltine, J. P., 196, *Queen's Gate*, S.W. 7.
- Hill, Arthur G., D.Lit., F.S.A., 84, *Adelaide Road*, N.W. 3.
- Hill, R. E., 5, *Fishpool Street*, *St. Albans*, *Herts*.

- Hinds, Mrs. Frank, *Lynton House, Worthing.*
- Hinds, R. Allsebrooke, F.R.I.B.A., 8, *Duke Street, W.C. 2.*
- Hodgson, Frederick J., 161, *High Street, Guildford.*
- Hodgson, Miss Joyce, "*Kynace*," *First Avenue, Hove.*
- Hodson, Laurence W., *Bradbourne Hall, Ashbourne, Derbyshire.*
- Holiday, Henry, 18, *Chesterfield Gardens, Mayfair, W. 1.*
- \*Holliday, James R., 101, *Harborne Rd., Edgbaston, Birmingham.*
- Holman, H. Wilson, F.S.A., 4, *Lloyd's Avenue, E.C. 3.*
- Holtom, E. G., *St. Winifred's, Cambridge Road, Worthing.*
- Hood, P. H., 53, *Twyford Avenue, Acton, W. 3.*
- Horde, P. Morley, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., 5, *Arlington Street, S.W. 1.*
- Hornby, C. H. St. John, *Shelley House, Chelsea Embankment, S.W. 3.*
- Horner, Leonard
- Horniman, E. J., *Garden Corner, 13, Chelsea Embankment, S.W.*
- Horseman, W. G., Licentiate R.I.B.A., 71, *West Ridge Road, Southampton.*
- Horta, Monsieur Victor, *Directeur de l'Académie Royale des Beaux Arts, Bruxelles.*
- Houston, Major S. C., *Manor House, Codford, S.O. Wilts.*
- Howarth, Walter G., F.R.C.S., 75, *Harley Street, W. 1.*
- Hudson, Edward, F.S.A., "*Country Life*" Offices, 20, *Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.*
- Hudson, Rev. J. Clare, *The Briars, Woodhall Spa.*
- Hughes, Harold, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.A., *Yr Aelwyd, Bangor, N. Wales.*
- Hughes, Lady, *Shelsley Grange, Worcester.*
- Humberston, Miss Winifred, *The Oval, New Walk, Leicester.*
- Hutton, Very Revnd. W. H., Dean of Winchester, *The Deanery, Winchester.*
- Ibberson, Herbert G., F.R.I.B.A., 9, *Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. 2.*
- Irvine, A. Lester, *Charterhouse, Godalming.*
- Jack, James F. S., *Myrtle Villa, 22, Romberg Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.*



- \*Jack, George, 24, *Station Road, Church End, Finchley, N. 3.*  
 Jackson, Goddard, *Duddington, Stamford.*  
 Jackson, Wilfred S., 7, *Launceston Place, W. 8.*  
 James, C. H., 19, *Russell Square, W.C. 1.*  
 \*Jeffery, George, F.S.A., 4, *The Bartons, Dawlish, Devon.*  
 \*Jewson, Norman, B.A., *Sapperton, near Cirencester.*  
 Johnston, Major Lawrence, *Hidcote Manor, Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire.*  
 Johnston, Philip M., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., *Sussex Lodge, Champion Hill, S.E. 5.*  
 Jones, Mrs. C. L. Wynne, *Penmaenucha, Dolgelley, Merioneth.*  
 Jones, The Rev. Canon R. C. S., *Fairford Vicarage, Gloucestershire.*  
 Jones, E. Peter, *Greenbank, Chester.*  
 Jones, Henry Arthur, 6, *Arkwright Road, Hampstead, N.W. 3.*  
 Jowitt, R. L. P., *Chillands, Martyr, Worthy, near Winchester.*  
 Kaye, Walter J., B.A., *Pembroke, Park View, Harrogate.*  
 Keay, Wm., 6, *Millstone Lane, Leicester.*  
 Keeling, S. H., *Parkfield, Kenilworth.*  
 Kerner-Greenwood, J. H., *St. Anne's House, King's Lynn.*  
 Keyte, J. R., A.R.I.B.A., 34, *Woodstock Road, Moseley, Birmingham.*  
 Kindermann, C. H., 5, *Arlington Street, S.W. 1.*  
 King, Mrs. Wilson, 19, *Highfield Road, Edgbaston.*  
 Kitchin, G. F., *Compton End, Winchester.*  
 Kingsley, George, 4, *Copthall Court, E.C. 2.*  
 Kingsley, Miss  
 Lainé, J. M., 3, *Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. 2.*  
 Laing, H. G. Malcolm, Licentiate R.I.B.A., 9, *Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. 2.*  
 Lamb, Mrs., *Borden Wood, Liphook.*  
 Lamplugh, N. E., *The Old Court House, Hampton Court.*  
 Lankester, Sir E. Ray, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., *Savile Club, 107, Piccadilly, W. 1.*  
 Lankester, Miss Nina, 5, *Upper Wimpole Street, W. 1.*  
 Lascelles-Southwell, W., *Bridgmouth, Salop.*



- Law, Ernest, F.S.A., *The Pavilion, Hampton Court Palace.*
- Lawrence, A. J., *Talbot Lodge, Sunnybank, South Norwood, S.E. 25.*
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- Zorzi, Count, *Venice*. (Hon. Mem.)

The Secretary asks to be informed of any error in names or addresses.

The Secretary would be glad to learn the address of M Leonard Horner.

### Obituary.

*The Society regrets the loss by death of the following members :—*

James Baker	Member since 1888.
Mrs. Wm. De Morgan	,, 1918.
The Hon. R. C. Grosvenor	,, 1878.
H. Longden	,, 1878.
Lt.-Col. Longstaff	,, 1893.
The Revnd. W. Marshall	,, 1896.
The Revnd. T. T. Norgate, F.R.G.S., F.R.Hist.S.	,, 1919.
Dr. H. G. Plimmer, F.R.S.	1892.
Sir Wm. Richmond, K.C.B., R.A.	,, 1878.
Dr. Lloyd Roberts	,, 1878.
Mrs. James Stuart	,, 1900.
Mrs. Roby Thorpe	,, 1878.
Wm. Wright	,, 1913.

# Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings

To be forwarded to the Secretary, A. R. Powys, 20, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C. 2.

*Please fill in the Names and Addresses of those you know to be interested in the Society's work and who might become members.*

NAME (giving Titles, &c.).	ADDRESS.



# The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings and OLD COTTAGES

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A FIRST PAMPHLET, "REPORT ON THE TREATMENT OF OLD COTTAGES," illustrated with photographs, and dealing with the question of repairing old cottages which would otherwise be condemned by the housing laws now in force, has been compiled and published by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings.

It is thought that this Pamphlet will be helpful to a much wider public than the Society could possibly reach by individual correspondence.

The Pamphlet may be obtained, post free, for 2/- (or 1/6 to members of the Society), on application to :

THE SECRETARY,  
The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings,  
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Mr. G. K. Chesterton in his address to the Society in 1920 said : "I cannot judge beyond a very general impression of its great research, accuracy and value, and I may add admirable English in which it is written."



The Society for the  
Protection of Ancient Buildings  
and  
OLD COTTAGES

---

A SECOND ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET giving an account of  
"THE REPAIR OF PAIR OF COTTAGES BUILT IN THE  
SECOND HALF OF THE 15TH CENTURY AT DRINKSTONE  
IN SUFFOLK."

To be obtained from :

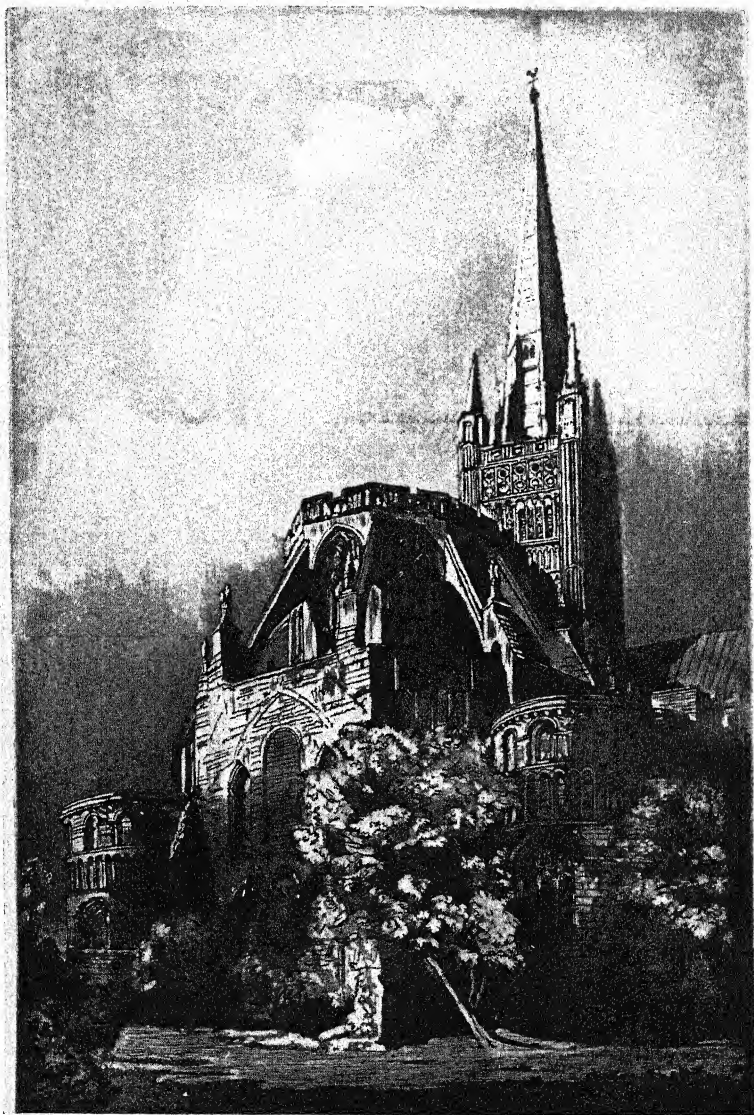
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The Architect was Mr. William Weir.





THE EAST END OF NORWICH CATHEDRAL, SHOWING THE TWO REMAINING APSIDAL CHAPELS AND BETWEEN THEM THE WALL AGAINST WHICH IT IS PROPOSED TO BUILD THE NEW LADY CHAPEL IN A SIMILAR STYLE. THE SOCIETY IS STRONGLY OPPOSED TO THIS SCHEME.

FROM AN AQUATINT BY MR. HANSLIP FLETCHER

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION  
OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS, FORTY-  
FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF  
THE COMMITTEE, THE GENERAL  
MEETING OF THE SOCIETY, AND AN  
ADDRESS BY MISS LENA ASHWELL,  
JUNE, 1921.

Members who do not wish to keep the Report  
are asked to give it to a friend or return it  
to the Secretary.

A. R. POWYS, SECRETARY,  
20, BUCKINGHAM STREET,  
ADELPHI, LONDON, W.C. 2.

PRICE TWO SHILLINGS.



## SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

*Offices*—20, BUCKINGHAM STREET, ADELPHI, LONDON, W.C. 2.

[THE FOLLOWING ARE THE PRINCIPLES OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS AS SET FORTH UPON ITS FOUNDATION IN 1877, AND HERE REPRINTED WITHOUT ALTERATION.]

A SOCIETY coming before the public with such a name as that above written must needs explain how, and why, it proposes to protect those ancient buildings which, to most people doubtless, seem to have so many and such excellent protectors. This, then, is the explanation we offer.

No doubt within the last fifty years a new interest, almost like another sense, has arisen in these ancient monuments of art; and they have become the subject of one of the most interesting of studies, and of an enthusiasm, religious, historical, artistic, which is one of the undoubted gains of our time; yet we think; that if the present treatment of them be continued, our descendants will find them useless for study and chilling to enthusiasm. We think that those last fifty years of knowledge and attention have done more for their destruction than all the foregoing centuries of revolution, violence, and contempt.

For Architecture, long decaying, died out, as a popular art at least, just as the knowledge of mediæval art was born. So that the civilised world of the nineteenth century has no style of its own amidst its wide knowledge of the styles of

other centuries. From this lack and this gain arose in men's minds the strange idea of the Restoration of ancient buildings; and a strange and most fatal idea, which by its very name implies that it is possible to strip from a building this, that, and the other part of its history—of its life that is, and then to stay the hand at some arbitrary point, and leave it still historical, living, and even as it once was.

In early times this kind of forgery was impossible, because knowledge failed the builders, or perhaps because instinct held them back. If repairs were needed, if ambition or piety pricked on to change, that change was of necessity wrought in the unmistakable fashion of the time; a church of the eleventh century might be added to or altered in the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, or even the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; but every change, whatever history is destroyed, left history in the gap, and was alive with the spirit of the deeds done midst its fashioning. The result of all this was often a building in which the many changes, though harsh and visible enough, were by their very contrast, interesting and instructive and could by no possibility mislead. But those who make the changes wrought in our day under the name of Restoration, while professing to bring back a building to the best time of its history, have no guide but each his own individual whim to point out to them what is admirable and what contemptible; while the very nature of their task compels them to destroy something and to supply the gap by imagining what the earlier builders should or might have done. Moreover in the course of this double process of destruction and addition the whole surface of the building is necessarily tampered with; so that the appearance of antiquity is taken away from such old parts of the fabrics as are left, and there is no laying to rest in the spectator the suspicion of what may have been lost; and in short, a feeble and lifeless forgery is the final result of all the wasted labour.

It is sad to say, that in this manner most of the bigger



Minsters, and a vast number of more humble buildings, both in England and on the Continent, have been dealt with by men of talent often, and worthy of better employment, but deaf to the claims of poetry and history in the highest sense of the words.

For what is left we plead before our architects themselves, before the official guardians of buildings, and before the public generally, and we pray them to remember how much is gone of the religion, thought and manners of time past, never by almost universal consent, to be Restored; and to consider whether it be possible to Restore those buildings, the living spirit of which, it cannot be too often repeated, was an inseparable part of that religion and thought, and those past manners. For our part we assure them fearlessly, that of all the Restorations yet undertaken the worst have meant the reckless stripping a building of some of its most interesting material features; while the best have their exact analogy in the Restoration of an old picture, where the partly perished work of the ancient craftsman has been made neat and smooth by the tricky hand of some unoriginal and thoughtless hack of to-day. If, for the rest, it be asked us to specify what kind of amount of art, style, or other interest in a building, makes it worth protecting, we answer, Anything which can be looked on as artistic, picturesque, historical, antique, or substantial: any work, in short, over which educated, artistic people would think it worth while to argue at all.

It is for all these buildings, therefore, of all times and styles, that we plead, and call upon those who have to deal with them, to put Protection in the place of Restoration, to stave off decay by daily care, to prop a perilous wall or mend a leaky roof by such means as are obviously meant for support or covering, and show no pretence of other art, and otherwise to resist all tampering with either the fabric or ornament of the building as it stands; if it has become inconvenient for its present use, to raise another building

rather than alter or enlarge the old one;\* in fine to treat our ancient buildings as monuments of a bygone art, created by bygone manners, that modern art cannot meddle with without destroying.

Thus, and thus only, shall we escape the reproach of our learning being turned into a snare to us; thus, and thus only can we protect our ancient buildings, and hand them down instructive and venerable to those that come after us.

\* NOTE.—As the Committee find this point has been frequently misinterpreted, it decides to add the following note; October, 1912:

Where the population of a parish has increased and there are no signs of further increase if the Church has not sufficient accommodation, it must, obviously, be enlarged. On the other hand, where there is a steady increase of population, it is a thoroughly wasteful and objectionable policy to enlarge the Church. Many a Church has been enlarged out of all recognition and still been found inadequate, and a new one has had to be built as well.

I agree with the principles of the Society for the Protection  
of Ancient Buildings as set forth in the preceding manifesto,  
and desire to be elected a member of the Society, paying an Annual

Subscription of.....

The member proposing me is .....

*Signature* .....

*Address* .....

.....



THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF  
ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

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THACKERAY TURNER, F.S.A.,  
(Chairman of Committee)

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Sir LAWRENCE WEAVER, K.B.E.,  
F.S.A., Hon. A.R.I.B.A.

WILLIAM WEIR  
R. DOUGLAS WELLS, F.R.I.B.A.  
F. A. WHITE  
CHARLES C. WINMILL

Members of the Society are invited to attend the meetings of the  
Committee as visitors.

HONORARY SECRETARY:

RT. HON. EARL FERRERS, F.S.A., 35, Victoria Road,  
Kensington, W.

CHEMICAL ADVISER:

NOËL HEATON, B.Sc., F.C.S.

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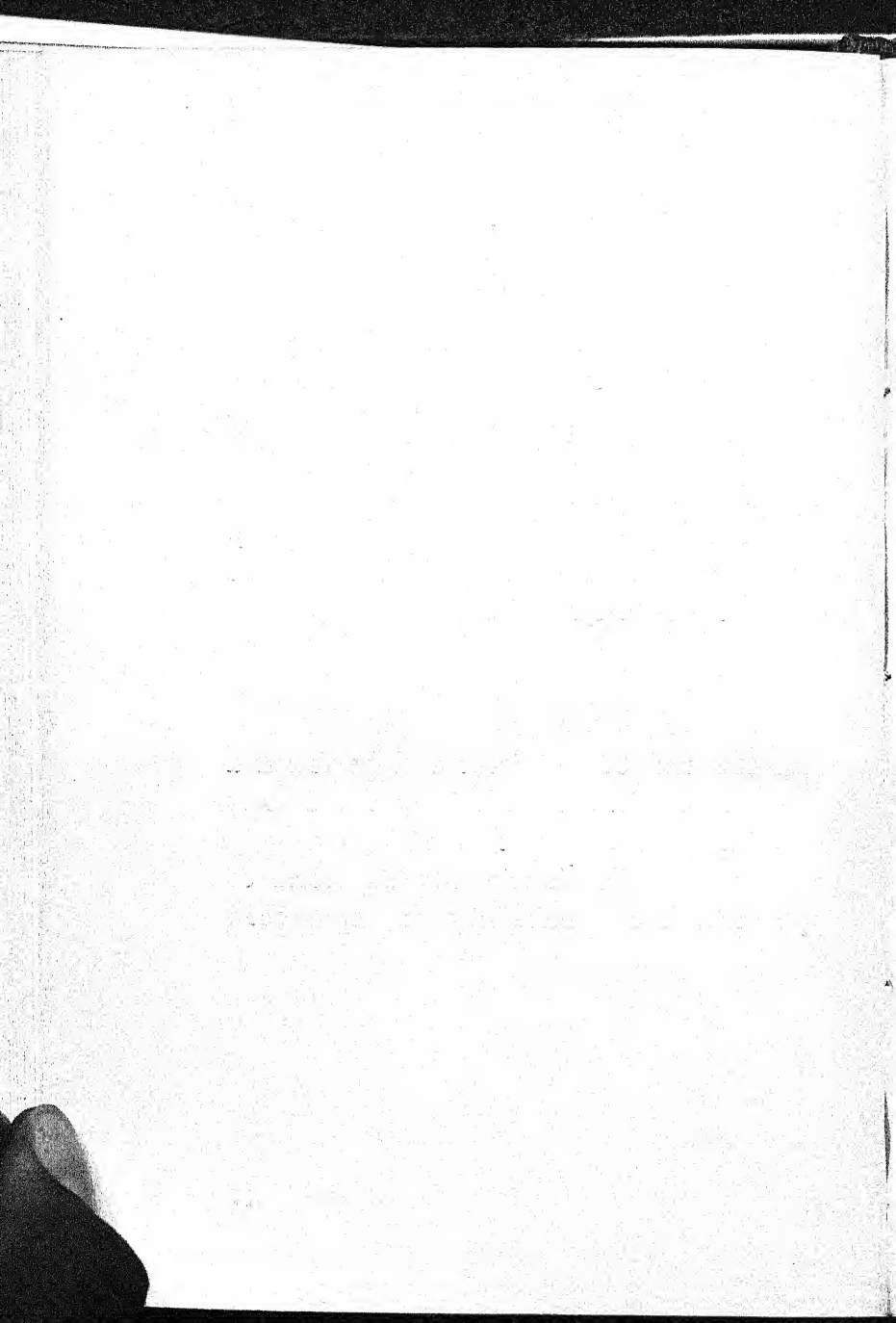
SECRETARY:

A. R. POWYS, 20, Buckingham Street Strand, W.C.

M EMBERS who contemplate making contributions to any work of repair, will greatly strengthen the Society's position by making their gifts conditional upon the work being done in accordance with the Society's principles. The Secretary will forward any contributions members may desire to make through the Society.

At the end of this issue will be found a perforated leaf for the convenience of members who wish the Secretary to send membership papers to any of their friends. The form of application for membership is reproduced on p. 7.





## INTRODUCTION.

THE cases shortly described in the body of this report have been chosen from among the many dealt with during the year so as to give a general idea of the scope of the Society's work. Although for the greater part typical of what is more commonly dealt with, there are one or two which stand out as exceptional.

Chief of these is the case of the nineteen City Churches which by the findings of the Bishop of London's Commission were in peril of imminent destruction.

So weighty an attack called for the strongest possible defence. Instead, therefore, of entering an immediate protest by itself, the Committee determined to try to arrange for concerted action by all of the bodies having a regard for the conservation of national monuments. The Committee felt, also, that without such concerted action there was a considerable danger that points of difference might be found between the protests of the various bodies of which advantage would be taken to render the protest as a whole ineffectual.

So it was entirely at the Committee's suggestion and through its organisation that the representative conference called by the Royal Academy of Arts was brought into being; and there is little doubt that the strong memorandum which it put forward was not the least important of the various factors which led to the proposal of the Commission being withdrawn.

Throughout the year the Committee has maintained its efforts to foster greater public interest in old cottages and in urging for their preservation. In this connection it is gratifying to be able to record that the Ministry of Health is distinctly sympathetic to the Society's aims. The arrangement whereby the Society can, at the request of the Ministry, be called on to report on any group of cottages is still in force;

and the Housing Commissioners in various parts of the country have expressed appreciation of the Society's efforts and practical advice.

The Society is now publishing a second pamphlet on the reparation of old cottages which, by the time this report is circulated, should be on sale, price 2s. 6d. There the actual work of bringing into habitable condition a pair of sturdy old cottages which were derelict is described in detail. This very useful work of reparation was made possible by the action of one of the Society's members, Sir Philip Sidney Stott, who not only bought the cottages, but allowed the Society the handling of the money required for the necessary works.

It is hoped that this pamphlet will be of practical assistance to those who own, or who have the care of, ancient cottages which are dilapidated, or are uninhabited because of their unsuitability for modern needs, and which they may desire to bring into use again.

Besides illustrations the pamphlet contains an analysis of the cost of the work. Moreover much of the ground which is covered will be of interest to the general reader.

As many of the Society already know, the Committee is in close touch with H.M. Office of Works, whose valuable work it thoroughly appreciates.

The Committee would again remind members that it is always ready to send a lecturer with lantern slides to any centre where a sufficient audience is assured. During the year lectures have been given at Cambridge, Leicester, London, Taunton and Wimbledon.

From this general survey of the year's work it will be gathered that the Society's sphere of action is considerably enlarged, and particularly as regards its advisory functions: indeed its counsel on practical questions is more than ever sought; also its ordinary work has much increased.

On the active side therefore there is every ground for satisfaction.

But on the other hand the Committee would emphatically

warn members that the Society's revenue is not only insufficient for current needs, but is altogether inadequate. For it does not allow of the expansion of the work which is now so widely demanded. It has, unfortunately, even become necessary to curtail most desirable propaganda which had been begun.

When it is remembered that the nation is the poorer each year owing to the loss of valuable ancient buildings by preventable decay or by their being mishandled, and that this loss is very largely due to a lack of knowledge of what should be done, it would seem deplorable that the distribution of information from the useful store gathered by the Society should be prevented by the want of sufficient funds.

Members will understand that the only regular source of income lies in current subscriptions, and that these can be increased only by adding to the number of subscribers. The membership, though greater than that of last year, is still far from adequate, and depletion by death and resignation has constantly to be coped with.

The Committee confides, therefore, that every member will resolve to be the means of adding not less than one more to the numbers of the Society, since it is by increased membership alone that the Society can hope to maintain its high standard of work and to uphold its prestige.

*Forms of application for membership may be found on p. 7, and each Member is asked to get at least one filled in and posted to the Secretary.*

The Committee has recently suffered a heavy loss in the death of the Rev. T. T. Norgate, whose strong personality and wide knowledge had helped to influence its councils during the two years in which he ably presided over its deliberations.

The Society is indebted to the late Miss T. Powell for a legacy of £500, which has been received during the year. This sum has been invested and is held for the Society by trustees.

## NOTES ON CASES.

### *Ashwell, Herts. The Church Tower.*

At the request of the Archdeacon of Hatfield the advice of the Society was sought as to how decay on the surface of the tower might be arrested.

The stone of which it is built has a nature similar to that which comes from the clunch quarries; and although the stability of the tower is in no way affected, the surface stones have decayed to an unusual degree. In evidence, two instances observed when Society's representative visited will be sufficient to illustrate this.

1. The surface of the nave roof adjoining the tower is covered with fragments of stone which have fallen from above.

2. Two fallen stones of considerable size were lying at the foot of the W. wall; another was observed lying on the top of one of the buttresses.

The tower is of remarkable beauty. Its design displays a wonderful combination of strength and delicacy in a manner that one would have thought impossible.

Of late fourteenth century date, it is strikingly solidly constructed and its design is almost perfect. It is about 130 feet high and is surmounted by a lead covered spire rising about 40 feet. The walls are 6 feet thick in the stage above the belfry and 8 feet at the base. There has been absolutely no restoration and very little repair.

As regards the design of the tower. It rises in four stages each set back a little below the face of the one below. At each angle there are two buttresses set square with the face of the tower; all have very big projections at the base and are set back with gabled offsets at levels corresponding with the main levels of the tower. The stages are divided by en-

riched horizontal bands, and in one case there is a series of pedestals for statues. The belfry windows are deeply recessed and richly moulded. Above these windows the face stones are set in squares like a chess-board, though not of different colours; they mark the width of the windows and in a way emphasise the vertical lines of the tower.

The Ecclesiastical Authorities of the district are considering how they can raise the money required for this repair, and when it hears from them the Society will be able to decide what help it can give.

### *Eastbury Manor House, Barking.*

Eastbury Manor, which was recently acquired by the National Trust, is a fine example of Tudor work. The facing is of red brick and the windows mostly of three lights have well moulded joints, mullions and transoms of cut brickwork, finished with plaster-like stone dressings. The gables, dormers and chimneys are richly ornamented with cut brickwork and the roofs are covered with the original handmade tiles.

Owing to long neglect, the mortar of the exterior brick facing had perished and the wet was penetrating into the walls and rapidly causing decay. The roofs had become a source of danger, owing to the removal and decay of many of the timbers, and the wet which was penetrating through the tiling and the lead work. Necessary repairs have now been completed on behalf of the National Trust by an Architect under the auspices of the Society.

With the funds available it has been possible to repoint the whole of the exterior, as well as to renew the eaves, gutters and down pipes, all of which were either missing or perished beyond service.

The tiling of the roofs has been overhauled and the lead gutters and flats are in process of repair. The roof timbers have been carefully strengthened, and the walls relieved of any undue thrust which had been evident in recent years.

The Committee regret that it was necessary to renew the whole of the exterior pointing, but owing to the perished condition of the mortar there was no alternative if the building was to be saved from further decay.

The Committee is constantly faced with similar cases where buildings have been neglected for long periods and repairs on a large scale have been necessitated, which would have been avoided by attending to the upkeep of a fabric from time to time.

It will be a matter of considerable interest to our members to learn that the purchase and repair of Eastbury Manor by the National Trust was made possible by a legacy from one of our members whose executors specially directed that it should be used for this purpose. Thanks also are due to members of the London Survey Committee. It was through their energy that the preliminary negotiations in connection with this purchase were carried to a successful conclusion.

### *Bell-Hanging.*

Many cases concerning the hanging of bells have come before the Society during the past year and it has drawn up a Memorandum of the conclusions it has arrived at on the subject. A copy of this Memorandum can be obtained from the Secretary for 4d.

### *Broughton, Northamptonshire. A Yeoman's House.*

The Committee, having learned that the above named building was threatened with destruction by a scheme for road widening, supported the local protest both by sending a strong report to the authorities concerned, and also through one of its correspondents representing to them, at a meeting held on the spot to consider the question, the very considerable value of the building. In the end it was decided that the line of the road should be altered slightly so that for the present the house might be retained.







CASTLE HEDINGHAM. THE CROSS SHAFT

By the courtesy of "Country Life"

*Castle Hedingham, Essex. The Cross.*

An illustration of this beautiful twelfth century cross shaft is given opposite by permission of *Country Life*. The shaft was found as the central supporting pier of an inn cellar and the parish quite rightly decided to remove it and place it in the churchyard. But they further decided that it should have a new top added to it. Fortunately an architect member of the Society was consulted and he, backed by the Committee, urged that the cross should be left as it is shown on our plate. The locality, however, was so determined to have the cross restored that the Society suggested a compromise under which its principles would be more or less respected. It proposed that the new top should be made of lead and dated. In this way the new work will be clearly distinguished from the old, and the difference should not be disagreeable. This proposal was adopted and the work is being put in hand.

*Chichester, Sussex. The Cathedral. St. George's Chapel.*

Owing to a letter stating that the furnishing of this Chapel was likely to harm the building, the Committee got into touch with the architect, and he very kindly submitted his plans for its consideration. After careful study of these it was decided that the work would not be injurious and the Committee was able whole-heartedly to support the proposals.

In order to avoid risk of interference with the old floor, and its tomb slabs and possible tombs, it has been decided to make the altar dais in oak instead of stone, marble and concrete.

*Christchurch, Hampshire. The Priory Church.*

During the year the late Rev. Walter Marshall removed a Victorian partition, which cut off the Western bay of the South aisle of this church, and also took down a flat ceiling of similar date which covered this chamber a little above the springing of the vault. No vaulting was found above the ceiling, but an extraordinary confusion of unfinished and

mutilated architectural features was exposed to view. Mr. Marshall consulted the Society, asking for advice as to how the Chapel could be made seemly for church purposes. Many schemes were discussed, finally at a meeting of the Committee at which Mr. Marshall and his architect were present a plan was adopted for the formation of a vault in timber which it is thought should meet the needs of the case while avoiding the pitfalls of restoration, interference with old work and conscious effort to work in a new style.

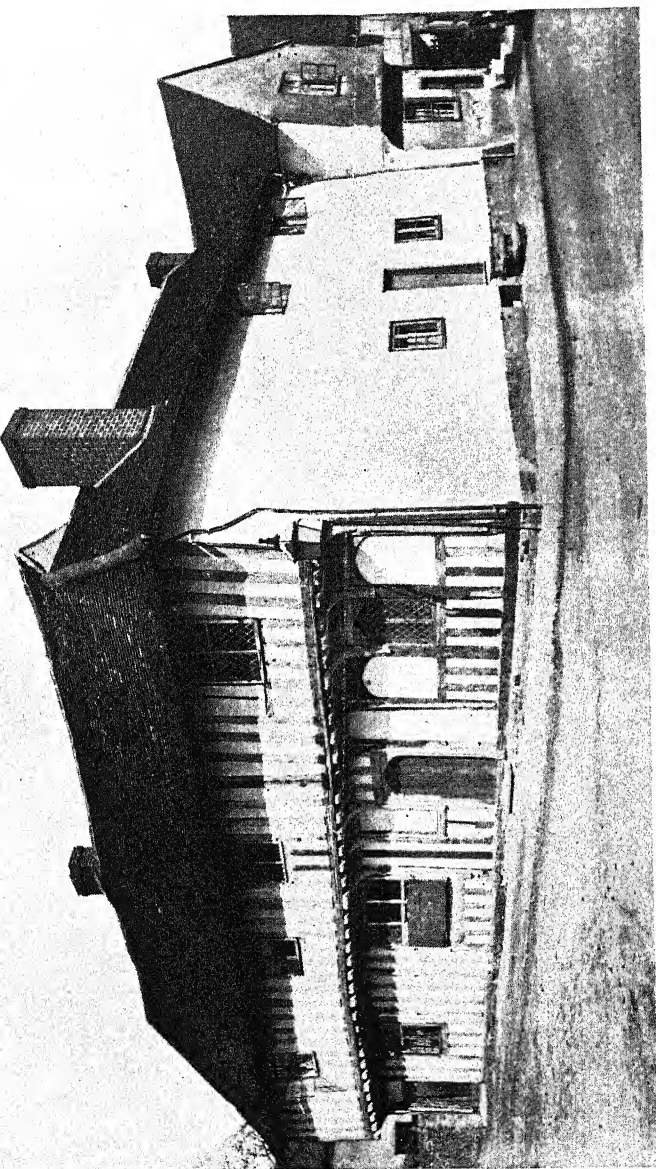
*Compton, Sussex. The Old Church, Upmarden.*

This is an unrestored church of the early fourteenth century, which not only is unrestored but has been very little altered. In the eighteenth century box pews were put in, some of which still remain, and a timber belfry was added to the tower: at the same time an inner arch, very clumsily formed, was built beneath the original chancel arch, apparently because the latter was much weakened by cracks. During the last century the church has been but little used as few people live near it. The present owner of the estate wishes to repair the church, and, since so few services are held there, would do so rather on account of its value as an ancient building than for any other reason.

When the Society heard of these proposals the owner was written to asking if he were willing to hear the views of the Committee. He accepted, and accordingly an architect visited the church and reported upon it to the Committee. The owner had suggested that certain necessary repairs might be done by the estate work people, and with this the Committee was cordially in agreement. This church, together with a ruined one at Treyford, not far off it, is well worth a visit.

*Cottages at Lavenham, Suffolk.*

In the Annual Report for 1919, facing page 24, is a photograph of the old houses outside the Woolhall at Lavenham,



Photograph by C.F. Emeny, Sudbury, Sussex

LAVENHAM, SUFFOLK, COTTAGES, REPAIRED IN 1920,  
WHEN THREE BAYS OF A 15TH CENTURY SHOP FRONT WERE EXPOSED TO VIEW NEAR THE ANGLE



and this year we publish another showing them after they have been repaired. During the work an entirely unexpected feature was discovered; near the corner of the building three bays of what is thought to be a mediæval shopfront may be seen. The repair was successfully undertaken by the owner's agent, and an architect visiting on behalf of the Society reported that the methods employed were satisfactory.

### *Cottages.*

So long as the Government grant is made only to those who build new cottages the tendency is for the owners of old cottages which are becoming dilapidated to do nothing to them for where part of an old building is incorporated in a new one no portion of the grant can be claimed. And further, now that a number of new houses have been built, there is a suggestion that the various Authorities may bring pressure to bear on the owners of old cottages in order to induce them to make repairs, and to this end many closing orders will be issued. These causes are likely to lead to the loss of many cottages containing excellent craftsmanship in the true mediæval tradition.

With this in mind the Rural Housing Association approached this Society with the proposal that the two bodies should together arrive at some means of protecting these buildings. At a meeting which in consequence took place, it was decided to try and rouse local interest in particular cases, in the hope that people in the district might form a Company to purchase and repair at least a few of the finer examples.

### *Digswell, Hertfordshire. The Church.*

The repair of this church presented a difficulty often met with, that is how the Roman cement rendering, which in this case covers the whole church, should be dealt with. The Society, however, was not called in until the work was well advanced.



The method of treatment of dilapidated Roman cement is dependant upon the conditions of the particular case. As a rule Roman cement plaster was applied to churches because the surface of the stonework had reached an advanced state of decay. It was customary at the beginning of the nineteenth century, when most of this work was done, to hack into the mouldings and stone surfaces so as to form a key for the plaster. This plaster is, in many instances, now showing a tendency to break away.

There are two ways by which repairs may be done. The first is to remove such of the plaster as is loose and then to repair the patches with new Roman cement: the second is to strip off the whole of the rendering, whether moulded or plain, and repair and repoint the whole of the surface exposed. But the choice between these alternatives is difficult; for it depends on the condition of the stone below rather than that of the Roman cement, and the latter can seldom be ascertained with certainty before the work is begun.

If the original stonework is but little decayed the Society would recommend the second method of repair. On the other hand, if the removal of the Roman cement exposed a surface in bad order, it would become necessary to insert a quantity of sound new material, and as a rule, to avoid restoration of this sort, the Society would incline to the first method.

There is an atmosphere about the work done at the beginning of the nineteenth century which, although it does not appeal to the taste of the present day, certainly possesses a distinctive value. Future generations will be better able to judge the true merits of this work than is our own. But in the meantime decay must be arrested.

### *Drinkstone, Suffolk. Two Cottages.*

During the year the remodelling and repairing of these two cottages has been completed, and a pamphlet will be published at about the same time as this Report, giving a detailed account of the various works set out so as to be help-

ful to owners and their agents when they are faced with a like problem. It will be remembered that in last year's Report the frontispiece and plans facing page 16 illustrated this building.

### *Dursley, Gloucestershire. The Market Hall.*

During the year the Parish Council of Dursley addressed a letter to the Trustees of the Market Hall asking them to consider the sale of that building with a view to its demolition, stating that it obstructed traffic and was therefore a source of danger. The Society communicated with the Trustees of the Town Hall, and the Secretary was sent down to investigate the matter. The Committee after considering his report, pointed out to the Trustees that quite apart from any question of its value the removal of the building would not materially benefit the traffic conditions confronting the Parish Council, and that they were of opinion that the solution of the difficulty lay in the formation of a new road from the direction of Woodmancote to Dursley Station, thereby diverting half the traffic which at present passes the Town Hall. Certain other recommendations were made to the same end. Fortunately, the Trustees are unable to sell the building without permission from the Charity Commissioners.

It is to be regretted that the protests made by this Society in 1900 had no effect and that in the place of the stone slate roof which in old days so beautifully finished this building a covering of Brosley tiles had been substituted. In better days, perhaps, the stone roofing may be restored.

### *Egypt. The Destruction of Ancient Buildings.*

The changes which are taking place in Egypt, have a direct bearing on the mediæval buildings there. From various sources the Society hears of the clearing away of Arab domestic architecture in order to make street improvements. Information, however, is usually so vague

that the Society has been unable to write with decision to the Egyptian officials.

The Committee thinks that the right way to deal with cases of this sort is for local persons interested in 'anti-scrape' work to form themselves into a Society modelled on our lines. It is clearly impossible for the Committee in London to keep itself so well informed with regard to matters so far afield, as to be able to act effectively.

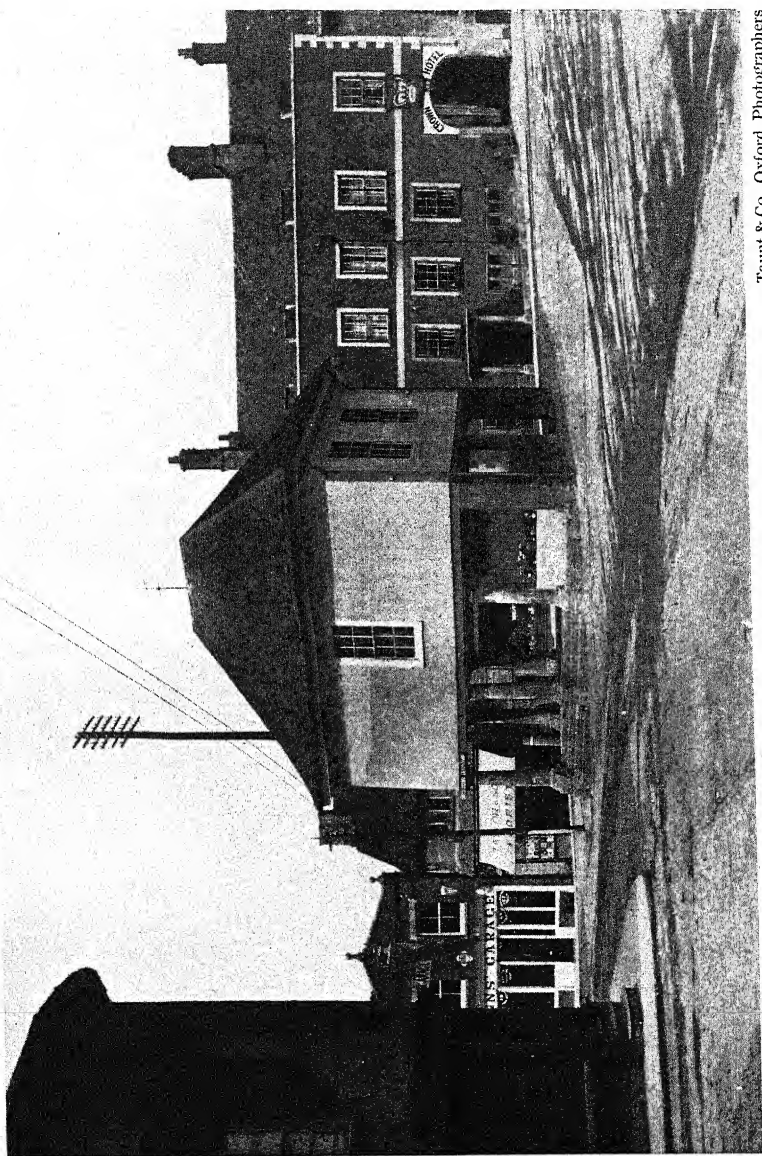
### *Faringdon, Berkshire. The Town Hall.*

In the Annual Report of 1919 a photograph of Faringdon Town Hall was reproduced before it was repaired as a War Memorial. On the opposite page will be found a photograph of the completed work. It will be remembered that at first there was a proposal to demolish this building, and that certain local residents, with the help of this Society, succeeded in averting this evil. Members are asked to notice the skilful way in which a War Memorial has been added between two columns. At the back of it is the staircase which leads up to the room, so that even if the memorial had not been placed there this opening would have been obstructed. As it is, the panelling on which the names are cut and the stone shelf before it add interest and beauty to the old Hall. It is a hard thing to improve an old building, but it has been done in this case.

### *Holbeach Church, Lincs.*

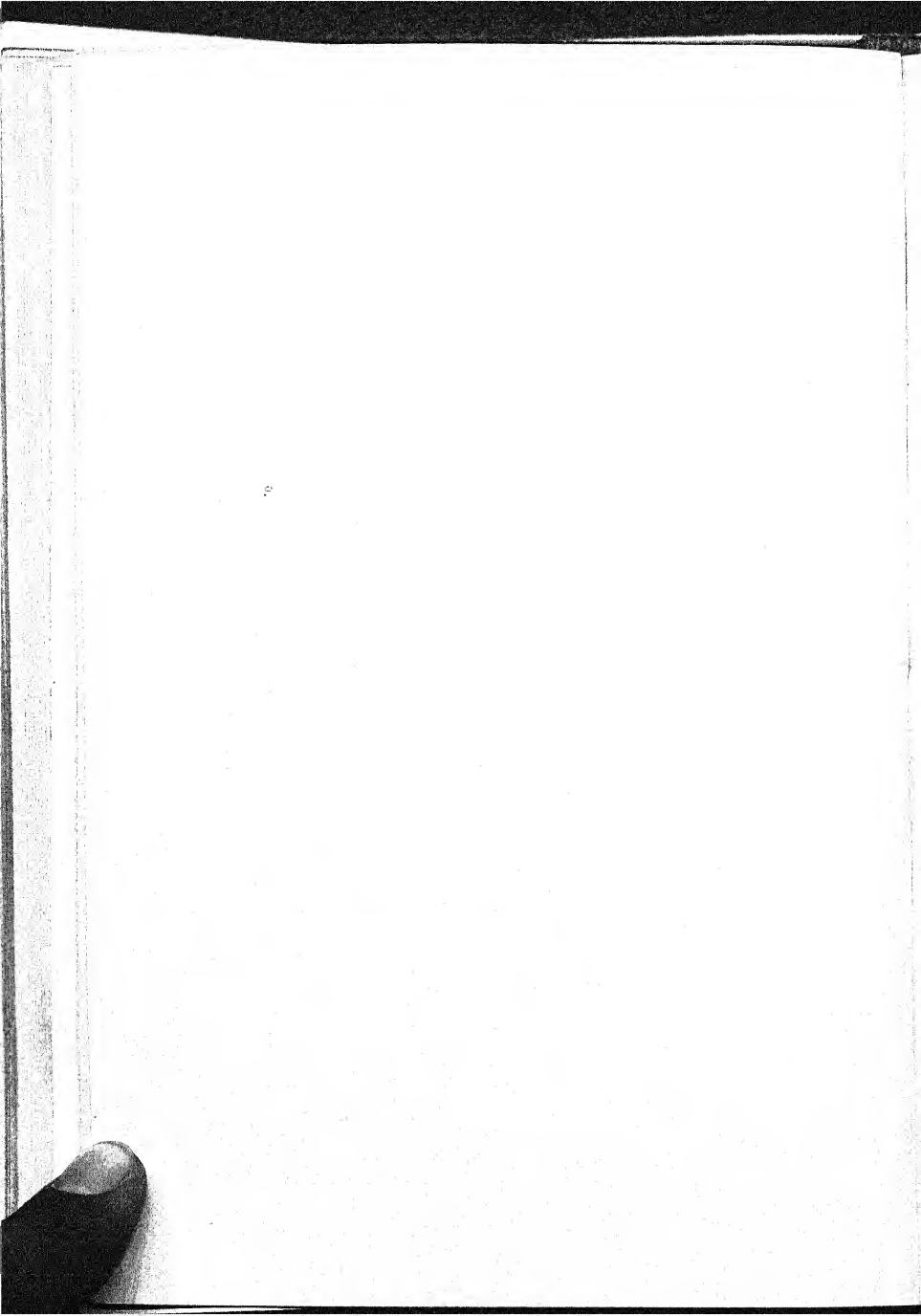
At the request of the Vicar a report was made on the condition of the fine tower to this Church, and the necessary works of repair have recently been carried out in a most satisfactory manner. The tower which is of late decorated work is built of Barnack stone, and is surmounted with a spire to a total height of 180 feet. Owing to an early settlement of the tower the walls had cracked from near the ground upwards to the underside of the belfry windows.

In the work of repair the loose portions of the walls on



Taunt & Co., Oxford. Photographers

FARINGDON MARKET-HALL, BERKSHIRE, REPAIRED AS A WAR MEMORIAL IN 1920



either side of the cracks were removed from the inside face to the back of the outer facing, and the solid portions on either side rebonded together in a solid manner with cement concrete. In this way the outer face remained untouched.

The belfry contains a peal of eight bells, hung on an oak frame of sound construction—except where it had been added to when the peal was increased from six to eight bells. The bearings and fittings of the bells were worn out, and these are being put in order and rehung. On completion of the structural repairs to the tower it was found that funds were available to repair the masonry of the clerestory windows on the south side of the nave, which has been damaged by the corrosion of iron bars built across the springing of the arched heads. The iron bars were cut out, and the ends replaced with copper to prevent further corrosion in the wall, and refixed in position. The damaged masonry was then repaired and repointed in a careful manner.

### *Holne, Devon, The Church.*

In 1919 the Society heard that a scheme had been proposed for the "Restoration" of this fine Church, it therefore prepared a report on the subject which it submitted to the Registrar of the Diocese and also to the Architect in charge of the work.

The Committee has now learned with regret that the plaster waggon ceilings of the nave and South transept have been destroyed leaving to view the framing of the roof, which was never meant to be seen. Thus one more of these waggon ceilings so characteristic of Devon has gone, and this at a Church which is well known for its beauty. New plaster has been spread between the rafters immediately under the roof covering. The chancel ceiling was spoiled by restoration many years ago. Up to the time of writing the chancel screen remains unrestored, though in the damaged condition in which the zealots of the Reformation left it. The chancel

being under different control from the body of the church, it is to be hoped that beyond a little repair and readjustment of a few of the clumsily rearranged pieces of carving, this screen will remain untouched.

The wonderful carved and coloured pulpit is in such good condition as not to tempt even the most rabid restorer.

### *London, Chelsea Old Church.*

The Society was asked to give its advice with regard to Chelsea, Old Church, and the work under the supervision of an architect in consultation with it, has been in progress during the year. This work consists for the most part in repointing the outside walls, and in repairing the coves under the eaves of the nave roof. The architect has not darkened the mortar used for this work, but has left it to be coloured by the weather and the dirt of London. The white mortar temporarily changes the colour of the church, but the Committee is glad that the brickwork can never now acquire the deadened quality which may be observed in the upper stages of the tower, where mortar containing lamp black and soot was used for repair many years ago.

Some cartloads of filth were removed from the belfry, the interior of it whitewashed, the wooden newel stair repaired, and copper wire fixed inside the louvres.

### *London, City Churches.*

This is one of the most important cases that has come before the Society during the year. When the Committee first heard of the proposed destruction of the city churches great care was taken in deciding how to act. It was known that there were a large number of public and private bodies who would all feel strongly on the subject and who would take action, and it was seen that there was some danger that the statements of one might be set off against the statements of another. The Committee therefore wrote to all the bodies



concerned, asking if each would send two representatives to a conference to be held to determine what action should be taken. The following accepted the invitation :

The Royal Academy of Arts.

The National Trust.

The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings.

The Society of Antiquaries.

The Victoria and Albert Museum.

The Royal Institute of British Architects.

The London Society.

The City Churches Preservation Society.

The London Survey Committee.

The Civic Arts Association.

The British Archæological Association.

The Metropolitan Public Gardens Association.

The Royal Academy allowed the conference to meet at Burlington House, and Sir Aston Webb acted as chairman.

The Conference unanimously decided against the destruction of any of the Churches and addressed a carefully thought out memorandum in the name of the constituent bodies to the Bishop of London, in which its reasons for this decision were strongly expressed. The Bishop in due course replied that "no wholesale demolition of nineteen churches was contemplated." But he added that it was possible that some few might have to be pulled down or removed.

From this it is clear that the work of the Conference is not at an end. And it must not be forgotten that although it is quite reasonable for the Church to say that it has no further use for some of the buildings, it does not follow that these monuments, which are such an adornment to the City, are not needed for other purposes and we have reason to believe that there is more than one religious or charitable body that would welcome the opportunity of using such a building.

As the matter now stands, it is possible under the Union

of Benefices Act (1860) for a church, together with its site, to be sold under an Order in Council if the consent of the Archbishop, the Bishop, the Archdeacon, the Secretary of State at the Home Office, the Parish Vestry and the Patron of the living are first obtained.

In addition to this no scheme shall be submitted to the King in Council until it has been laid before both Houses of Parliament for two months.

Reference to the case of St. Katherine Coleman (see Annual Report, 1920, page 19) will show how easily the consent of a vestry may be obtained. There the Ecclesiastical Authorities gained a majority of 51 in favour of the sale of the church, while the Society, from the same electorate, got a 61 majority of votes for its retention. The casting of the votes seems largely to depend on the wording of the voting papers.

There is also a clause in this Act which directs that when once the Order in Council is made, there is no appeal against it even if it is shewn that there have been irregularities in the procedure of bringing the matter forward.

And it should never be forgotten that the Church authorities may obtain an Act of Parliament at any time which will override the one referred to above. It cannot then be said that any of these churches are safe while it is thought that the Bishop of London desires their sale rather than their existence.

### *London, St. Paul's Chapter House.*

When the news reached this Society that this building had been leased to Lloyd's Bank, the Committee was alarmed lest any disagreeable changes should be made. With the kind permission of the Dean and Chapter, an inspection was made during the work of alteration, and the Committee is satisfied that no harm is being done. It has the permission of the Chapter to state that the terms of the lease to the Bank forbade them to touch the front of the

Building, except for the purpose of erecting their name plate.

*London, Westminster Abbey.*

When the Dean of Westminster launched his appeal the Committee was at first inclined to doubt whether it would be well to support him or not; for as a general rule it feels that drastic repair at fixed periods is not for the best good of old buildings; it prefers the process under which attention is given to each part as it reaches a state of approaching failure.

After careful consideration of the proposals made public by the Dean, the Society concluded that it was his intention to proceed on the latter plan. It therefore decided that it would appeal for contributions from its members; at the same time it approached individual members of the Art Workers' Guild asking if they would join in making a subscription toward the repair of the Abbey. Together the members of the two bodies subscribed a hundred and one guineas. In sending his receipt, the Dean of Westminster wrote the following letter, which he has kindly given us permission to print:

THE DEANERY,

WESTMINSTER, S.W. 1.

*November 29th, 1920.*

DEAR MR. POWYS,

I am very greatly obliged to you for your kind note, and I desire to send through you to the Chairman and Council of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings my personal expression of warm gratitude for their most generous gift of one hundred guineas to the Westminster Abbey Restoration Fund.

It is naturally gratifying to me to receive from the Society the assurance of their confidence in the wisdom

and guidance of our architect, Professor Lethaby, and he is not likely to lead us astray.

The official form of receipt will be sent to you in due course.

I am, dear Mr. Powys,

Very faithfully yours,

(Signed) HERBERT E. RYLE, BP.

The Committee feels that this letter should reassure members of the Society that the money collected by the Dean will be wisely spent, if indeed, further assurance was needed than the fact that the Architect to the Abbey is Professor Lethaby.

The ancient stained glass from the West end of the North aisle and from the clerestory windows of the apse, removed for safety during the war, is being cleaned and releaded under the direction of the Authorities of the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington. The aisle window has already been replaced. The new leads are stronger than those of the 18th century, which were found to be in a very bad state. The ancient glass is comparatively free from decay, but most of the uncoloured 18th century borders which were weak and broken have had to be renewed with clear modern glass of a suitable character. No imitative work has been done.

*Old Half-timber House, Long Itchington,  
Warwickshire.*

The Committee has pleasure in reporting that this interesting old house has recently been repaired by the owner under the auspices of the Society. The house which dates from about 1600 is of timber construction on a foundation of stone, with a filling of plaster 3 inches in thickness between the timbers. The back wall alone is of stone up to the first floor where the timber construction oversails about 18 in. The width of the house was increased shortly after building

by an additional 8 feet in the front with a series of 5 gables facing the roadway.

Some modern partitions were removed but otherwise the plan of the house was not altered during the work.

Considerable repairs were necessary to the timber framing of the walls and the roofs as well as to the plaster wall panels. The latter were so much perished that most of them had to be renewed. The plaster had been applied from both faces to a groundwork of rent oak slats fixed horizontally in grooves cut into the sides of the timbers. Where they had perished these panels have been replaced with a rendering of Portland cement mortar on the face of the slats, and finished with a coat of lime mortar, slightly within the face of the timbers. In the case of the outer walls to the bedrooms on the first floor, where the wall is only 3 inches in thickness the inside has been battened and covered with lath and plaster, leaving a space of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches between the wall and the plaster, which has been filled with slag wool. The roof timbers required considerable repair and strengthening. The lead gutter between the later gables on the front were badly worn and have been taken up and relaid with cast lead on deal boarding. New lead down pipes and heads were provided to take the water from the gutter. The tiling on the front of the main roof, and the roofs of the gables have been stripped and refixed on new laths, the deficiency in the old tiles being supplemented with new hand made tiles to match the old ones. The tiling on the back of the main roof has been overhauled and put in sound repair. Extra bedrooms have been provided in the roof space at either end of the house with windows in the gables.

The leaded glazing has been repaired or releaded as necessary and additional casements provided for ventilation.

Bath and lavatory accommodation has been arranged on the first and ground floor and a good supply of water laid on.

The plaster ceilings of the ground floor have been removed and the massive oak joints and floor boards, cleaned and

exposed to view. The floors of the bedrooms have been covered with grooved and tonged boarding laid over the old boards which had wide open joints.

### *Midhurst, Sussex, The Coffee Tavern.*

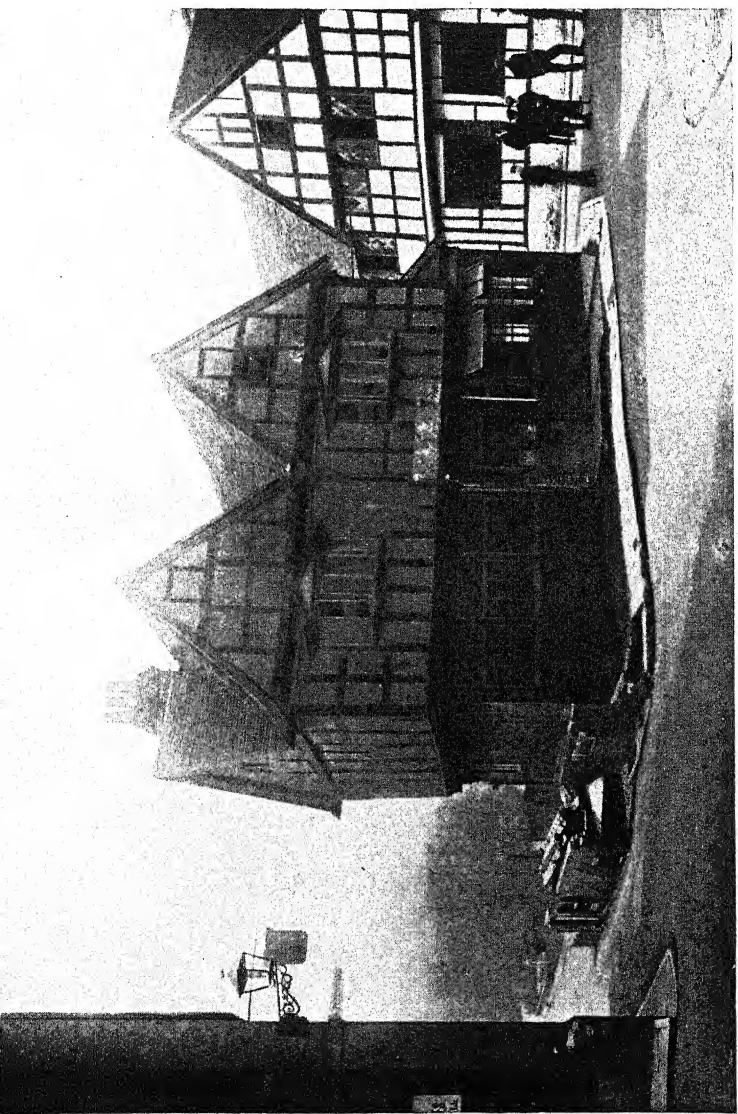
In the middle of Midhurst, on the island site which divides the main road from London to Chichester, stands a derelict house known as the Coffee Tavern. The Society has been at considerable expense to obtain a professional report and estimate for the repair of this building, which was submitted to the owner.

The case is one of those which is complicated by the changes which have recently come about in the traffic of the main roads. Standing as it does on an island site near cross roads, the building was said to obstruct the view of motorists in such a degree as to become a source of danger.

The owner found himself in the unenviable position of having to decide between two parties, the one urging him to repair the building for the sake of its beauty, and the other to clear it away for the sake of relieving the traffic. After taking the vote of the townspeople, as well as considering the proposals laid before him by the Society and his own architect, he decided to repair, employing his estate workmen, as and when he would have them available.

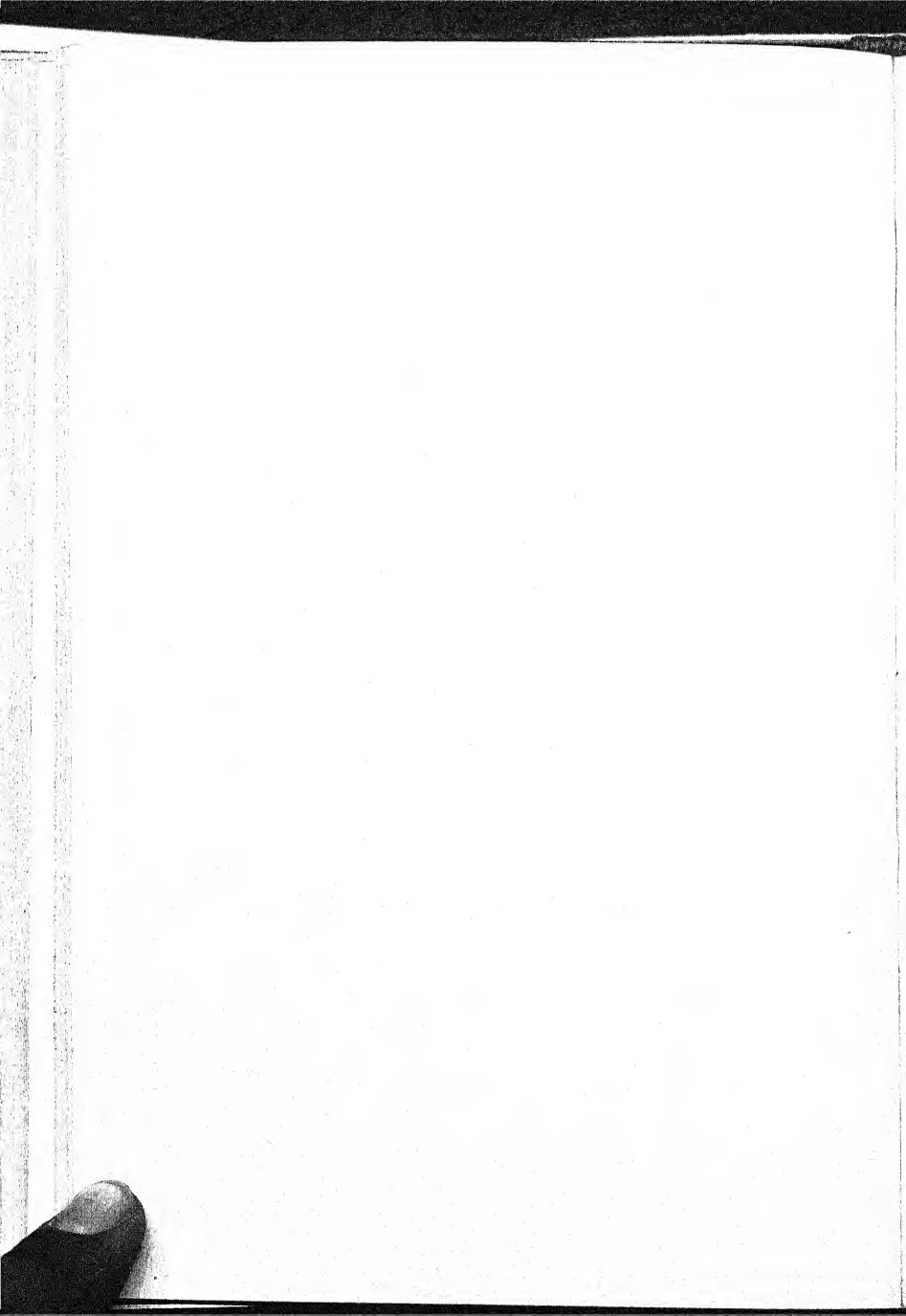
### *Norwich, Norfolk, The Cathedral.*

By the courtesy of the artist, an aquatint by Mr. Hanslip Fletcher of the east end of Norwich Cathedral is reproduced as the frontispiece of this report. Members of the Society who read the correspondence in the *Times* will know that the Dean and Chapter wish to build a new apsidal chapel in the Norman manner at the east end of the cathedral. The Society definitely opposes any alteration to this part of the building, which is in marked contrast with the west front, since it is still quite unspoiled by "Restoration," although damaged at, or soon after, the Reformation when



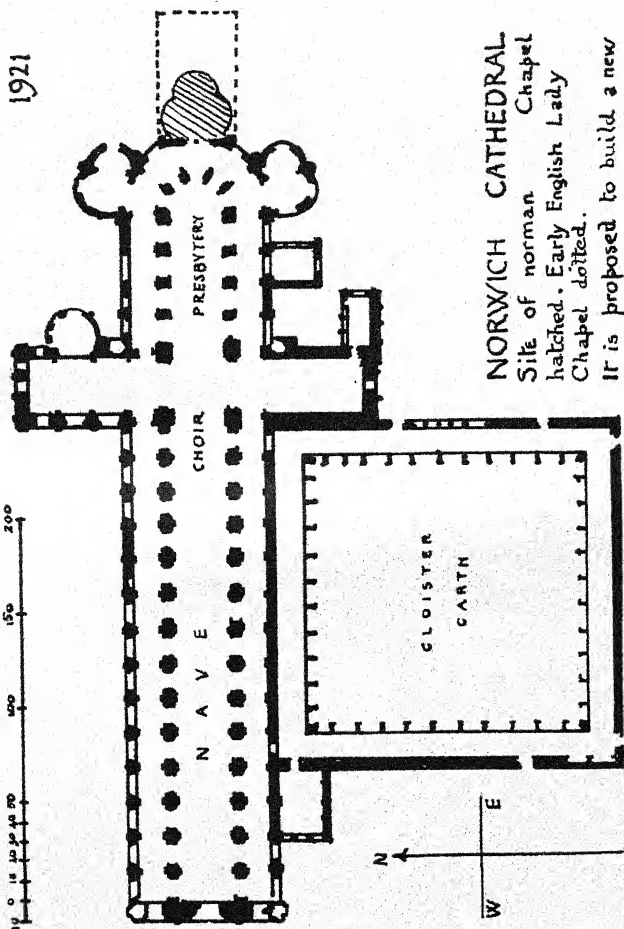
From a photograph by Mr. Coze, Eastbourne, Midhurst  
THE "COFFEE TAVERN" MIDHURST, SUSSEX







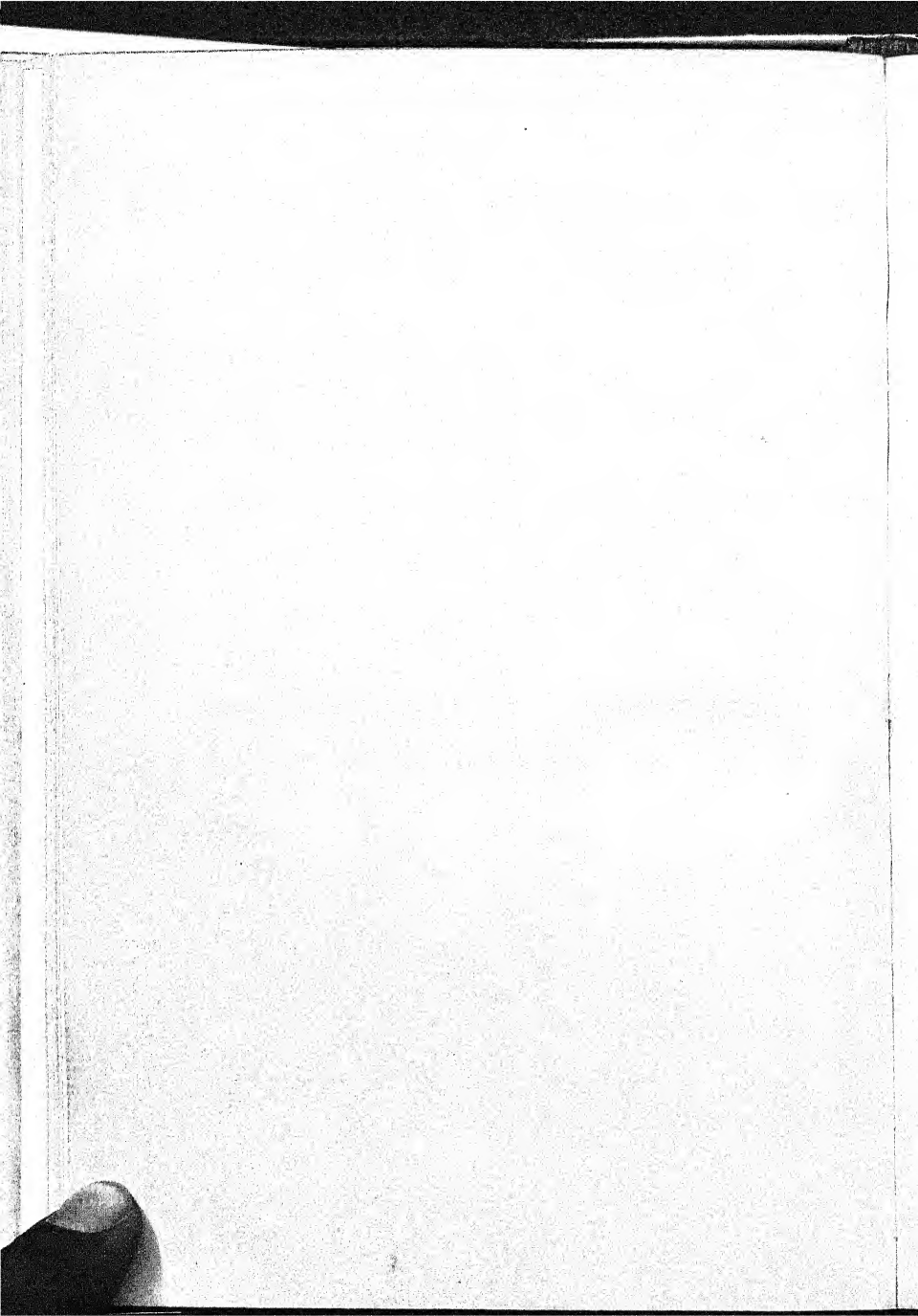
1921



# NORWICH CATHEDRAL

Site of Norman Chapel  
hatched. Early English Lady  
Chapel dotted.

It is proposed to build a new  
chapel on the Norman site.



a thirteenth century Chapel was removed. This part of the Cathedral has a remarkable beauty.

### *Rheims Cathedral.*

The Committee takes this opportunity of informing the Society that one of its members is representing the Society on the London Committee for the Restoration of Rheims Cathedral.

### *Rievaulx Abbey.*

This Society tries to keep itself informed of all works whether of "restoration" or repair, going on in the country. And it also does its best to include those works which are done by H.M. Office of Works. In doing so the Committee hopes that it may enlarge its knowledge of the right way in which to deal with old buildings. Among other places, Rievaulx Abbey was visited, which as everyone knows is being repaired by the Office of Works.

It should at once be said that there is no fear of finding any "Restoration" in progress on the buildings which are dealt with by that body, for with the exception of Westminster Hall and a few other buildings repaired some years ago, no ornamental features, either missing or decayed are renewed. Had the attitude of all architects been the same it is probable that this Society would never have been called into existence. The members of the Society will realize the difficult task which architects constantly have in deciding on the right course of procedure, when dealing with an ancient building, and the following example is an instance of one of them. When treating a great building that needs high scaffolding—a costly thing in these days—it may become necessary to depart from the general instructions given by William Morris when he wrote that to preserve an ancient building it was necessary "to stave off decay by daily care" for, obviously, full use must be made of the scaffolding while it is up, so that it may not be

necessary to re-erect it for many a long day. Consequently no weakening point may be left without attention but must be thoroughly repaired. On the other hand in the case of a small building which can be reached from steps or ladders constant attention is unquestionably the right and economical method to be adopted. H.M. Office of Works has to deal with many buildings of a great height and therefore visitors should hesitate before condemning what may at first sight appear too drastic a treatment.

*Treyford, Sussex, Monkton Farm.*

Standing derelict at the head of a valley on the South side of the Sussex Downs is a picturesque farmhouse known as Monkton Farm. During the year, two professional members of the Society made a careful report on the building and described what was necessary to bring it into habitable repair. The farm stands on the West Dean Estate. Although it has no authority to say so, my Committee believes that the owner of that estate might be willing to allow anyone who wished for a beautiful home to undertake the repair of this building. The report on this farm can be seen by any of the members of the Society or by their friends, upon application to the Secretary.

*Whissendine Church, Rutland (1320-30).*

During 1917 the very fine tower of this church, built by Margaret of Pembroke, was struck by lightning and the north-east pinnacle was badly damaged.

The tower which is a magnificent piece of building is about 110 feet high to the top of the pinnacles. It is built of Barnack stone and has a very imposing belfry stage with deeply recessed windows, surmounted by the original parapet and octagonal pinnacle at the angles. The parapet and pinnacles were found on examination in a serious condition; the parapet being badly displaced, and portions at the bases of the pinnacles in a loose state.



From a photograph by Mr. Wm. Weir

WHISSENDINE CHURCH TOWER, REPAIRED 1920





The exterior pointing of the upper stages of the tower had perished to a considerable depth and the wet was penetrating and doing serious damage to the fabric.

The roof which is in the form of a flat pyramid was covered with cast lead which had become defective. The belfry contained a peal of six bells, four of which were hung on an old ash frame in bad repair, and the other two on iron standards fixed to the frame and the walls in a manner that was most harmful to the stability of the tower.

It is most satisfactory to report that through the generosity of the Lay Rector, the tower and the exterior of the church have recently been thoroughly repaired. Scaffolding was erected from the top of the tower for the rebuilding of the pinnacle struck by lightning, and the repair and strengthening of the other pinnacles.

The repair and repointing of the exterior of the tower was done from cradles suspended from the top.

The lead on the roof of the tower was recast and relaid on a foundation of deal boarding, fixed on top of the old oak boarding, after the timbers had been repaired and strengthened.

The bells have been rehung in a new oak cage in which portions of the old frame have been used. It is constructed to stand free of the walls and to accommodate the six bells on the one level. It is properly braced and strutted and fitted with bolts for tightening up the joints should any shrinkage occur.

The general repairs to the church chiefly consisted in repointing where the mortar has perished and the wet was penetrating. In the transepts a local ironstone had been used in the facing. This had perished on the surface, and after repointing the further decay was checked by the application of a suitable preservative.

Some aggressive cast iron rain-water pipes and heads on the porch and the face of the south aisle have been replaced with cast lead pipes and heads of plain description.

*Windsor, Berkshire, St. George's Chapel.*

When the Committee hears that some valuable building is to undergo repair it feels anxiety as to the methods which are to be employed. In the case of St. George's Chapel, the Dean welcomed the suggestion that two architect members of the Society should visit the Chapel.

After considering the opinion formed by them, the Committee communicated with the architect who was supervising the repair and submitted to him its conclusions.

Although on one or two points his conclusions do not accord with the principles of the Society, there is no doubt that in the main the work he proposes will be beneficial to the building. The points on which the Society does not see eye to eye with him are :

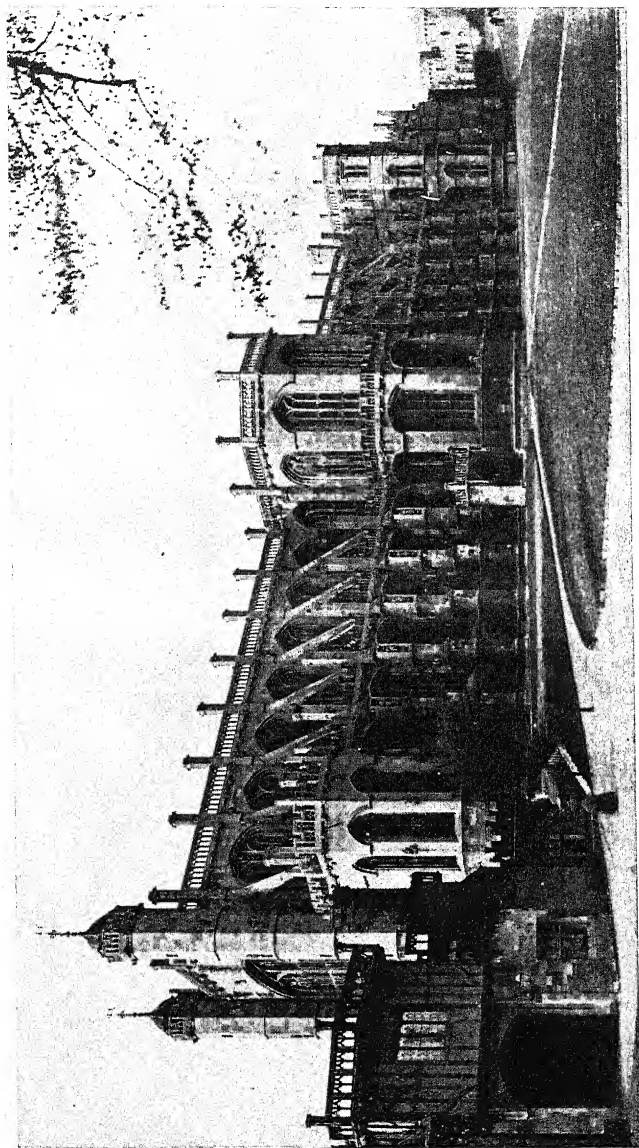
1. The suggested restoration, which is almost entirely conjectural, of the King's Beasts on the terminals of the pinnacles which surmount the buttresses.

2. The use of new stone for "Restoration." The Society has no objection to new stone where this material is required for structural reasons, as is the case with the flying buttresses of the Choir.

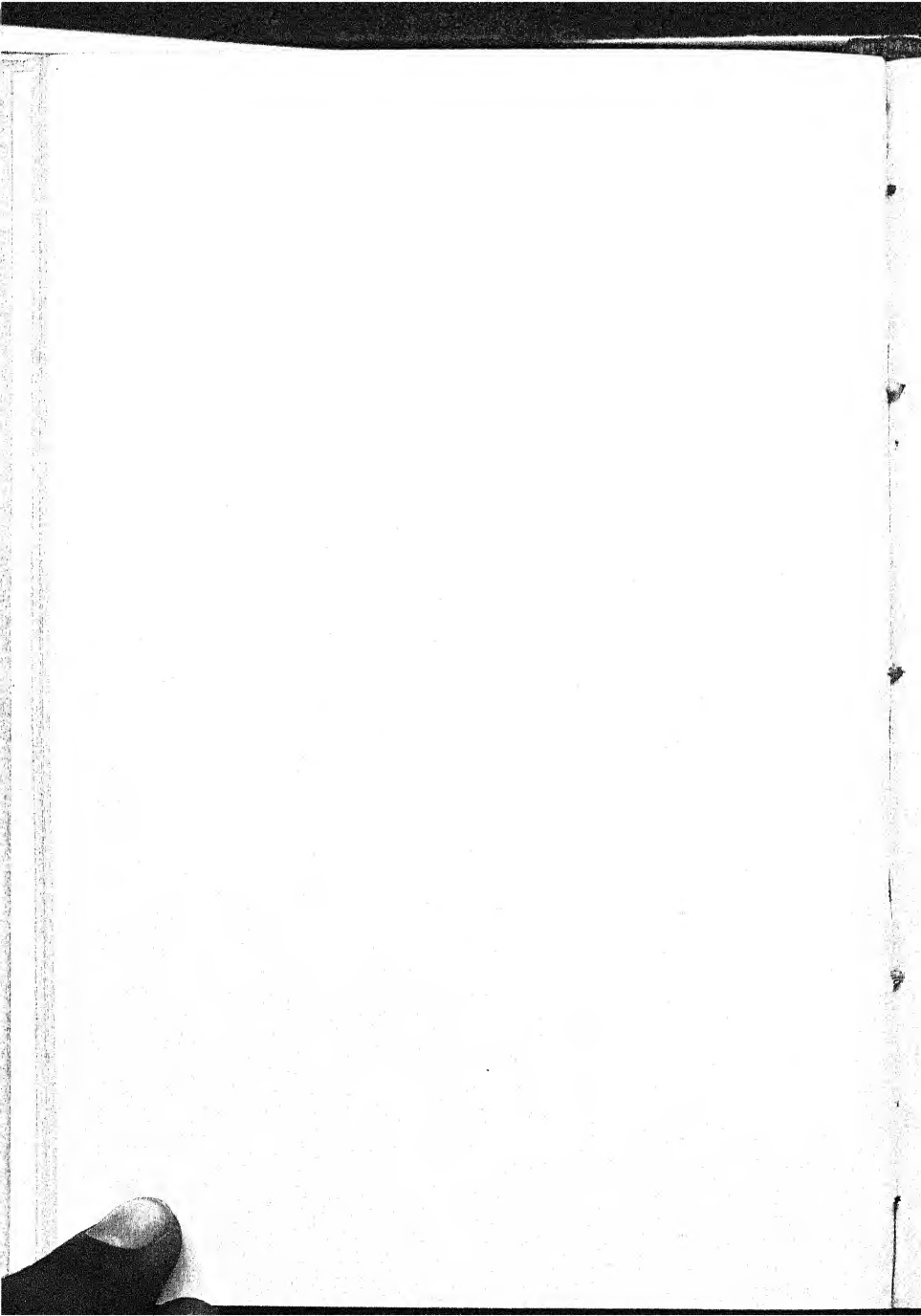
Correspondence is still proceeding with regard to some technical points of procedure.

*Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, The Old Deanery.*

It was with great regret that the Committee learned that this very fine house, which without doubt was a work of Sir Christopher Wren, is to be destroyed to make way for a new school. That the Board of Education should happen to be the body responsible for this decision is indeed ironical. An illustration of the Old Deanery appeared in the Annual Report for 1917, p. 34.



ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR  
By the courtesy of "Country Life"



# LIST OF BUILDINGS WHICH HAVE COME BEFORE THE SOCIETY DURING THE YEAR.

Aberdare, Glam., The Church Bells.	Beoley, Worcs. The Sheldon Chapel in the Church.
Acton, Suffolk. The Church.	Berry-Pomeroy, Devon. The Castle.
Adel, Yorks. The Church.	Bishops Stortford, Herts. The White Horse Inn.
Aldsworth, Glos. The Church.	Bishops Teignton, Devon. The Church.
Amesbury, Wilts. The Church.	Bisley, Glos. The Bear Inn.
Ashwell, Herts. The Church Tower.	Bosbury, Herefs. The Church.
Ayot (St. Lawr.), Herts. The Church.	Bourton-on-the-water, Glos. New Street.
Bampton, Devon. The Bouchier Window.	Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts. The Tithe Barn.
Barking, Essex. Eastbury Manor.	Bradwell, Oxon. The Church.
Barkwith West, Lincs. The Church.	Brandon, Suffolk. The Bridge.
Barnetby-le-Wold, Lincs. The Church.	Bredon, Worcs. The Tithe Barn.
Barsham (East), Norfolk. The Manor.	Brenchley, Kent. The Church.
Baschurch, Salop. The Manor House.	Britwell-Salome, Oxon. The Farm.
Basingstoke, Hants. The Chapel of the Holy Ghost.	Broughton, Northants. A Yeoman's House.
Beddington, Surrey. The Parish Church.	Bruton, Somerset. The Dove-cote.
Beeston - next - Mileham, Norfolk. The Church.	Burmah. Ancient Monuments.
	Burton-le-Coggles, Lincs. The Church.

Burwell, Cambs. The Priory.	Crondall, Hants. The Church.
Caldecote Herts. The Church.	Croydon, Surrey. Wrencote House.
Canterbury, Kent. The Cathedral.	Culbone, Somerset. The Church.
Canterbury, Kent. The County War Memorial.	Darenth, Kent. The Church.
Canterbury, Kent. The School War Memorial.	Dartford, Kent. The Church.
Canterbury, Kent. Greyfriars.	Deerhurst, Glos. The Church.
Castle Hedingham, Essex. The Church.	Denbigh, Denbighs. St. Hilary's Church.
Chalfont, St. Giles, Bucks. Stonewell Farm.	Denchworth, Berks. The Manor.
Chester, Cheshire. The Cathedral.	Digswell, Herts. The Church.
Chichester, Sussex. The Cathedral, St. George's Chapel.	Dinton, Bucks. Almshouses.
Chiswick, Mddsx. Nazareth House.	Drinkstone, Suffolk. Cottages.
Christchurch, Hants. The Church.	Durham. The Cathedral.
Clare, Suffolk. The Priory.	Dursley, Glos. The Market Hall.
Clavering, Essex. The Church.	Ealing, Mddsx. Pitzhanger House.
Clodoc (St.), Herefs. The Church.	Eckington, Derbyshire. The Church.
Collingbourne, Kingston, Wilts. The Church.	Edinburgh. The War Memorial.
Compton, Sussex. The Old Church, Upmarden.	Edstone (Great), Yorks. The Church.
Corfe, Dorset. The Castle.	Egypt. The Destruction of Ancient Buildings.
Cossey (Costessey), Norfolk. The Hall.	Eilean Donnan, Rosshire. The Castle.
Cottages.	Elton, Hunts. The Church.
Coventry, Warws. The Palace Yard.	Epsom, Surrey. The Dovecote in Woodcote Park.
	Eton, Bucks. The College.
	Exeter, Devon. The Cathedral.
	Eye, Suffolk. The Church.

Fairford, Gloucs. The Church.	Heston, Mddsx. The Church.
Fareham, Hants. The Tidal Mill.	Hitchin, Herts. St. Mary's Church.
Faringdon, Berks. The Town Hall.	Holbeach, Lincs. The Church.
Gamlingay, Cambs. Alms-houses.	Holbrook, Suffolk. The Church.
Glastonbury, Somerset. The Abbey.	Hollesley, Suffolk. The Church.
Godshill, I.O.W. Appuldurcombe House.	Holne, Devon. The Church.
Graveney, Kent. The Church.	Horbury, Yorks. The Church.
Guildford, Surrey. St. Mary's Church Tower.	Hornby, Yorks. The Church.
Guildford, Surrey. The Cinematograph Theatre in the High Street.	Houghton Conquest, Beds. Old House.
Hadleigh, Suffolk. "Sun Court."	Hull, Yorks. Old Grammar School.
Hanworth, Middlesex. The Bridge.	Huttoft, Lincs. The Church.
Harling (East), Norfolk. The Church.	Hylton, Durham. The Castle.
Hartlepool West, Co. Durham. St. Hilda's Church.	Ickenham, Middlesex. The Church.
Hartley Wintney, Hants. The Old School.	Ince, Cheshire. The Manor House.
Haselbeach, Northants. The Church.	Inglesham, Glos. The Church.
Hastings, Sussex. Sir Cloudesly Shovell's House.	Jerusalem. The Dome on the Rock.
Hayes, Middlesex. Painting in the Church.	Kedington, Suffolk. The Church.
Heaton, Yorks. The Old Manor.	Kersey, Suffolk. Old Houses.
Hereford. The Booth Hall.	Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey. The Lovekyn Chapel.
	Kintbury, Berks. The Church Bells.
	Kirton, Lincs. Orme Hall.
	Langley (King's), Herts. The King's Palace.
	Lavenham, Suffolk. The War Memorial in the Church.



Lead, Yorks. The Chapel.  
 Leek-Wooton, Warws. The  
     Church.  
 Leicester. The Abbey Walls.  
 Leicester Castle.  
 Lichfield, Staffs. St. John's  
     Hospital.  
 Lichfield, Staffs. The Friary.  
 Lincoln. The Cathedral.  
 Lincoln. Old St. Martin's  
     Church Tower.  
 Llanthony, Monm. The Abbey.  
 Lockington, Leicester. The  
     Church.  
 Lolworth, Hunts. The Church.  
 London.  
     Battersea, Bolingbroke Hse.  
     18, Buckingham St., W.C. 2.  
     Chelsea Old Church.  
     City Churches.  
     Clerkenwell Sessions House.  
     Clifford's Inn.  
     Deptford, Aldbury Street.  
     Old Houses.  
     East Ham, The Church.  
     Fulham Palace, The Moat.  
     55 and 56, Great Queen  
     Street, W.C.  
     Greenwich, Croom's Hill.  
     Wren's Summer House.  
     Old London Bridge.  
     St. Mary Abchurch.  
     St. Paul's Cathedral.  
     St. Paul's Chapter House.  
     Westminster Abbey.  
     Westminster Hall.

Lovington, Somerset. The  
     Church.  
 Ludford, Salop. The Bridge.  
 Ludlow, Salop. Powis Castle.  
 Malvern (Little), Worcs. The  
     Church.  
 Mancetter, Warws. The  
     Church.  
 Manchester, Lancs. Hough  
     End Hall.  
 Manton, Rutlands. The  
     Church.  
 Manuden, Essex. The Church.  
 Marstoke, Warws. The Barn.  
 Marston Trussell, Northants.  
     The Church.  
 Midhurst, Sussex. The Coffee  
     House.  
 Milton-Lilborne, Wilts.  
     Fyfield Manor.  
 Minehead, Somerset. The  
     Church.  
 Mitton (Lower), Worcs. The  
     Church.  
 Mold, Flints. The Church.  
 Muskham, South, Notts. The  
     Church.  
 Myddfai, Carmarths. The  
     Church.  
 Netley, Hants. The Abbey.  
 Newark, Surrey. The Abbey.  
 Newport, Essex. The Monk's  
     Barn.  
 Newquay, Cornwall. The  
     Look-out.

Northmarston, Bucks. The Church.	Risborough (Monks), Bucks. The Dovecote.
Northolt, Middlesex. The Church.	Risborough (Princes), Bucks. The Manor House.
Norton, Northants The Church.	Rochester, Kent. The Cathedral.
Norwich, Norfolk. The Cathedral War Memorial Chapel.	Rosliston, Derby. The Church Tower.
Norwich, Norfolk. St. Paul's Church.	St. Albans, Herts. Old Shop.
Norwich, Norfolk. Suckling's House.	St. Margaret-at-Cliffe, Kent. The Church.
Owlpen, Glos. The Manor House.	St. Ives, Hunts. The Church.
Oxford. St. John's College.	Sandiacre, Derby. The Church.
Paulers Pury, Northants. The Church.	Shrewsbury, Salop. Della Porta's House.
Perranzabuloe, Cornwall. The Church.	Shrewsbury, Salop. The Town Walls.
Peterborough, Northants. The Cathedral and Cloister Wall.	Sompting, Sussex. The Church.
Petham, Kent. The Church.	Southall, Mddsx. The Manor House.
Pilton, Somerset. The Tithe Barn.	Southampton, Hants. St. Holy Rood Church.
Putney, Surrey. The Chantry in the Church.	Southelmham, Suffolk. Ruins.
Ragdale, Leicester. The Old Hall.	Spofforth, Yorks. The Castle.
Ramehead, Cornwall. The Chapel.	Stambourne, Essex. The Church.
Rheims. The Cathedral.	Stamford, Lincs. St. Paul's Church.
Richmond, Yorks. The War Memorial.	Stanford, Northants. The Church.
Rievaulx, Yorks. The Abbey.	Stanion, Northants. The Church.
	Stanley, St. Leonard, Glos. The Church.

Stanstead-Abbots, Herts. The Clock School.	Wallingford, Berks. War Memorial in Market Place.
Stanwell, Mddsx. Poyle Farm.	Walsingham (Old), Norfolk. The Church.
Stoke-Edith, Herefs. The Church Steeple.	Waltham, Kent. The Church.
Stratford-on-Avon, Warws. Judith Shakespeare's House.	Warnford, Hants. The Church.
Symington, Ayrshire. The Church.	Wells, Somerset. The Cathedral.
Symondsbury, Dorset. The Church.	Wells, Somerset. The Bishop's Barn.
Teignmouth West, Devon. The Church.	Weymouth, Dorset. Sandsfoot Castle.
Temple Bruer, Lincs. Tower near a House.	Willy Lott's House, Suffolk.
Terrington, St. Clement's, Norfolk. The Church.	Winchester, Hants. The College Chapel.
Tidsworth, North, Wilts. The Church.	Windsor, Berks. St. George's Chapel.
Totnes, Devon. The Castle.	Wolverhampton, Staffs. The Old Deanery.
Treyford, Sussex. Monkton Farm.	Woolmet, near Edinburgh. The Castle.
Trottescliffe, Kent. The Church.	Yarmouth (Great), Norfolk. Drury House.
Udimore, Sussex. "Jordans," old house.	Yarnton, Oxon. The Round House.
	York. Old Glass in the Minster.

## REPORT OF GENERAL MEETING.

THE forty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings was held on Friday, June 24th, 1921, at 4.30 p.m., at Burlington House, Piccadilly.

H.H. PRINCE FREDERICK DULEEP SINGH, the Chairman, opened the meeting by alluding to the most important cases which had come before the Society during the year. To these reference is made in the Introduction to the Annual Report.

He then pointed out the necessity for every member to obtain for the Society at least one recruit in order to cope with increasing work.

He concluded by mentioning three cases in the County of Norfolk which were particularly interesting to him as a Norfolk man.

The first was Norwich Cathedral and the proposed War Memorial Chapel at the east end. From published facts things did not seem to be going as the Society would wish.

Secondly, there was the Great Yarmouth Historical Buildings Society, a Trust on similar lines to the National Trust, formed to purchase historical and interesting buildings in the locality in order to save them, and to put them to some use in order to ensure their maintenance. It was hoped to widen the scope of the work of this Trust shortly, so that it would include both Norfolk and Suffolk, thus forming an East Anglian Trust.

Mr. Ferrier, the Secretary of the Trust was very anxious to purchase Burgh Castle, which is a Roman work. Prince Frederick pointed out how successful the Yarmouth Trust had been, and he expressed the hope that the example it was setting would be followed in other parts of the country.

The Chairman then proposed that the Annual Report should be taken as read; this was unanimously agreed. He then introduced Miss Ashwell, who spoke as follows:

Miss ASHWELL: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, it requires courage for me to speak on a subject so important as the protection and preservation of ancient buildings.

My excuse is my utter ignorance of the subject—to get a clear view of a subject the expert or the completely ignorant have each a contribution to make.

I know nothing whatever of architecture and it has not been my inheritance to preserve any ancient building. We actors, whose work is indeed 'writ in water,' have a temporary personal success, our most lasting impression being made upon the hearts of men. Our names may sometimes reappear in history but our work is ephemeral. The architect is the extreme opposite in art. His work remains, his beauty endures, and his name is forgotten. It is a position which all artists must envy, and if the few names such as Wren, Inigo Jones, still are on the lips of the citizens of London, and elsewhere the great works of many remain a permanent help and inspiration to the people. Because of the permanency of all buildings this art must be regarded more seriously than other arts.

It seems to me that in the national life too little importance is placed upon the great influence of beauty; it is curious that a nation which has so much beauty as an inheritance should be often so indifferent to it. Many people wishing to make the world better think only of reforms and enforcing laws, but I am sure that where there is a standard of beauty ugly things are apt to disappear.

You may find the Colonial view of England and its buildings of some interest. I was born at sea and brought up in Canada. No one in England can have any idea what it means to live in a new house surrounded by new houses and new buildings. English people are so accustomed to their beau-

tiful villages that the romance of their old churches and old houses is hardly seen by them. They are so enfolded by tradition and history that they appear unconscious of its powers so deep-rooted in the race.

And London, that amorphous centre of an Empire rather than capital of any country, you are all accustomed to her and forget the amazing wonder at the sight of so much history in being. The breathless amazement of one's first entry into St. Paul's Cathedral—the lovely wonder of the Abbey. The City churches, the old halls, the strange, sudden human touch of a building in which great things were done, or some great person lived. The homes of the great leaders of the past and leaders in art and literature as well as battles and politics. The strangely English view of life, with statues of Charles and Cromwell in close proximity in one street.

You cannot realize what it means to grow up without a traditional building.

Our traditions are the stories and the books of the 'old country'; its buildings we have to imagine as the stories take hold of us. There is little beauty in our towns compared with yours and certainly nothing very old, and the first moment one sets eyes on Drake's Island and visions of the Armada, and the great fight with its far-reaching consequences in the new world, is an unforgettable and thrilling one.

The journey in the tiny train; did you know the trains seem tiny? through the country with its amazing beauty—this garden of England with its cottages and churches and the thousand and one little things which remind us of the deep roots of our race.

The buildings are an expression of human love, love of God, love of home, love of work; there is little sign of a desire to make money in the beautiful buildings. They remind people of a time when people created loveliness because they loved. These buildings express the desire for the beauty in life, and the goodness of life. The future is

being created now, and we are inspired by the memory of the beautiful actions and the beautiful buildings of our forefathers. A great effort should be made by us all to preserve this beauty which has inspired men to give up even their lives in guarding it. We are a living expression of the past. Let us preserve for those to come after, all that is best and most beautiful as an inspiration for them to live by.

On page 24 of the Annual Report there is a particularly beautiful example of how the past may be linked with the present to form a sign for all time of love and sympathy with truth and beauty.

The Town Hall of the village of Faringdon, Berkshire, has been repaired. It has been repaired as a memorial to the men of that town who fell in the War. They had the tradition of their village within them and now in the place where they lived and for which they died they are forever associated with the past and the future will be built on their sacrifice. Their memorial was a part of the building, carrying on a tradition of the building with its beauty, its usefulness, truth and goodness.

You cannot understand it, but Canadians have their hearts rooted in the Mother Country. They, too, are part of her past, a part of England.

The English should remember that their ancient buildings are the monuments of the history of the race, and it is through our history that the Empire is maintained.

In expressing his thanks to Miss Ashwell for her speech, the Chairman pointed out that it was in itself a denial of her professed ignorance of architecture. He warmly applauded her appreciation of beauty and her sense of history, saying that it is to the love of these things that the Society owes its very existence.

Mr. THACKERAY TURNER, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said that it was an honour and a pleasure to express his debt of gratitude to Miss Ashwell for what she had said and he was sure that he was not only expressing



his own feelings but also those of everyone present. He appreciated the fact that she had needed courage to speak, and he admired the sense of duty which had made her do so. The sense of duty was the backbone of the nation.

He said that he had been connected with the Society for nearly forty years and yet he thought no speaker had ever expressed so clearly the real *raison d'être* for the Society's existence and no one had so well expressed its motives in trying to save old buildings. It was the value of the beautiful which Miss Ashwell had insisted upon and illustrated so convincingly, and he thought it important that everyone should cultivate his sense of the beautiful in his own home and garden; and by far the most practical way of doing this was to decide what was ugly and then get rid of it. Use and beauty should go together, and he scarcely remembered ever having seen anything useful which was made in a workmanlike manner without ornamentation which was not also beautiful.

Miss MORRIS seconded this motion, which was carried unanimously.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.  
GENERAL FUND, 1920.

GENERAL FUND, 1920.				Cr.
To Balance on 31st December, 1920; as shown in the last Annual Report	£	s.	d.	£
...	94	7	10	
" Receipts during the year 1920; viz:				
Subscriptions	...	395	7 10	
Donations	...	28	13 6	
Sale of Literature	...	18	15 6	
Interest and Dividends	...	19	18 0	
Office rent, etc.	...	18	5 8	
Repayment of Secretary's travelling expenses	...	11	16 2	
Fees for advice	...	10	10 0	
Building Fund	...	16	14 0	
Legacy	...	90	0 0	
		610	0 8	
By Payments during year 1920; viz:				
Salaries—Secretary and Assistant Secretary	...	304	3 4	
Rent of Office	...	30	0 0	
Office Expenditure (including telephone, stamps, journals, small stationery, fuel, light, cleaning, Secretary's travelling expenses, insurance, auditing, and sundries)	...	122	13 10	
Printing, stationery, photography, typewriting and duplicating	...	186	6 7	
Members' travelling expenses	...	39	14 11	
Repairs to Fiddington Dovecote	...	10	0 0	
Westminster Abbey Fund	...	5	12 4	
Income Tax	...	2	16 6	
		701	7 6	
By Cash at Office on 31st December, 1920		2	16 10	
" Cash at the London Joint City and Midland Bank on 31st December, 1920		4	2	
		3	1 0	
		£704	8 6	

Audited and found correct.  
WILLIAM SIMM

# THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

Dr.

BUILDING FUND, 1920.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance on 31st December, 1920, as shown in the last Annual Report ...	57	17	6
" Donations in 1920 ...	1	1	0
" Donations towards the publication of the <i>Drinkstone Cottage Pamphlet</i> ...	79	10	0

£188 8 6

June, 1921.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
By Contributions during 1920:			
Northolt Church, Middlesex ...	2	2	0
Croughton Church, Northants ...	3	3	0
Alderton Church, Hants ...	5	0	0
Kilpeck Church, Herefordshire ...	10	6	
St. Mary's Church, Guildford, Surrey ...	2	2	0
Symington Church, Ayrshire ...	2	2	0
Paulers Pury Church, Northants ...	1	1	0
Overhall Manor, Cavendish, Suffolk ...	1	1	0
" Expenses in connection with Northolt Church, Middlesex ...	7	12	0
" Expenses in connection with the publication of the <i>Drinkstone Cottage Pamphlet</i> ...	6	13	11
" General Account ...	16	14	0
" Cash at the London Joint City and Midland Bank on 31st December, 1920	90	7	1
	<u>£188</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>

Audited and found correct.

WILLIAM SIMMONS, Auditor.

# THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

Dr.

MORRIS FUND, 1920.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance of Deposits on 31st December, 1919, as shown in the last Report ...	107	0	1	By Amount on Deposit at the London Joint City and Midland Bank on 31st December, 1920 ...	111	3	11
" Interest, added to deposit ...	4	3	10				
	£111	3	11		£111	3	11

June, 1921.

Audited and found correct.

WILLIAM SIMMONS, Auditor.

## WESTMINSTER ABBEY APPEAL CONTRIBUTORY FUND, 1920.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Amount contributed by the Society per General Account ...	5	12	4	By Expenses in connection with circularising members ...	9	16	10
" Donations from individual members of the Society and of the Art Workers' Guild ...	109	4	6	" Contribution to the Abbey Fund ...	105	0	0
	£114	16	10		£114	16	10

June, 1921.

Audited and found correct.

WILLIAM SIMMONS, Auditor.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF  
ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION. Payable January 1st.

Subscriptions to be sent to the Secretary, A. R. Powys, 20, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C. 2.

Post Office Orders should be made payable at the General Post Office. Cheques should be crossed "London City and Midland Bank."

Bankers:—London City and Midland Bank, Limited, 449, Strand, W.C. 2.

Acland, Alfred D., Colonel, C.B.E., *Digswell House, Welwyn, Herts.*

Adams, Capt. G., *The Old Manor, Newendern, Wickford, Essex.*

Adlard, Robert, 23, *Bartholomew Close, E.C. 1.*

Alessandri, Professor Angelo, *St. Marco, Venice.*

Alexander, Herbert, *Wilsley, Cranbrook, Kent.*

Allchin, Lady, 51, *South Street, Mayfair, W. 1.*

Allen, Miss D., *Ingate House, Beccles, Suffolk.*

Amherst, The Hon. Margaret, *Fouldon Hall, Stoke Ferry, Norfolk.*

Anderson, Dr. H. K., F.R.S., *Master of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.*

Anderson, Miss Sara, 46, *Warwick Gardens, Kensington, W. 14.*

Appleton, W. S., *Secretary, Preservation New England Antiquities, 20, Beacon St., Boston, U.S.A.*

A star \* before a name denotes membership of the Committee.

- Armytage, Rev. N. Green, *Hilary, Woodland Vale Road, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.*  
 Arnold, Mrs. Hugh, 85, *Bedford Gardens, W. 8.*  
 Ash, W. H., J.P., 51, *Hamilton Terrace, N.W. 8.*  
 Ashbee, C. R. F.R.I.B.A., *Magpie and Stump House, 37, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W. 3.*  
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 Barlow, Sir Thomas, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., 10, *Wimpole St., W. 1.*  
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 Barnsley, Sidney H., *Sapperton, near Cirencester.*  
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 Barrow, Mrs. Walter, *Lawn House, Edgbaston, Birmingham.*  
 Bateman, Charles E., F.R.I.B.A., 18, *Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.*  
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 Batsford, Harry, 94, *High Holborn, W.C. 1.*  
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 Beaumont, Somerset, *Shere, Guildford.*  
 Beeton, Henry R., 9, *Maresfield Gardens, N.W. 3.*  
 Begley, Dunc. W., 135, *Avenell Road, Highbury, N. 5.*  
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 Bell, Edward, F.S.A., *The Mount, Hampstead, N.W. 3.*  
 Bell, Sir Hugh, Bart., C.B., F.S.A., *Rounton Grange, Northallerton.*  
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- \*Benson, A. C., C.V.O., *Master of Magdalene College, Cambridge.*  
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 Bewlay, Ernest C., F.R.I.B.A., 83, *Colmore Row, Birmingham.*  
 Bird, W. Hobart, *The New Club, Cheltenham.*  
 Birkbeck, Geoffrey, *Stoke Holy Cross, Norwich.*  
 Bishop, E. B., *Lindfield, Marshall Road, Godalming.*  
 Bliss, W. H., *Easton-on-the-Hill, Stamford.*  
 \*Blow, Detmar J., F.R.I.B.A., 31, *Upper Grosvenor Street, W. 1.*  
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 Blunt, Wilfred Scawen, *Newbuildings Place, Southwater, Sussex.*  
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 Bromley, James, *The Homestead, Junction Lane, Lathom, near Ormskirk.*  
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 Brown, Mrs. Dupuis, *Chedgrave Manor, Lodden, Norwich.*  
 Browne, The Right Rev. Bishop G. F., 2, *Campden House Road, Kensington, W. 8.*  
 Bruce, Miss F. M., *St. Hilda's East, 3, Old Nichol Street, Bethnal Green, E. 2.*  
 \*Bryce, The Rt. Hon. Viscount, O.M., 3, *Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1, and Hindleap, Forest Row, Sussex.*  
 Burden, Miss E., *Boldrewood, Red Hill, Surrey.*  
 Burgess, Henry, *Craigengillan, Layton Road, Hounslow.*



- Burne-Jones, Sir Philip, Bart., 41, *Egerton Terrace, S.W. 3.*  
 Busch-Michell, Arthur P., *Huish House, Langport, Somerset.*  
 Busk, Sir Edward Henry, 11, *Sussex Place, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.*  
 Cadbury, George, *Bournville, Birmingham.*  
 Cadbury, William A., *King's-Norton, Birmingham.*  
 Caine, Sir Hall, K.B.E., *Greba Castle, Isle of Man.*  
 Calmady-Hamlyn, C. H. H., M.A., J.P., *Leawood, Bridestowe, Devon.*  
 Carlandi, Onorato, *Rome. (Hon. Mem.)*  
 Carpenter, Miss Janet, 143, *Palmerston Rd., Bowes Park, N. 22.*  
 Cave, Sir Charles D., Bart., *Sidbury Manor, Sidmouth.*  
 Cave, Walter, F.R.I.B.A., 22, *Sackville Street, W. 1.*  
 Cawthorn, G. P., *Hatchers, Pirbright, Surrey.*  
 Cawthorn, Miss, *Hatchers, Pirbright, Surrey.*  
 Chance, Sir William, Bart., J.P., *Lekh Manor, Cuckfield, Sussex.*  
 Chandler, Benjamin, *Hathaway House, South Littleton, Evesham.*  
 Charrington, Spencer, *Winchfield Lodge, Winchfield, Hants.*  
 Cherry, H. C., 33, *Henrietta Street, W.C. 2.*  
 Chetwood, H. J., F.R.I.B.A., 2, *Montague Street, Russell Sq., W.C. 1.*  
 Cholmeley, Hugh C. Fairfax, *Mill Hill, Brandsby, Easingwold.*  
 Clark, John Bright, *Street, Somerset.*  
 Clark, Roger, *Street, Somerset.*  
 Clarke, Somers, F.S.A., *Helmia Zeitun, Egypt.*  
 Cloke, F. A., 51, *Strand Street, Sandwich, Kent.*  
 Close, Miss Engla.  
 Close, Miss Etta, *Combe, Woodstock, Oxon.*  
 Clutton-Brock, A., *Red House, Frith Hill, Godalming.*  
 Cobb, Miss Victoria, 16, *Holland Street, W. 8.*  
 \*Cockerell, Sydney C., *Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, and 3, Shaftesbury Road, Cambridge.*  
 Colville, H. Ker, *Hilmarten Lodge, Calne, Wilts.*  
 \*Colvin, Sir Sidney, D.Litt., 35, *Palace Gardens Terrace, W. 8.*  
 Cooper, Miss Violet, 39, *Holland Street, Kensington, W. 8.*

- Cooper, J. Paul, *Beisom's Hill, Westerham, Kent.*  
 Coote, Stanley V., *Germanis, Chesham, Bucks.*  
 Cowlshaw, W. H., 6, *Great James Street, W.C. 1.*  
 Cox, G. Percy, *Stone House, Markway, Godalming.*  
 Crabbe, J. Sandison, 45, *Newhall Street, Birmingham.*  
 Cranage, Rev. D. H. S., Litt.D., F.S.A., 8, *Park Terr., Cambridge.*  
 Crane, Lionel F., 94, *Church Street, W. 8.*  
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 7, *Audley Square, W. 1.*  
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 Crisp, Fred. A., F.S.A., *The Manor House, Godalming.*  
 Cross, Miss M., *King's Langley Priory, Herts.*  
 Crossley, Mrs., *Burton Pynsent House, Currey Rivel, Taunton.*  
 Crossley, Fred H., 19, *Shavington Avenue, Hoole, Chester.*  
 Crossley, Mrs. F. H., 19, *Shavington Avenue, Hoole, Chester.*  
 Crum, Miss Edith, *Lengwerth Manor, Faringdon, Berks.*  
 Cullum, G. Milner-Gibson, F.S.A., *Hardwick House, Bury St.*  
*Edmunds.*  
 Currey, P. H., 3, *Market Place, Derby.*  
 Currie, John, *Wanlock Bank, Giffnock, N.B.*  
 Curzon of Kedleston, The Most Hon. The Marquis, G.C.S.I.,  
 G.C.I.E., P.C., J.P., D.L., F.R.S., M.A., D.C.L., 1, *Carlton*  
*House Terrace, S.W. 1.*  
 Czarnikow, H., *Barnwell Castle, Oundle, Northamptonshire.*  
 D'Abernon, The Lady, *British Embassy, Berlin.*  
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*Square, E.C. 1.*  
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*Kent.*  
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 Darwin, Mrs. Leonard, 12, *Egerton Place, S.W. 3.*  
 Darwin, Miss, *Traverston, West Road, Cambridge.*  
 Davidson, T. Gerard, 7, *Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.*  
 Davies, Rev. Gerald S., *Master of Charterhouse, The Charter-*  
*house, E.C. 1.*  
 Davies, W. R., *Kingsclear, Camberley, Surrey.*

- Davis, Louis, *Ewelme Cottage, Pinner, Middlesex.*  
 Dawson, Matthew, 9, *New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. 2.*  
 Dewick, Alfred, *Madison, Durham Road, Bromley, Kent.*  
 Dewick, Joseph, 5, *Oakcroft Road, Blackheath, S.E. 13.*  
 Dick, Major W. F., 51, *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*  
 Dixon, A. S., F.R.I.B.A., 297, *Broad Street, Birmingham.*  
 Dodgson, Campbell, C.B.E., 22, *Montagu Square, W. 1.*  
 Donaldson, Miss M. E. M., 3, *Chepstow Rise, Croydon.*  
 Dowling, A. E. P. Raymond, *Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, W. 1.*  
 Doyle, Miss Camilla, *Alma Cottage, High St., Rickmansworth.*  
 Draper, Warwick, *Bedford House, Chiswick Mall, W. 4.*  
 Drinkwater, John, 10, *Belsize Square, N.W. 3.*  
 Du Cane, Mrs. Charles H. C., 8, *Beaufort Gardens, S.W. 3.*  
 \*Duleep Singh, H. H. Prince Frederick, M.V.O., F.S.A., *Blount's Norton Hall, Attleborough, Norfolk.*  
 Edmondson, H. H., 64, *Fishergate, Preston, Lancs.*  
 Edwards, Ralph, *Tredington Rectory, Shipston-on-Stour.*  
 \*Eeles, F. C., *Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington and 43, Grosvenor Road, S.W. 1.*  
 Ellis, C. William, 14, *Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. 1.*  
 Ellis, Herbert M., *Meadholme, Raynes Park, Surrey.*  
 Ellis, Stanley, 28, *Chertsey Street, Guildford.*  
 Ellison, Harold, *The Savage Club, W.*  
 Eprile, Cecil, 3, *Seymour Mansions, Boscombe Road, W. 12.*  
 Evans, Rev. George Eyre, *Ty Tringad, Aberystwyth.*  
 \*Evans, Richardson, *The Keir, Wimbledon Common, S.W. 19.*  
 Fagelund, Miss, *The Poplars, Broomfield Road, Kew Gardens.*  
 Fairbairns, Mrs. Arnold, *Saxonhurst, Northwood, Middlesex.*  
 Farquhar, Miss Helen, 127, *Haverstock Hill, Hampstead N.W. 3.*  
 Farquhar, Miss Helen, 11, *Belgrave Square, London, S.W. 1.*  
 Fawcett, Mrs., 2, *Gower Street, W.C. 1.*  
 \*Ferrers, The Right Hon. the Earl, F.S.A., 35, *Victoria Road, Kensington, W. 8. (Hon. Sec.), Staunton Harold, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.*

- flytche, Miss A. M., *The Old House, Clavering, Newport, Essex.*
- \*Firth, Cecil M., *Knowle, Ashburton, Devon.*
- Firth, H. Mallaby, *Knowle, Ashburton, Devon.*
- Fletcher, Mrs. F. W., *Windsmill, Enfield.*
- \*Fletcher, Hanslip, 22, *Causton Road, Highgate, N. 6.*
- Fletcher, H. M., F.R.I.B.A., 52, *Camden Hill Square, W. 8.*
- Forster, E. M., *King's College, Cambridge.*
- Forster, Miss, *Abinger, Hanover, Dorking.*
- \*Forsyth, W. A., F.R.I.B.A., 309, *Oxford Street, W. 1.*
- Foster, Mrs., *Southwold, Suffolk.*
- Fripp, John Trude, *Broughton, Hants.*
- Frith, Miss M. F., 10, *Pelham Crescent, S.W. 7.*
- Frith, Walter, 13, *Harley Gardens, S.W. 10.*
- Fry, Lewis G., *Stonycroft, Limpsfield, Surrey.*
- \*Fyfe, Theodore, F.R.I.B.A., 2, *Gray's Inn Square, W.C. 1.*
- Garde, Rev. C. L., *Skenfrith Vicarage, Monmouth.*
- Gardner, G. H. L., *The Venble., Applegarth, Cheltenham.*
- Gardner, Samuel, *Oakhurst, Harrow-on-the-Hill.*
- Garrett, Miss, 2, *Gower Street, W.C. 1.*
- Gaskin, Arthur J., 13, *Celthorpe Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.*
- Gere, C. M., *Painswick, Gloucestershire.*
- Gill, L. MacDonald, 1, *Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4.*
- Gimson, Miss Margaret, 4, *Belmont Villas, Leicester.*
- Gimson, Sydney A., 20, *Glebe Street, Leicester.*
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- Turner, Rev. G. F. T., *Hoveringham, Notts.*
- Turner, Laurence A., 42, *Lamb's Conduit Street, W.C. 1.*
- \*Turner, Miss, *Westbrook, Godalming.*
- Turner, Thackeray, F.S.A., 20, *Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C. 2. (Chairman of Committee.) Westbrook, Godalming,*
- Turnor, Christopher H., *Stoke Rochford, Grantham.*

- Twisden, Sir John R., Bart., *Bradbourne, Ledifield, Maidstone.*  
 Tyndall, George H., *Minster Cottage, Ely.*  
 Udale, Stanley, *Spring Cottage, Hanwell, W. 7.*  
 Unwin, T. Fisher, *Oatscroft, Heyshott, Midhurst, Sussex.*  
 Unwin, Mrs. Fisher, *Oatscroft, Heyshott, Midhurst, Sussex.*  
 Vassall, H., *The Priory, Repton, Derby.*  
 Vatcher, Rev. Canon James, *The Vicarage, Clare, Suffolk.*  
 (Hon. Mem.)  
 Vatcher, Rev. Sydney, *St. Philip's Vicarage, London Hospital, Stepney, E. 1.*  
 Vaughan, E. L., *Eton College, Windsor.*  
 Venning, H. J., F.S.I., 35, *Bedford Row, W.C. 1.*  
 Walker, Alfred O., *Ulcombe Place, near Maidstone, Kent.*  
 Walker, Rev. C., *The Vicarage, St. Giles'-in-the-Wood, Torrington, N. Devon.*  
 \*Walker, Emery, F.S.A., 7, *Hammersmith Terrace, W. 6.*  
 Waller, F. W., F.R.I.B.A., 17, *College Green, Gloucester.*  
 Waller, Mrs., 32, *Grove End Road, N.W. 8.*  
 Waller, A. G., 32, *Grove End Road, N.W. 8.*  
 Walton, George, 35, *Cromwell Rd., South Kensington, S.W. 7.*  
 Warburg, Miss, 8, *Porchester Terrace, W. 2.*  
 Ward, William C., *Chapmanslade, Westbury, Wilts.*  
 Warren, Edward, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., 20, *Bedford Sq., W.C. 1.*  
 Watkins, Alfred, *Harley Court, Hereford.*  
 Watson, Capt. J. Bertrand, M.P., *Taunton, The Park, Golders Hill, N.W. 3.*  
 Watson, Guthrie F., 20A, *St. James' Place, S.W.*  
 Watts, Mrs. G. F., *Limnerslease, Compton, Surrey.*  
 Watts, James, *Abney Hall, Cheadle, Cheshire.*  
 \*Weaver, Sir Lawrence, K.B.E., F.S.A., Hon. A.R.I.B.A., 38, *Hamilton Terrace, N.W. 8.*  
 Webbe, Douglas H., *Dunraven, Brighton Road, Purley, Surrey.*  
 Weekley, Geo. M., 2, *Garden Court, Temple, E.C. 4.*  
 Weir, Mrs. Robert Schultz, *The Barn, Phoenix Green, Winchfield.*  
 \*Weir, William, *Meadow House, Cobham, Kent.*

- Wellesley, Lord Gerald, 43, *Portland Place, W.*
- \*Wells, R. Douglas, F.R.I.B.A., 18A, *St. Alban's Road, Kensington, W. 8.*
- Wenyon, George H., 50, *Gt. Cumberland Place, W. 1.*
- Whitaker, C. H., *The Octagon, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*
- \*White, F. A., 170, *Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.*
- White, Woolmer, *Salle Park, Norfolk, and Southleigh Park, near Havant, Hants.*
- Whiteing, Richard H., *Ladygate, Beverley.*
- Whiteley, G. T., 10, *Altyre Road, Croydon, Surrey.*
- Whitfield, Gilbert, *Bearley, Stratford-on-Avon.*
- Whitfield, James, *Forest Road, Moseley, Birmingham.*
- Wightman, Arthur, 14, *George Street, Sheffield.*
- Whitworth, Henry, *South Park, Sevenoaks.*
- Wigram, Miss R. Spencer, 17, *Nottingham Place, W. 1.*
- Wilkinson, Norman, 1, *Riverside, Chiswick Mall, W. 4.*
- Willcocks, C. B., 11, *Friar Street, Reading.*
- Williams, Mrs. de Lancey, *Wainsford, Lymington, Hants.*
- Williams, P., *West Woodhay, Newbury.*
- Williams-Ellis, Clough, J.P., *Plás Brondanw, Penrhyndeudraeth, Merioneth.*
- Willis, Cloudesley S., *Ewell, Surrey.*
- Wills, Mrs., *Rotherhill, Stedham, Midhurst.*
- Wilson, Denis M., *Rivers Lodge, Harpenden, Herts.*
- \*Winmill, Charles C., 2, *Eliot Place, Blackheath, S.E. 3.*
- Winmill, Mrs. Charles C.
- Witt, Robert C., C.B.E., F.S.A., 32, *Portland Square, W. 1.*
- Wood, Orby, M.B., *Woolpit, Suffolk.*
- Worthington, Mrs., 86, *Sloane Street, S.W. 1.*
- Wyon, Allan G., 80, *Boundary Road, N.W. 8.*
- Wyatt, P. Humphrey, 9, *Grenville Mansions, Hunter St., W.C. 1.*
- Yorke, Miss Harriot, 190, *Marylebone Road, N.W. 1.*
- Younghusband, Lady, 3, *Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.*
- Zorzi, Count, *Venice. (Hon. Mem.)*

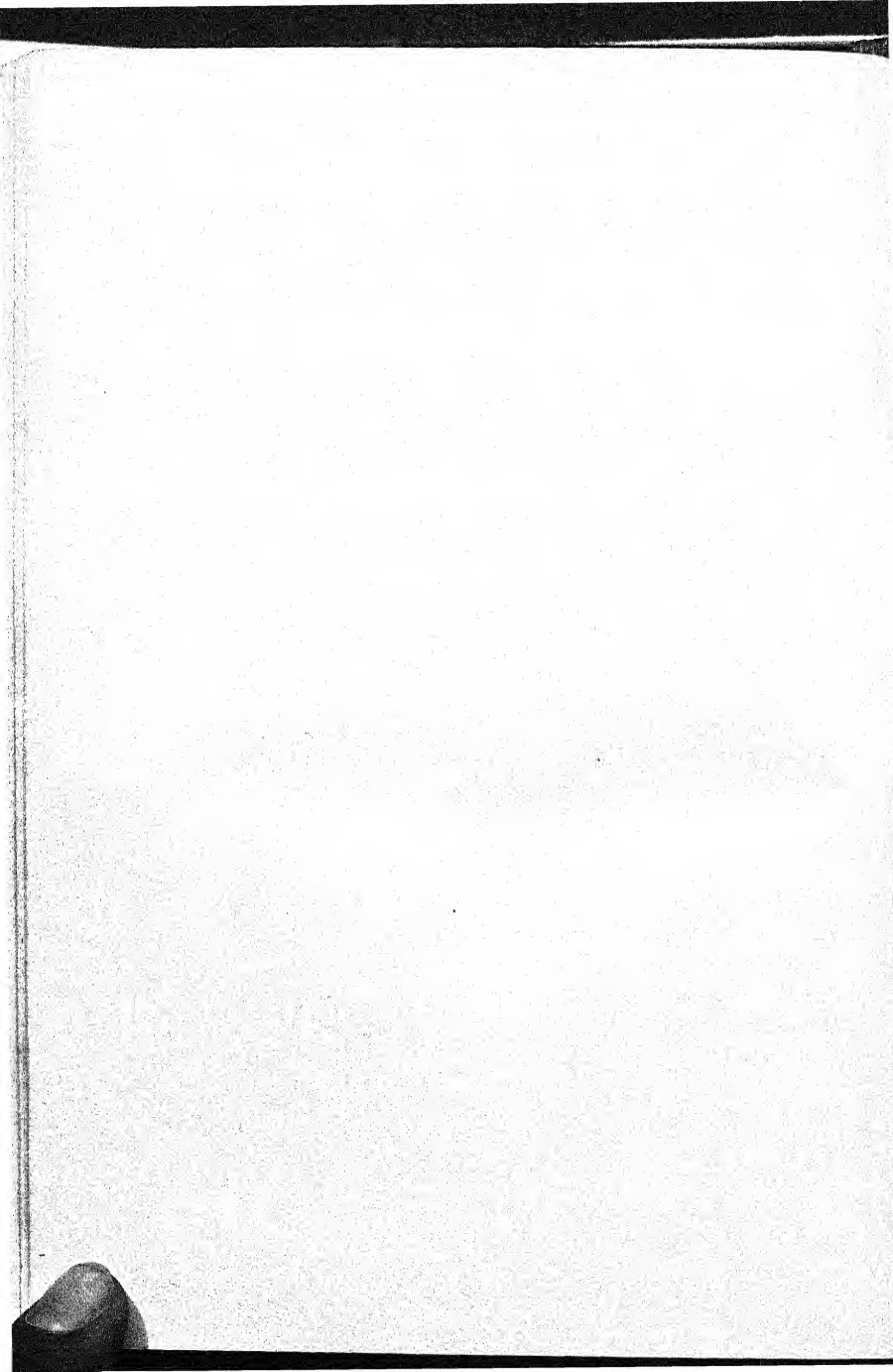
The Secretary asks to be informed of any error in names or addresses.

The Secretary would be glad to learn the address of Mr. Leonard Horner.

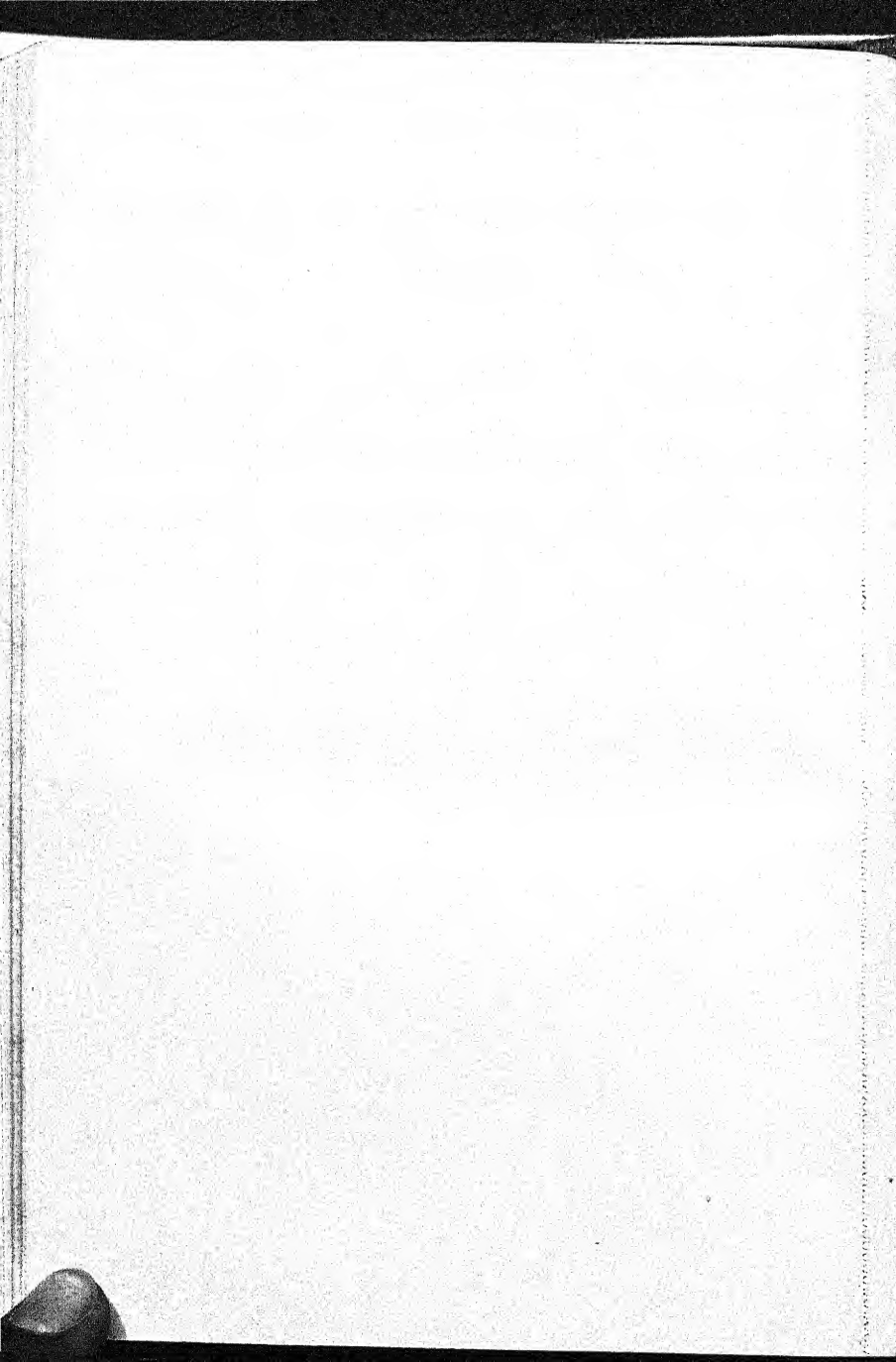
### Obituary.

*The Society regrets the loss by death of the following members :—*

James Baker	Member since 1888.
Carlisle, Rosalind, Countess of	" 1913.
Mrs. Wm. De Morgan	" 1918.
C. Lovat Fraser	" 1920.
The Hon. R. C. Grosvenor	" 1878.
H. Longden	" 1878.
Lt.-Col. Longstaff	" 1893.
The Revnd. W. Marshall	" 1896.
The Revnd. T. T. Norgate, F.R.G.S., F.R.Hist.S.	" 1919.
Dr. H. G. Plimmer, F.R.S.	" 1892.
Sir Wm. Richmond, K.C.B., R.A.	" 1878.
Dr. Lloyd Roberts	" 1878.
Mrs. James Stuart	" 1900.
Mrs. Roby Thorpe	" 1878.
Wm. Wright	" 1913.









# The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings and OLD COTTAGES

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A FIRST PAMPHLET, "REPORT ON THE TREATMENT OF OLD COTTAGES," illustrated with photographs, and dealing with the question of repairing old cottages which would otherwise be condemned by the housing laws now in force, has been compiled and published by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings.

It is thought that this Pamphlet will be helpful to a much wider public than the Society could possibly reach by individual correspondence.

The Pamphlet may be obtained, post free, for 2/- (or 1/6 to members of the Society), on application to:

THE SECRETARY,

The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings,  
20, Buckingham Street,  
Adelphi, W.C. 2.

Mr. G. K. Chesterton in his address to the Society in 1920 said: "I cannot judge beyond a very general impression of its great research, accuracy and value, and I may add admirable English in which it is written."

# The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings and OLD COTTAGES

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A SECOND ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET giving an account of  
"THE REPAIR OF PAIR OF COTTAGES BUILT IN THE  
SECOND HALF OF THE 15TH CENTURY AT DRINKSTONE  
IN SUFFOLK."

To be obtained from :

THE SECRETARY,  
The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings,  
20, Buckingham Street,  
Adelphi, W.C. 2

for 2/6 (2/- to members of the Society).

The repair of cottages so dilapidated as to be uninhabitable is described in detail, in order to be a guide to those who have to deal with such cases.

The Architect was Mr. William Weir.

LONDON :  
WOMEN'S PRINTING SOCIETY, LTD.,  
BRICK STREET, PICCADILLY, W. 1.



THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION  
OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

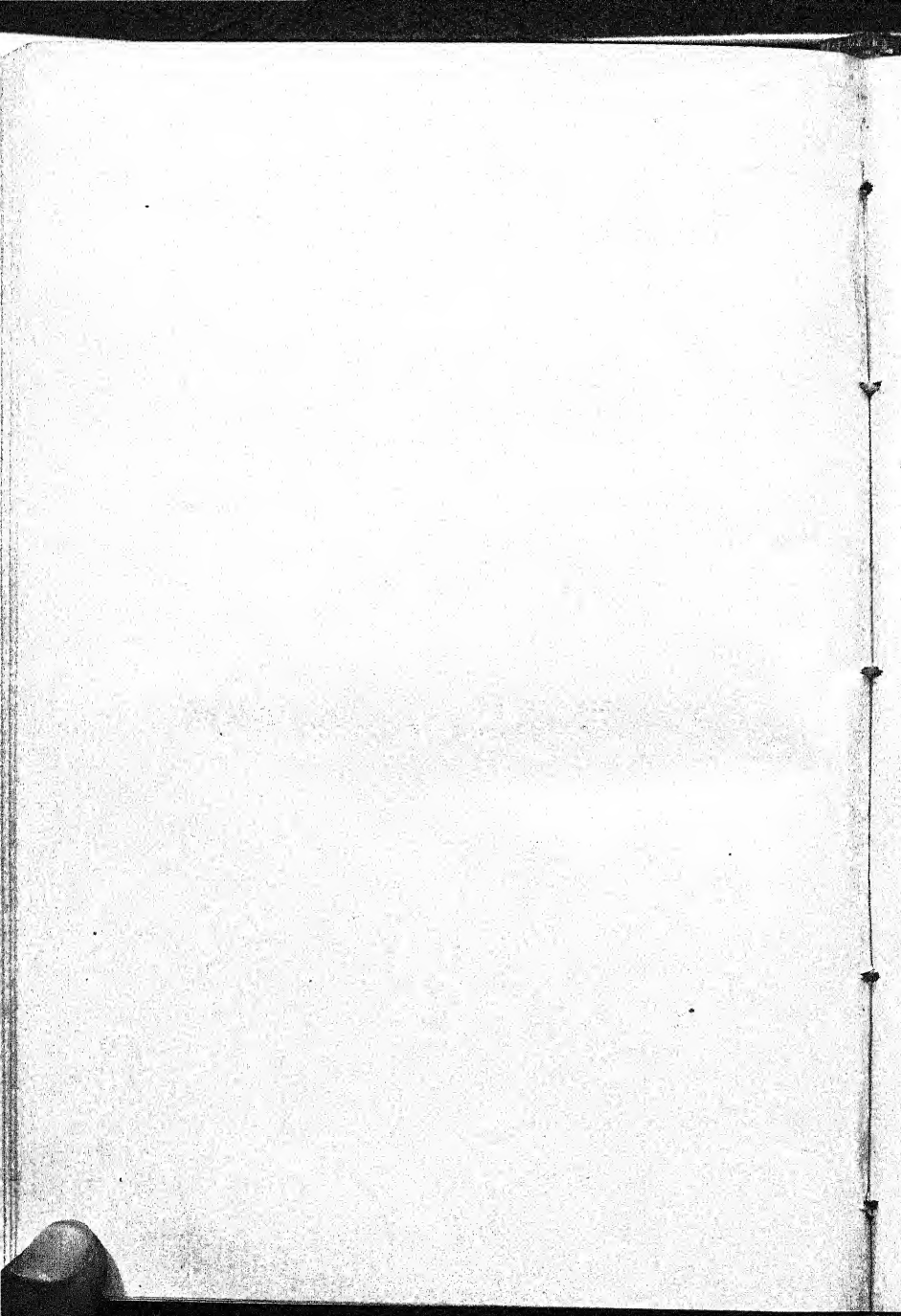
AN OLD COTTAGE SAVED.

HOW DERELICT COTTAGES AT DRINKSTONE, IN  
SUFFOLK, WERE BROUGHT INTO USE AGAIN AND  
WHAT THE WORK COST,

*Prepared by the Secretary,  
with an Introduction by  
Mr. Alfred H. Powell.*

A. R. POWYS, SECRETARY,  
20, BUCKINGHAM STREET,  
ADELPHI, LONDON, W.C.

AUGUST, 1921.



## CONTENTS.

	PAGE
I. PREFACE ... ..	4
II. INTRODUCTION ... ..	6
III. DESCRIPTION OF THE COTTAGES BEFORE REPAIR, WITH NOTES ON THEIR DEFECTS... ..	9
IV. AN ACCOUNT OF THE WORK ... ..	20
V. POINTS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL INTEREST ... ..	31
VI. ANALYSIS OF COST ... ..	34

PHOTOGRAPHS BY MR. C. C. WINMILL,  
 ARCHITECT, AND MR. G. S. COUSINS, PHOTO-  
 GRAPHER, OF THE STUDIO, BURY ST. EDMUND'S.



## PREFACE.

FOR the past two years the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings has been especially interested in the fate of old cottages, and a pamphlet was issued briefly setting forth the possibilities of repairing them without destroying their beauty and characteristics. This pamphlet, however, was intended only as a preliminary, to be followed, should the means be found, by a detailed account of work actually carried out.

In 1919, the Committee, therefore, determined to find a derelict cottage, and to ask one or more of the Society's members to bear the expense of the work of its repair, so as to afford an illustration of what could be done in many like instances all over England.

The choice of the pair of cottages at Drinkstone, near Woolpit, in Suffolk, was made for several reasons. First, the excellent workmanship evident in their construction. Second, the badness of their condition, which would lend additional interest to their satisfactory repair. Third, the very small cost at which they were placed at the disposal of the Society.

Sir Philip Sidney Stott, of Gloucestershire, made an offer which was gladly accepted by the Committee, of £600 for the work, at the same time accepting the risk of any loss that might be entailed on the sale of the buildings after their completion; in this way acquiring the property whilst allowing the Society to have the work of repair carried out in whatever way it thought best.

This experiment, it was decided, should form the basis of the second book or pamphlet, which should describe and illustrate the work of repair in progress, and also give the cost of each item.

It was not, however, within the Society's means to produce this publication without making an appeal for a special sub-

scription to defray the cost, and a sufficient sum was obtained owing to the energy and generosity of Mr. Avray Tipping and others whose names are given below.

This brief introduction would be most incomplete were special attention not called to the Society's great good fortune in being able to obtain the advice of Mr. William Weir, who visited the cottages when the matter was first debated, and who afterwards supervised the work on its behalf. Mr. Weir's work is so well known that no appreciation of his skill is needed. Rather is it his due that his help should be warmly acknowledged here, for without his untiring energy and careful supervision the result could not have been so successful, and the undertaking would certainly have cost more.

In the preparation of this pamphlet, Mr. J. G. Cowell, of Soham, was consulted upon questions of thatching.

The Committee hopes that the book will be of service to owners of neglected cottages and their agents. It is designed as a guide indicating how such old cottages can be put in order at a minimum cost and without harm to the qualities they possess as works of art.

The following are the names of those through whose generosity the Society is able to publish this pamphlet.

HIATT BAKER.

LADY CABLE.

MRS. GORDON CANNING.

CHARLES CLAY.

MISS ENGLA CLOSE.

H. HOPE CORDER.

"COUNTRY LIFE."

CHARLES EVANS.

LADY LEE OF FAREHAM.

JOHN TRUDE FRIPP.

P. FOLEY, J.P., D.L.

THE RT. HON. E. A.

GOULDING, P.C., M.P.

LADY SOPHY HALL.

THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF  
LIMERICK.

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C.B.E., M.P.

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D.L.

LORD RIDDELL.

LIONEL ROBINSON.

H. AVRAY TIPPING, F.S.A.

SIR LAURENCE WEAVER,  
K.B.E.

## INTRODUCTION.

**I**N spite of the disparagement, often merely accidental and quite undeserved by the original work, that fastens upon a tumbledown cottage, there is often, if we will look a little more closely into it, eyeing it with a learner's curiosity, much that may provoke our active sympathy and admiration as we gradually become aware of the life put into it so long ago that still clings obstinately about its careful framing and its now empty hearth.

Still, very few of us do look closely, and until the War made Housing accommodation a serious problem, the more common attitude towards ruinous old cottages, if it were not purely disdainful, was one of sentimental enjoyment of their picturesque beauty, where this happened to exist.

The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, which would always rather see an old building put to good use than left empty, or go to needless ruin, has done what might have been expected of such a society at such a time as this. It has shown us (putting aside for the moment the incumbent and pressing duty) that a profitable and enduring pleasure may be obtained both for maker and user, by knitting together again those loosened frames, making good their broken roofs, and reinstating their occupants.

In the account that follows of the work of reclamation at Drinkstone, in Suffolk (a district rich in such opportunities), is shown how, in a plain and common-sense fashion, a pair of old and tumbledown cottages—one of them still partly used for a dwelling house—have been recovered from almost the last stage of dilapidation; mended and adapted, with a proper

discrimination for the needs of the building and of its occupants, in such a way as to secure not only an increased measure of the comfort and convenience they had lost, but also some truthful image and appearance (won by right and suitable workmanship) of the early beauty of the building.

By doing this work the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings has put a definite stop to at least one piece of waste—waste of good material and of a good home. It has not, however, been done without great effort, for the Society is not well off, but it would feel that effort entirely worth the while if, following its lead, others would endeavour similarly to recover for England and English workpeople their derelict homes. It would be a form of economy of high service, for there are without any doubt hundreds of well-built and comfortable cottages now neglected and urgently needing repair, that if again set on their feet might endure for many years of pleasant and useful service.

And it was not alone the material loss and waste involved at Drinkstone that appealed to the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, to whom the present use of old buildings is a matter of great concern. Through the neglect of these once so sound and tough little buildings we all suffer in another way, to wit, through the unhappy influence that they are able to exert over an otherwise prosperous, or at least tidy, countryside. The process of neglect has gone on for many years, and the consequent depression of vitality brought about by the sight of this gradual dismemberment and decay is hardly to be realised until it has been done away with—as at Drinkstone. I have lately been living in such a depressed neighbourhood—a small hamlet in which were four ruined cottages. For years these had stood for the downward trend of things, for the “going out” of a once popular and lively place.

During the last two years these ruins have been repaired and made into serviceable dwellings, to the obvious and remarked pleasure of the local inhabitants and of the passers-by; the new thatch and cream white walls lighting up to a new life and hopefulness a wide stretch of hill and valley.

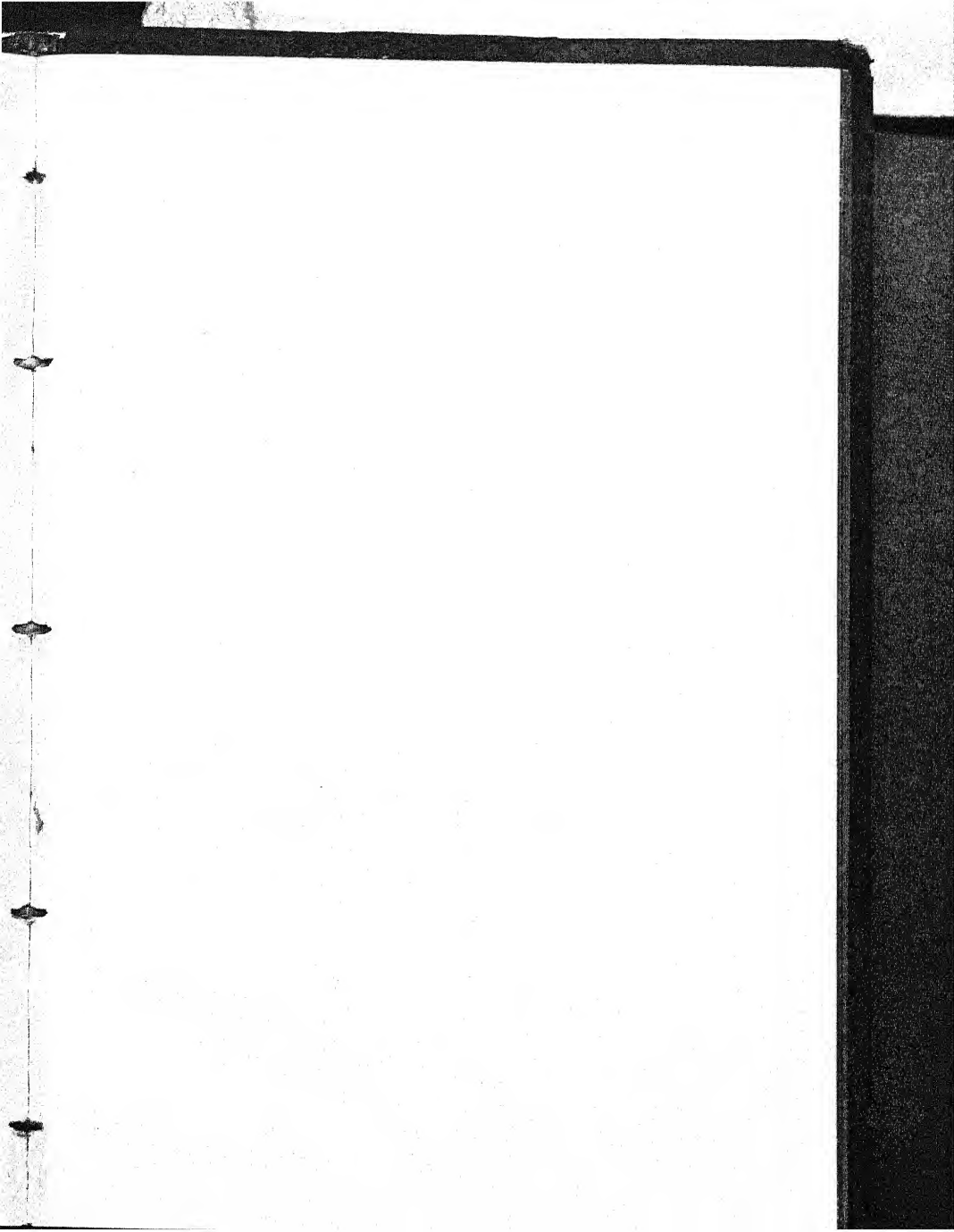
It is impossible to estimate the importance to England at the present time of such work as this. By living amongst country people some idea may be formed of what it means to them, who, it must be remembered, have little outlook beyond their common surroundings.

Folk life and the working poetry of it are not so dead but that the disappearance of these old homes touches to the quick. Each one is, in some sort, a sacred enclosure marking the place of an ancient hearth for which our ordinary common feelings should teach us reverence, bearing in mind that it is from these little houses that come the men and women who have borne on their backs the greatness of England by sea and land, keeping on at their own work, with quiet conviction of essential needs.

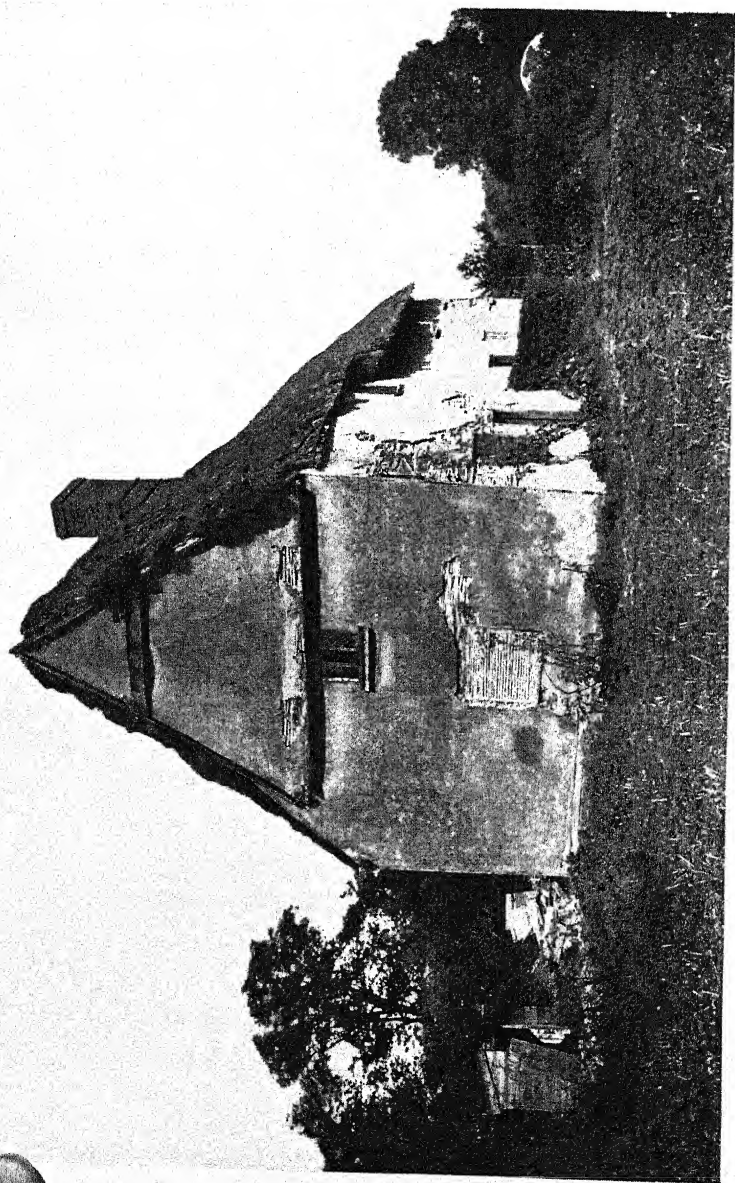
The labourer who lives in one of the Drinkstone cottages is typical. He told me the story of his life, vividly remembered from year to year, with obvious pride, from the time when he began by scaring rooks at 10 years old, until at last, after a full 70 years, he had become familiar with every kind of work belonging to farm life. He knew he had lived a thoroughly serviceable life, and his tale was the epic tale of many thousands that have lived only to labour on and on for the land that bore them.

So it seems to me that the repair of an old cottage, and the making of it fit for homely use again, is not only a best kind of satisfaction of our sense of orderly beauty, but the proper acceptance of a national responsibility.

ALFRED H. POWELL.







THE WEST GABLE OF THE COTTAGES AT DRINKSTONE BEFORE REPAIR



## DESCRIPTION OF THE COTTAGES BEFORE REPAIR WITH NOTES ON THEIR DEFECTS.

THE Cottages are approached by a grass grown lane and stand in the middle of a garden which measures about 23 yards from north to south, and 67 yards from east to west. They are separated from the heart of Drinkstone, a small village in an agricultural district, by one or two fields, and are built on rather low ground.

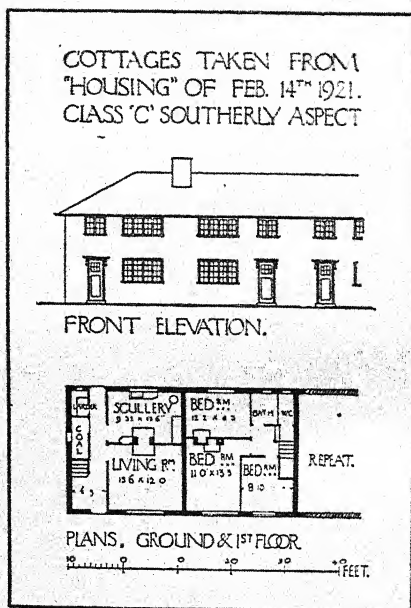
When they were acquired by the Society one of the two dwellings was inhabited by an elderly couple, who used the ground floor only; the other was too dilapidated for habitation. The accompanying illustration gives plans of the cottages, which were built round a great central chimney stack of fine brickwork; this stack, with its wide flues and large ovens, was in good order. Their position and arrangement are typical of the English cottage homes which were built from the fifteenth to the beginning of the eighteenth century.

At the present time when so many cottages are being erected at considerable cost an examination of the older examples is most instructive. There is a generosity of planning in these buildings that makes them better homes than many that have since been built. Stress is laid to-day on the cubic capacity of rooms, their height and lighting, and also on the important question of water supply and the drainage from the sink. It should be remembered that no cottage, however perfectly it accords with these more modern principles, is proof against misuse. It is misuse that causes the disease and trouble which pursue the inhabitants of the old and new houses alike.

It is true that modern arrangements add to the convenience of a house and, when used intelligently, save labour and therefore

make for health. At the same time it should be borne in mind that they add complexity to the building, and consequently, to some extent, increase the possibility of failures.

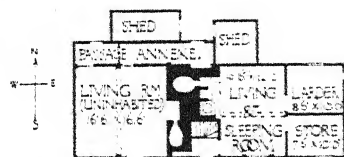
There are those (and the Society is among their number) who think some of the present by-law requirements harmful when these are considered, not from an abstract point of view, but taking into account the capital at the builder's disposal.



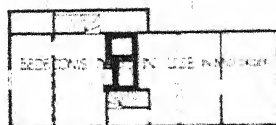
A single example will suffice to illustrate this point. A room 7 feet high, with adequate ventilation, and with a larger floor area, is of greater use than a room of 8 feet or 8 feet 6 inches high, with a proportionately smaller area. And, further, a low room is easier to warm than a high one, a fact thoroughly appreciated by its occupants.

# COTTAGES AT DRINKSTONE, WOLPIT, SUFFOLK PLAN BEFORE AND AFTER THE REPAIR & ALTERATION

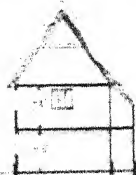
BEFORE REPAIR 1919.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

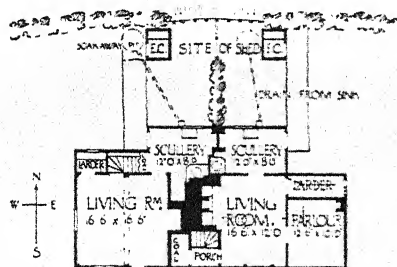


FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

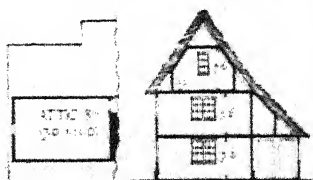


SECTION.

AFTER REPAIR 1921

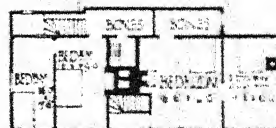


GROUND FLOOR PLAN.



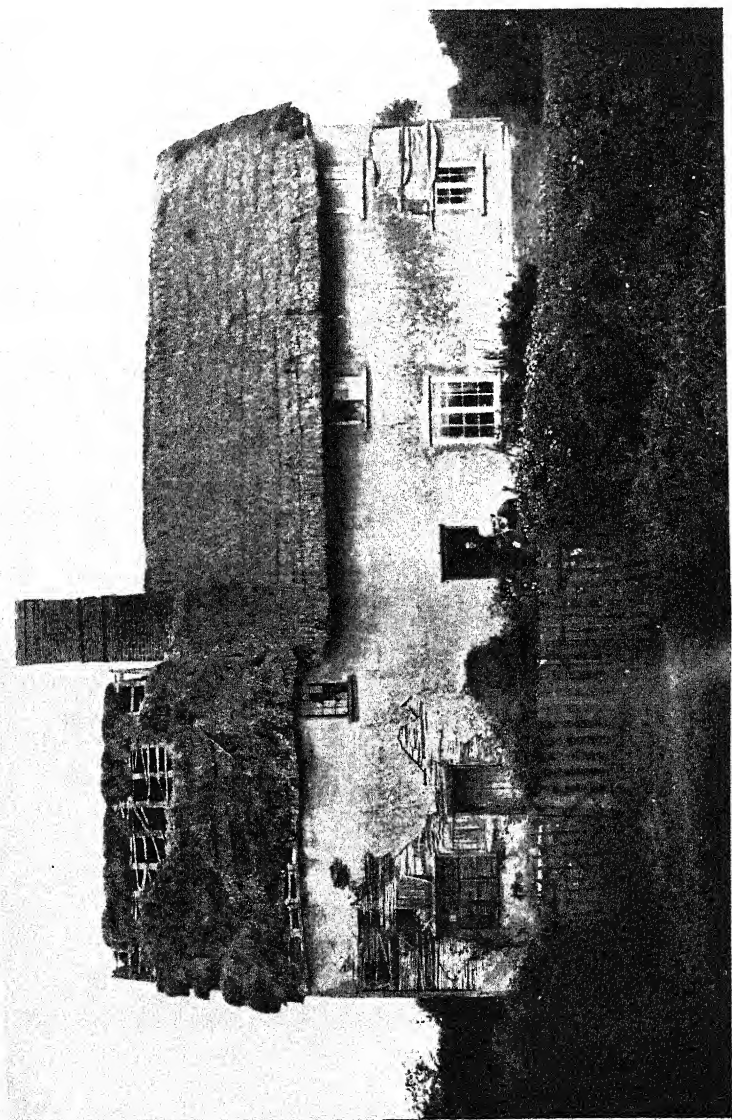
2ND FLOOR.

SECTION.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

VIEWER FOR S.P.A.B.



THE SOUTH FRONT OF THE COTTAGES AT DRINKSTONE BEFORE REPAIR

Modern planning surrenders to passages much floor space which would be of greater use in a room. The passages on the ground floor are of little value, except as an extra protection from draughts, unless indeed they are sufficiently wide to allow of their being used otherwise than merely as passages. In consequence many people would like to revert to the older plans, not on the score of a reduction in the cost, but in the belief that these would produce the more habitable home. Such people will find that an old cottage repaired and improved by the provision of a proper scullery and larder approaches more nearly to their idea of perfection than does the modern house. When the Society considered what should be done to the Drinkstone cottages, it was with a leaning toward such an opinion rather than with a desire to form within the old cottage a plan that would approximate to modern usage.

In illustration of the difference in the sizes of the rooms of ancient and modern houses, the plan shown opposite which is taken from the Government leaflet should be compared with those of the Drinkstone cottages, which follow. This comparison is no implication of meanness in the Government houses (we cannot pay for better), but it is intended to prove the worth of these older country cottages which, besides their fine workmanship, have been more generously planned. The reader is asked to drive this argument home to his friends with the help of the following figures.

One Government house costs some £950, exclusive of site : while the two Drinkstone cottages, when repair was complete, cost £722, including the site freehold.

In recalling the fact that £600 was the limit set on the cost of repairing the two cottages it will be realised that the Society was quite unable to make all the improvements it could have wished ; and this circumstance in itself renders the description of the work the more valuable because it was done under the normal conditions of every-day-life.

For the sake of clearness it seems best to give a description of the cottages at the time of their purchase by Sir Philip Sidney

Stott, and to follow this with a list of the alterations and repairs considered desirable, noting which of these works was indispensable, and which of less vital importance.

The defects found in the cottages are enumerated below, together with the decision reached by the Committee in regard to each item.

1. Much of the thatch had fallen in, and where this had occurred the thatching battens were decayed. The ends of the rafters had begun to rot and some of the timbers had dwindled away through the same cause, but owing to the generous margin of safety which had been given them by the original builders they were still more than sound enough to bear any strain likely to come on them.

It was clear at the outset that the roofs must be made watertight whatever else was left undone, and it was decided to use thatch for this purpose because it was the material for which the roof was designed, and because the cottage derived from this material much of its character and beauty.

2. Both gables were leaning outward considerably and were insufficiently tied back to the main structure.

It was decided that no attempt should be made to strengthen the fabric of the gables if they could be rendered secure without; for a leaning wall is of little or no inconvenience to the inhabitants, and, apart from the extra cost of making them upright, it is a maxim of the Society to avoid disturbing those parts of a building whose form has been affected by weather or time if they can be maintained without it.

3. The walls of the cottages are built with heavy oak timbers set on a brick base. The spaces between the upright posts or studs were filled with pounded clay, straw and lime applied to a reinforcement of upright hazel sticks. This filling had been plastered on both sides nearly flush with the timbers. Later, perhaps in the eighteenth century, the outer face had been made more weather resisting by the application of lath

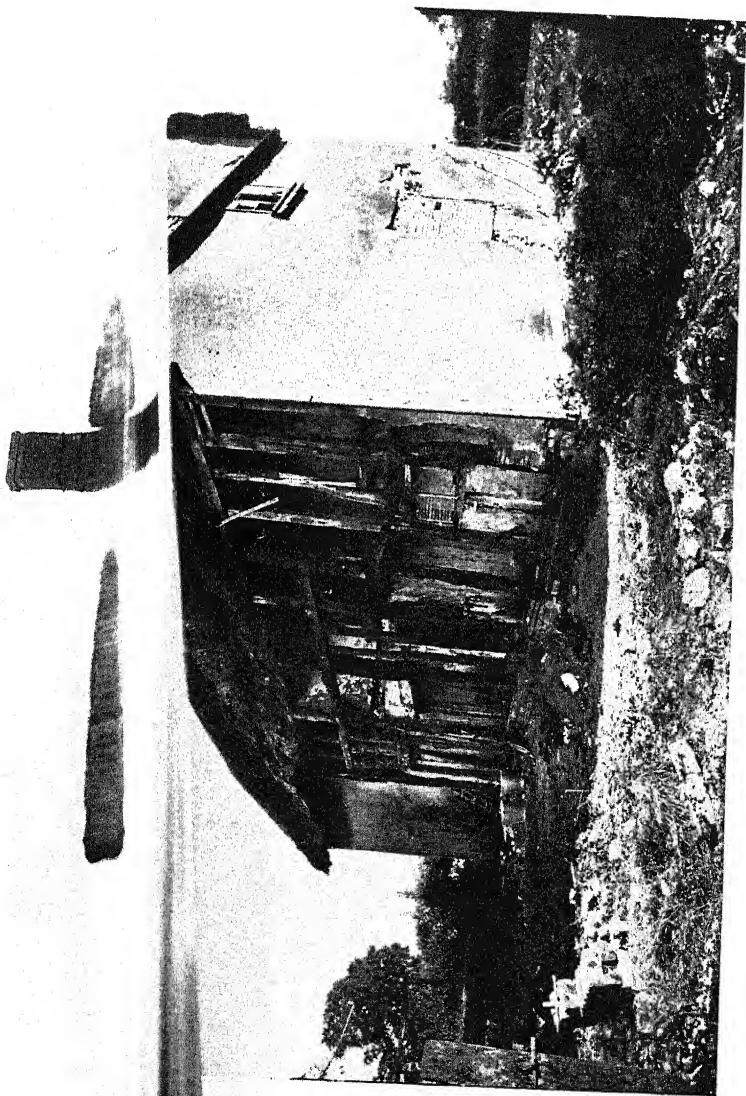






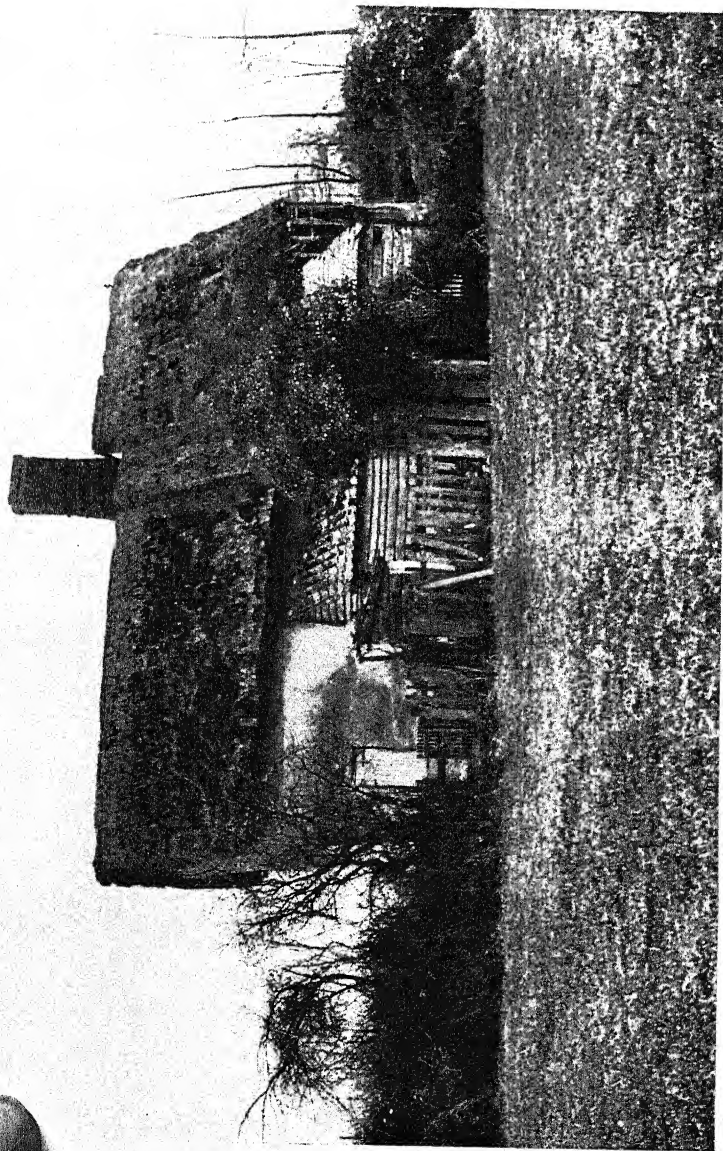
INTERIOR OF THE WEST LIVING ROOM.  
FLOOR PARTLY TAKEN UP AND AN OVEN DEMOLISHED, WALLS AND CEILING ENTACHED  
\* Note wattle and daub of hazel sticks and tempered clay





DRINKSTONE COTTAGES, THE BACKS AFTER THE REMOVAL OF THE SHEDS, WALLS AND ROOFS UNTOUCHED





THE BACK OF THE COTTAGES AT DRINKSTONE BEFORE REPAIR

and plaster. This lath and plaster was very dilapidated and the filling of "wattle and daub" had been knocked out here and there. A close inspection of the illustration taken from inside the living room of the west cottage, which faces this page, shows the upright staves of the wattle and daub, and again, the illustration of the inside of the west bedroom which faces this page shows not only this feature, but the lath and plaster of the outer face beyond.

It was necessary to make these walls weather-proof. The Committee decided that this should be done in the original manner for the same reason that led it to feel that thatch was the desirable material for the roofs, namely that the original character of the building would be preserved in this way. Further, a considerable portion of the old wattle and daub was sound, together with some of the lath and plaster facing.

4. There was no damp course below the main oak sill piece. With regard to this defect, although as a rule a damp course is desirable, it was decided not to insert one, since the money it would have cost was needed for other things, and an examination of the walls showed them to be dry where they were in themselves sound enough to throw off the rain, a fact that has been observed in other half-timber buildings. The change of material, *i.e.*, the timber lying on the brick foundation, appears better suited to resist rising damp than is a continuous brick wall.

5. The walls of the passage space behind the living room of the West cottage were built in the same way and apparently at the same time as the rest of the house; but they, together with the roof of that portion, had been allowed to remain in a neglected state for longer, and were, therefore, in worse condition. More than half the timbers had rotted beyond repair and the filling had fallen out. The staircase was too steep, and was unsafe and beyond repair.

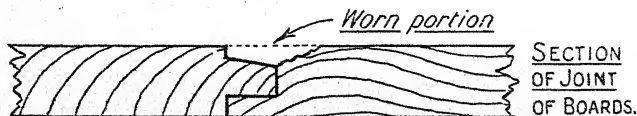
The passage way was seen to be necessary for the comfort of the inhabitants, for without it the stairs would have had to be arranged within the walls of the great sitting room, and

incidentally also would then have reduced the area of the bedrooms considerably. Further space for the larder would have had to be taken from the living room.

In addition to these utilitarian factors there were others of archaeological importance.

Four doorways with framed Tudor arched heads opened from the passage to the house, two on the ground floor, two on the first floor. Three of these doors retained interesting carving in the spandrels, and two had the sign of the cross cut above the apex of the arch. All this carving faced the passage side. For these reasons it was apparent that this passage space should be reconstructed.

6. The bedroom floors were boarded with oak grooved and tongued, but long lengths of the lap of the boarding had worn and split away so :—

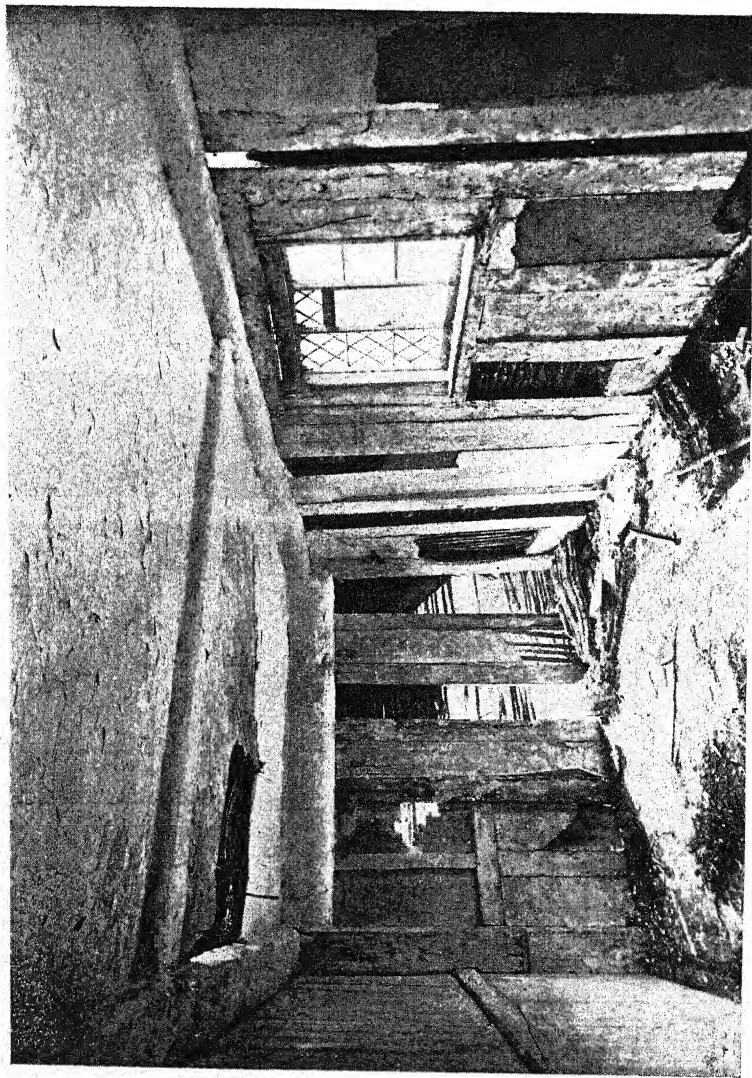


and the floors were worn rough. The north half of the floor of the room in the east gable was in such bad condition that it was unfit for use in a bedroom. In addition to these surface defects, the floors were out of level owing to the sinking of the main supporting timbers.

It was decided that as the boarding was oak and had been so carefully fitted and laid none of it should be taken up, for such a proceeding would have been wasteful. A butt boarded deal floor, although more even, would never have made so sound a job. It was settled, therefore, to repair the floor with oak, to stop the worn joints, and in the worst places to lay deal boarding above the oak.







DRINKSTONE COTTAGES.  
THE WEST BEDROOM SHOWING THE STATE OF WALLS, CEILING AND FLOOR BEFORE REPAIR

It was considered unnecessary and even undesirable to attempt to make the old floors level either by lifting the supporting timbers or by furring up the joists. The expense of either operation would not have been warranted by the result. A floor that is out of level is a sign of antiquity, and arouses archaeological interest at once. If it has become the cause of real inconvenience it should, of course, be made right; but not merely for the sake of mathematical rectitude.

7. The floor of the ground storey was of brick laid direct on the earth, and it had become uneven and worn. Many of the bricks were cracked. It may be noted here that the cracking of brick and tile paving in cottages is more often due to ill-usage than to fair wear, for some people have a habit of chopping wood and breaking coals on them. This floor was approximately level with the ground outside.

No cottage should be left with the flooring material laid direct on the ground. It may be possible to lead a healthy life under such circumstances (for do not many of the French peasants use floors of mud alone?), but it is expecting too much to think that in England domestic life can be carried on under those conditions. This matter being of the first importance, it was decided to lay a bed of concrete on 6 inches of clean hard core; and seeing that the floor was level with the ground, to renew the floor with local red paving tiles. A wood floor in the living room might be laid where possible, but in treating an old cottage, unless the floor is well above ground line or unless the owner is willing to pay for a properly ventilated new floor, a board floor should not be laid.

8. Neither cottage was provided with a scullery or back kitchen, nor with a sink, nor with a second fireplace for summer cooking. The East cottage alone had a copper, and this was beside the fireplace in the living room. These conveniences being considered essential, it was decided to build new sculleries at the back, entered from the living rooms, and with doors to the garden. It was found that the sum allowed by Sir

Philip Stott was insufficient to permit the building of the extra chimney and the additional fire places in the sculleries, and when this was pointed out to him, he authorised the Society to spend an additional £50 for this purpose.

9. The living room of the West house was entered direct from the front garden, without other protection from draught than was provided by an ill-fitting door.

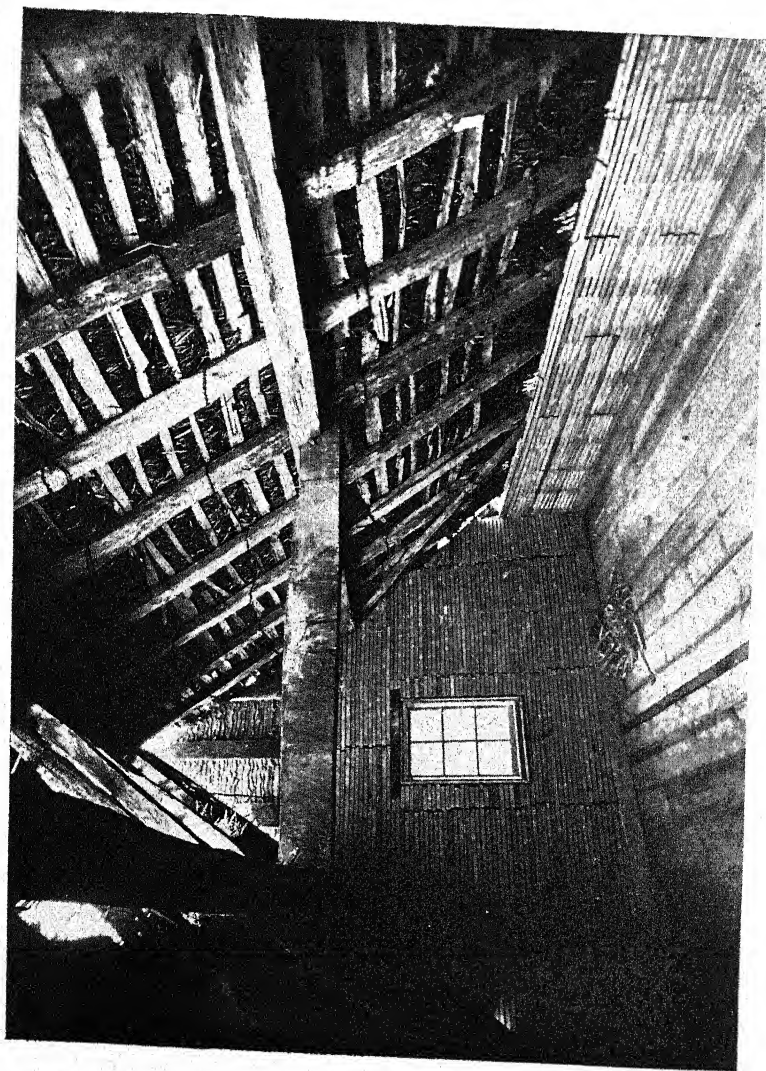
In spite of a desire to add an internal porch or lobby to the living room of this house it was found that the money at the disposal of the Committee could not be made to include it. The suggestion was, therefore, abandoned, and the tenant was left to provide his own means of protection either by the old-fashioned settle, or by the use of a screen or curtain.

10. The sheds shown on the plan of the cottages before repair were so nearly tumbled down that they had become useless.

It was decided to clear them away, and either to build new sheds between the new privies or to provide material out of which the tenant could build them.

11. The roofs of the two cottages were built at different levels, that of the West being the higher, and thereby leaving a space which it was thought might be converted into an attic bedroom. It was hoped that the funds would be sufficient to include an additional dormer window in the north slope of the roof, and with this end in view it was decided to insert a single light gable window, which is so characteristic of the neighbourhood. Unfortunately, events proved that the funds would not allow of the dormer window being made, but it was then too late to make any alteration in the plans and put a three light window in the gable. The Committee realises that the failure of funds has made the lighting and ventilation of this room less satisfactory than the rest of the work. The Society, however, obtained the opinion of a doctor that the

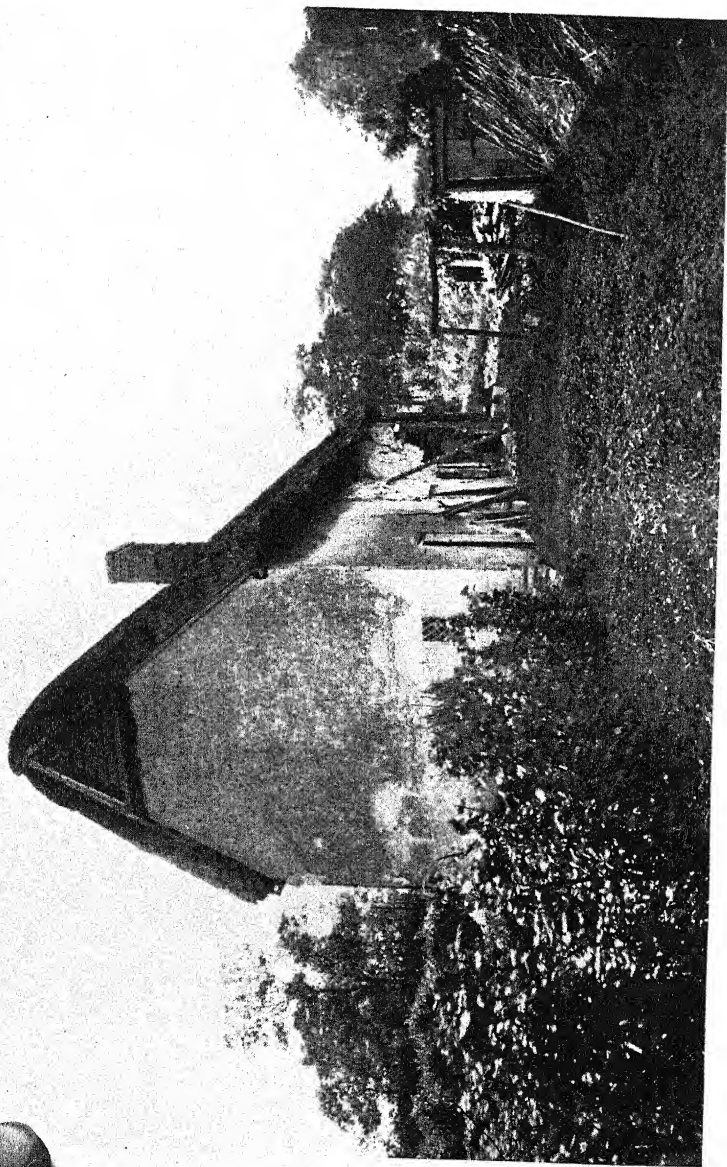




DRINKSTONE COTTAGES.  
ATTIC BEDROOM IN WEST GABLE DURING REPAIR BEFORE RETHATCHING  
Note the thatching battens of irregular sizes







DRINKSTONE COTTAGES, EAST GABLE BEFORE REPAIR

room was habitable if used with intelligence. The attic is reached by a steep ladder stair against the chimney stack from the landing on the first floor.

12. The building by-laws of most districts order that in all new houses the window area of habitable rooms should be one-tenth of the floor area. Although this may be desirable in towns, it will be found that the proportion in old cottages is usually nearer one-twentieth than one-tenth. It is sometimes possible, but not always desirable, to increase the window space when alterations are being made to an old cottage. When considering this question, the traditional appearance of the houses of the district should not be forgotten, for it is upon the relation between window and wall space that much of their individual beauty and charm depends. And in considering the value of light and air on health, it should not be forgotten that the cost of warming cottage rooms is relative to the area of these windows. In deciding which windows should be re-opened and what new ones should be made the Society gave these three points special consideration.

13. On the ground floor in the East House, it will be observed, there were two rooms of about the same size under the East gable. Neither had a fireplace and neither was big enough to be used as a parlour. Both were in excess of the size required for a larder.

It was decided that the partition between these two rooms should be moved a few feet to the north to form a room of such a size as to be useful either as a parlour or a bedroom; and further, it was settled that a new fireplace should be built in this room. The position of the fireplace was ruled by two factors: the external appearance, and the over-hanging gable. The first of these made it desirable to put it in the North-East angle of the room, and the second led to its being placed on the inside of the wall rather than on the outside. To build a chimney on the inside is rather more expensive than to build it on the outside of a house, for it makes it necessary to cut and trim the timbers of the floor and roof through which it is

to pass. But there is this compensation, that all the heat from the flue is given off inside the house and less of it is wasted in the open.

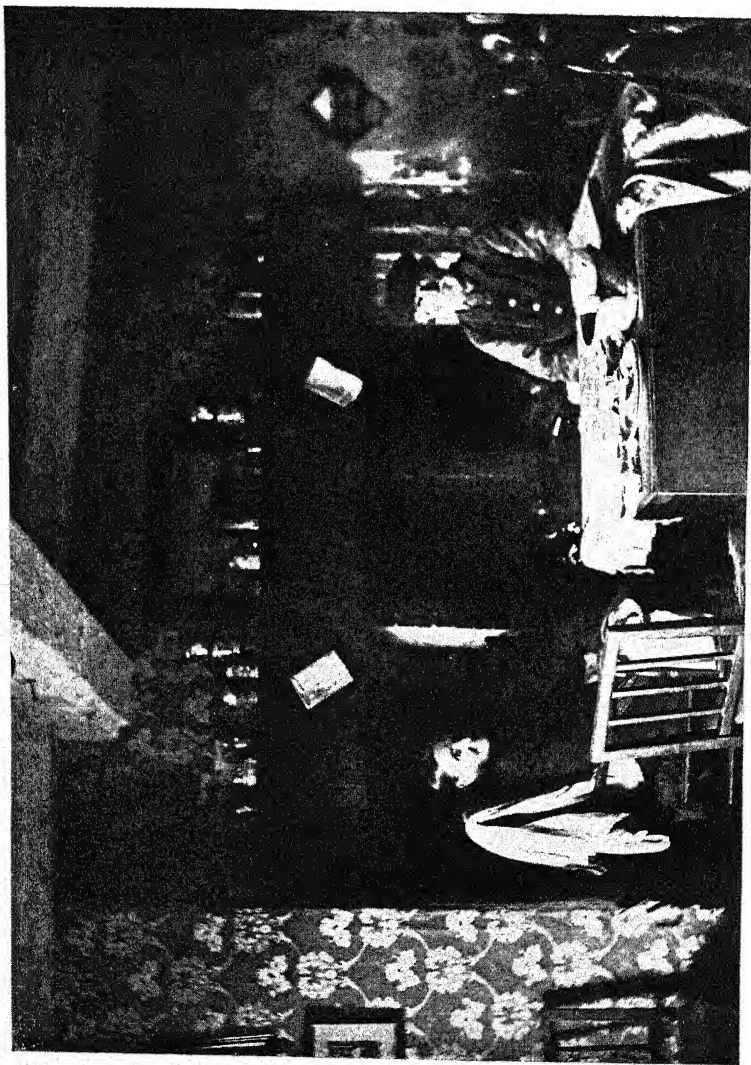
The remaining space in the North-East angle of the house was fitted up as a larder.

14. It was felt that the defect in planning so often found in old cottages, namely, the practice of entering one bedroom from another, could not be remedied without the loss of other advantages which more than compensated for this fault. Only one bedroom in the houses had a fireplace. The Committee decided that there should be at least one bedroom fireplace in each cottage, and although more are desirable, the cost of adding them made it impossible to do so within the means at its disposal.

15. In spite of the fact that neither of the two brick-ovens were as old as the house, it was with some regret that it was decided to remove them and to utilise the space that they had occupied for other purposes. Reasons for doing so are obvious, but this decision should not be left without noting one or two perhaps less obvious ones which lead some to think that this kind of oven should be retained. They are of historic interest, as they indicate one side of the domestic life of the past. Also, while the price of coal is so uncertain, and while its carriage materially raises its cost in country places, it is always possible that it may become unobtainable by cottage folk. In such circumstances a brick oven, which can always be heated with small wood, may at any time be found to be valuable in solving this problem of domestic economy.

16. The supply of water for the cottages is drawn from a well at a little distance. There is no doubt that water should be supplied through pipes to all houses, but in out-of-the-way cottages in the country that is impossible. Where water is laid on, therefore, a sump hole at a little distance may prove inefficient. The disposal of waste from sinks, etc., is a much less serious problem where water is not laid





DRINKSTONE COTTAGES. INTERIOR OF THE BED-SITTING ROOM IN THE EASTERN COTTAGE BEFORE REPAIR

on than where it is. A cause of the insanitary conditions often found in cottage property is the fact that water has been laid on and at the same time no extra means of drainage provided.

17. For the cottages at Drinkstone only one privy was provided, and that had become dilapidated. It was decided to build two new earth closets with sound concrete floors.

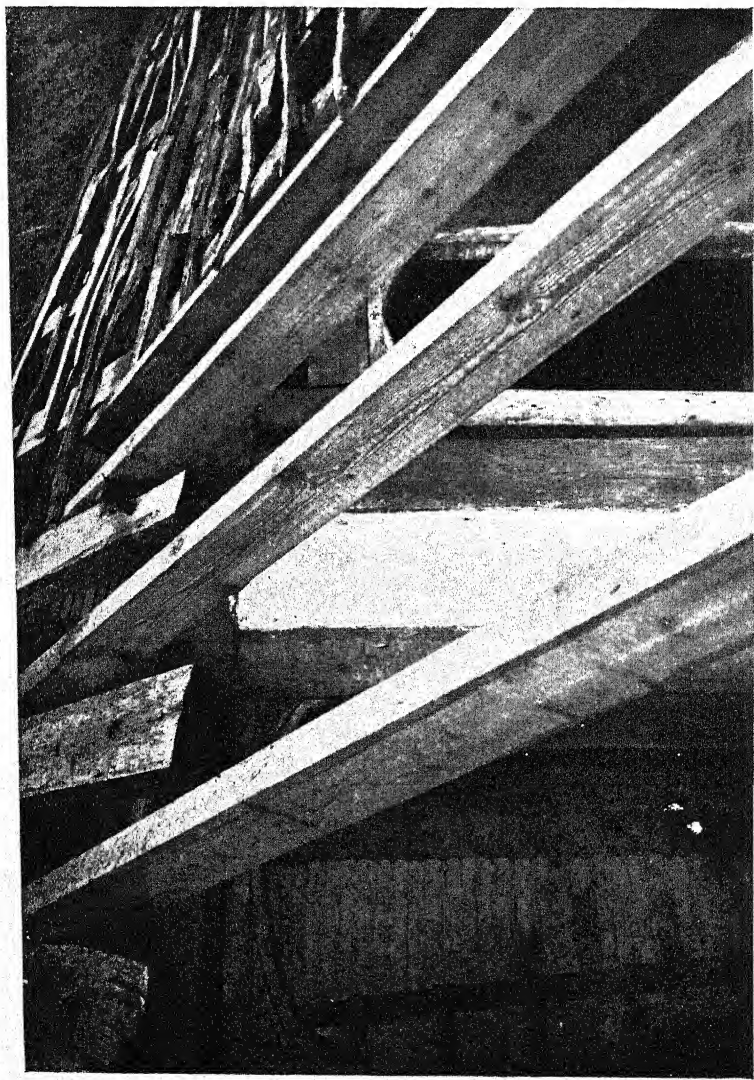
## AN ACCOUNT OF THE WORK.

This section is devoted to a detailed account of the works. Although it is realised that the method adopted here will not be directly applicable to many other cases it is thought that an examination of them will be of use to the reader. A few notes of a more general nature have been added to the detailed description of some of the work as an indication of the principles which should apply to other cases. It should be stated that there are no building by-laws in force in the Rural District in which Drinkstone is situated. By-laws, however, do not affect the repair of an old house, for the District Authority has no power to condemn a house that is put into habitable repair.

I. THE REPAIR OF THE ROOFS.—No new timbers were required on the roofs of the main building. The roof over the lean-to passage lacked about half the rafters and the wall plate needed repair. Some old oak bought from a destroyed cottage, together with new 5-inch by 2-inch deals were used for this purpose. A sound piece was halved on to the remaining portion of the old plate, the joint being made above an upright stud. The old rafters, together with others, were refixed, spiked to the wall plates of the main building, and to the feet of the upper rafters, and to the outer wall plate at the foot. The "cladding" or battening on these rafters to which the thatch is secured, together with that which had perished on the main roof, is customarily laid by the thatcher, and was left for him to provide and fix. An illustration of this portion of the work in process of repair is given, and it will be seen there that this cladding, though quite adequate, is of a very mixed nature. In repairing roofs an economy can sometimes

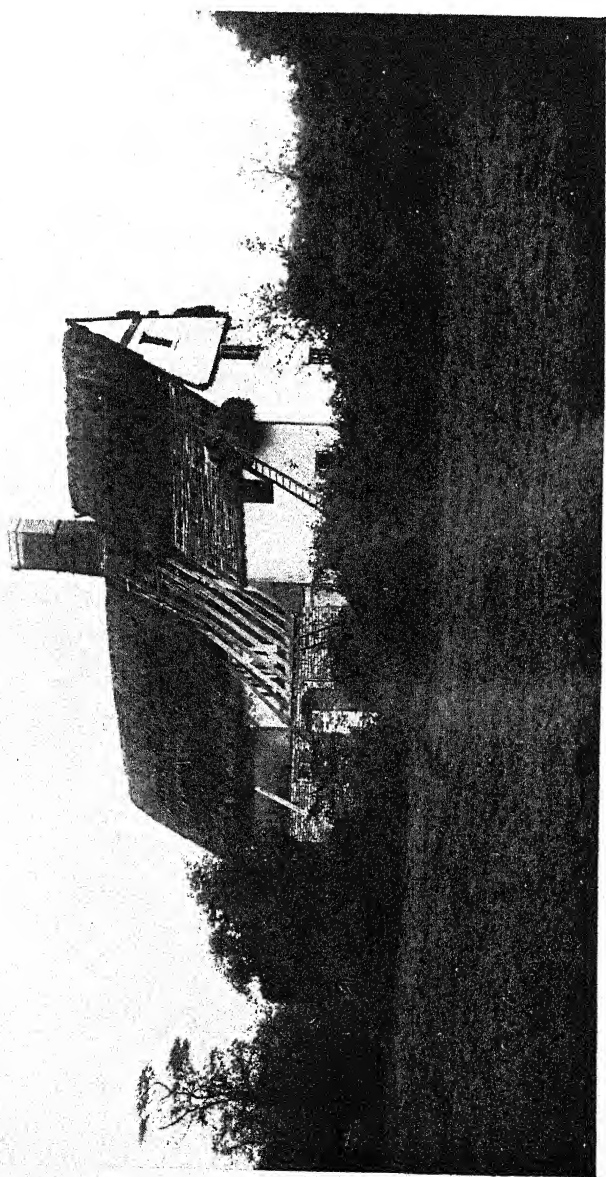






DRINKSTONE COTTAGES, ROOF OVER THE PASSAGE ANNEXE UNDERGOING REPAIR  
Note the thatching battens and the curved doorheads that on the right with a cross cut over the apex





DRINKSTONE COTTAGES, THE BACK, THE THATCHER BEGINS WORK

be effected by the use of roughly axe-squared saplings or quarters for rafters, though this was not done in this case. The new deal rafters shown in the illustration were used over the new sculleries where the pitch of the roof was reduced to an angle approximating to  $45^{\circ}$ . Thatch should not be laid to a less pitch than this even for the secondary parts of a house. A pitch of about  $55^{\circ}$  was generally used in the old days, for experience showed that thatch lasted longer when laid at this angle.

With regard to the thatching itself. It was most difficult to find a thatcher to do the work, and when he was found he would only do the thatching in his own way. He was a skilled "tradesman," and would have left had his work been criticised. As an instance of this he refused to cover the point where the slope of the roof changes with a rounding surface; had he done so the appearance of the thatching would have accorded more nearly with the old tradition. The material known as "reed" used for the thatch was wheat straw, which had been thrashed. Unthrashed straw from which the ears have been cut can seldom be obtained in these days, though its durability is much the greater.

The rotten thatch was stripped altogether from the roof of the West cottage, while the sounder thatch on the East cottage was left in position. When finished the thickness of the thatch measured nearly two feet.

One simple point by which the amateur can recognise good thatching is given. Seen from the ground, only the ends of the straw should be visible. When rain falls the water should drop from straw end to straw end and should not find its way down long exposed lengths of "reed." The methods of thatching vary in different districts considerably, and the local custom should be followed as a rule. In the East of England the verges are raised a little above the slope of the roof, while in the West they are carried downwards and form a sort of raking eaves.

The thatcher employed at the Drinkstone cottages refused to give a definite estimate, though the cost of his work (including

all materials), which covered an area of about 1,700 superficial feet, was £63. It is interesting to note that when half the work was done and he wanted some payments on account, he applied for it in the old-fashioned manner of the country, asking for "some bread and cheese money to go on with."

2. The leaning gables were tied in by firmly securing the outside and other rafters to the purlins, which, in their turn, were anchored by long iron straps bent round the central chimney. This work cost £17.

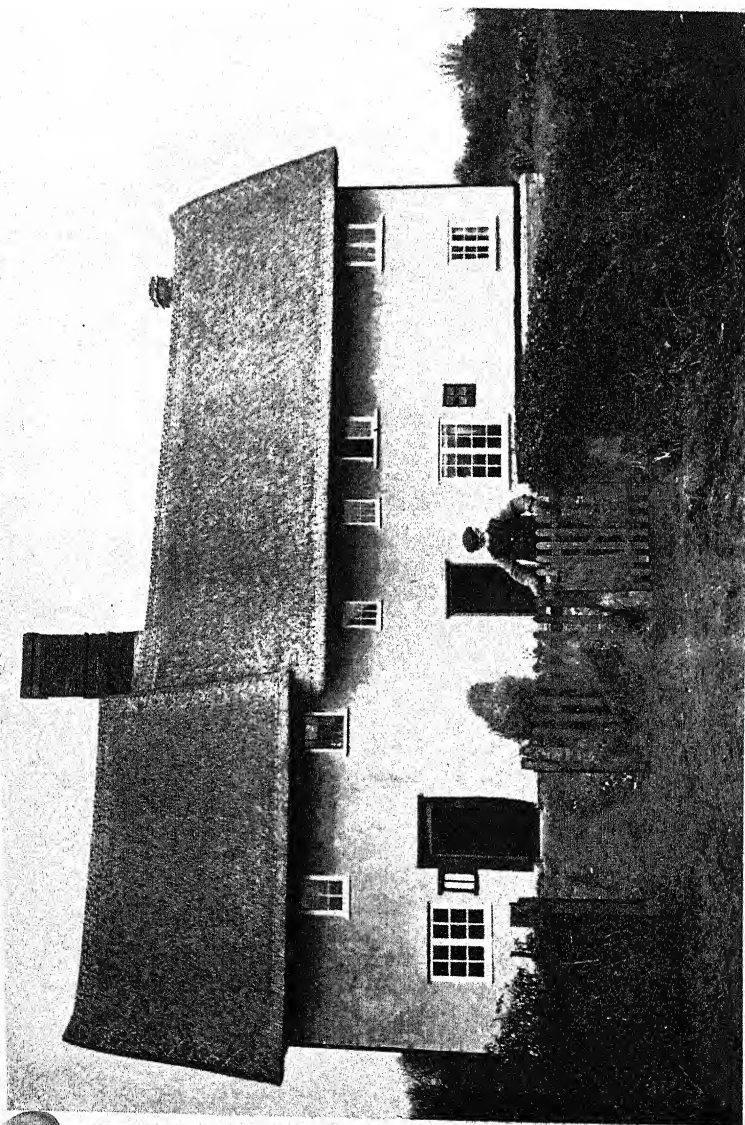
3. THE REPAIR OF THE WALLS.—The construction and condition of the walls has been described and, with the exception of those of the passage space at the back, none needed new timber. In the passage the framing was re-constructed, and for this purpose oak from the destroyed cottage referred to above was brought to make up for the deficiency caused by decay. A half timber wall is a simple piece of construction, needing only a carpenter who can make accurate tenoned joints with truly formed shoulders.

A warning should be given here against the destruction of buildings for the sake of their materials. To make a point of repairing old buildings with old materials is a mistake, for this practice encourages the destruction of old houses. The Society lays it down as a general working principle that new materials should be used. The present case was an example of the inevitable exception. The old timber and some old bricks, re-used elsewhere in this work, were bought from the remains of a cottage which was definitely so inadequately planned that it could not have been made a healthy home. It had also fallen into very bad order. The old materials were not re-used for the sentimental reason that they were old, but for the practical one, that they were the cheapest sound material to be had.

The filling between the upright studs was renewed where it had perished or was displaced by "working up" the old filling and adding freshly burned lump lime and enough water to make it into a stiff paste. The final proportion was approximately that of three of old filling and one of lime. This mixture







DRINKSTONE COTTAGES, SOUTH FRONT AFTER REPAIR

was applied with an ordinary trowel by bricklayers to the wattle reinforcement, leaving a space on the inside for plaster between the studs. The plaster was composed 3 parts of sand and 1 of lime putty, and spread on in one coat to a thickness which allowed the studs to master it by a fraction of an inch. It is unfortunate that no photograph was taken of this work while it was in progress.

The cost of repairing the walls of the main house and reconstructing those of the back lean-to passage, including materials and labour, amounted to £50.

It was not found necessary to strip all the external lath and plaster, and only those parts which had become loose were repaired. The lath used throughout the work was the sawn lath usually supplied to the building trade. The lath of the old work was cleft oak, which is a much better and more durable material, though one which is very difficult, and consequently expensive, to obtain now. The surface of the old plaster had been treated in the manner of the district, arranged in panels with flatly modelled margins. The new plaster with which this work was repaired was composed as follows:—

One part slaked stone lime, three parts sand, 1 lb. hair to three cubic feet of material.

No attempt was made to reproduce the eighteenth century modelling, and the surface was formed and finished with the trowel. The whole of the plastering both new and old was then washed over with lime wash and finished with a second coat toned with Venetian Red. The lime wash was made from lump lime slaked with boiling water. This was strained through a fine sieve, to remove any solid particles, and thinned out to the proper consistency with boiling water. It was applied to the whole of the outside, so that the patches and the original plaster were one colour. It is worth noting here that the addition of a lump of tallow equal to the size of a hen's egg placed with the lime in the pail before it is slaked, and mixed with it by the process of slaking, helps the lime wash to resist the weather. Further, lime washing is a process that should be done regularly every five years or so, for this inexpensive

precaution will materially hinder decay not only of plaster, but also of stone or brick work.

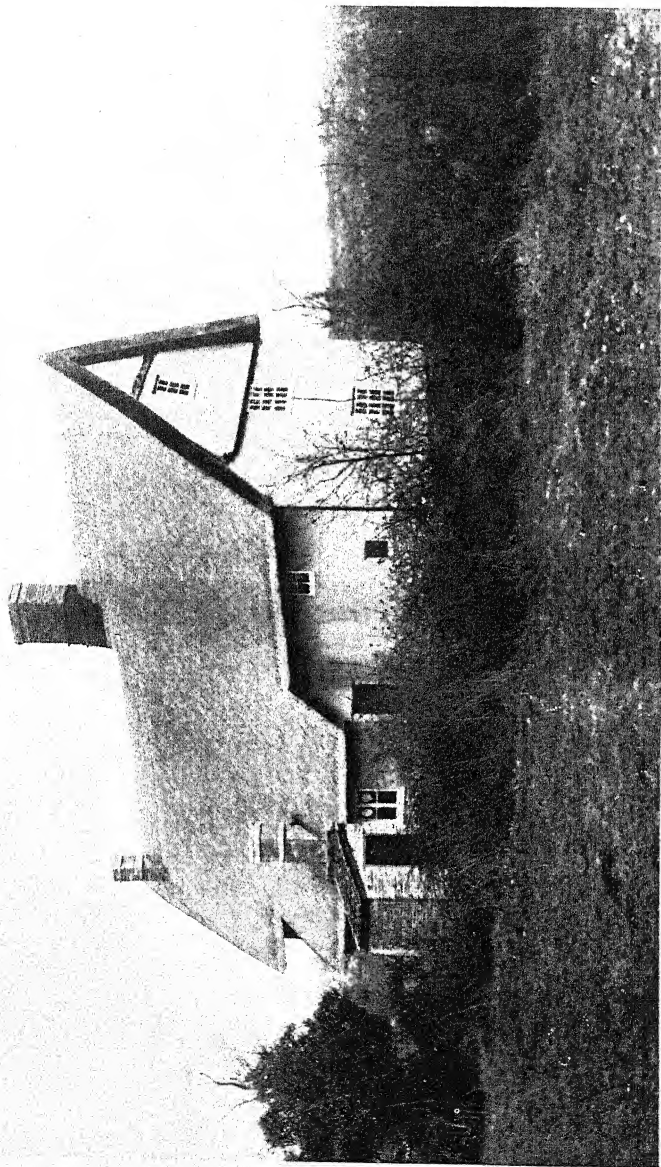
The selection of a colour with which to tint the lime wash is a matter worthy of some consideration. The colours used on the old cottages of any district will show the prevailing tradition, which it will be generally best to follow. In the case of Drinkstone, Mr. Weir was puzzled as to what pigment could have been used to produce the delicate pink which he found on the cottage. It struck him that enquiry at the local colour shop might be of some assistance, for there only those colours were stored which had been long in use in the locality; and this, in fact, led to the discovery that the *Venetian Red* produced the exact shade so much admired when these cottages were first inspected.

The cost of repairs to the external plaster, and the lime wash applied to it, was £40.

5. THE DAMP COURSE.—It has been already said that no damp course was inserted at Drinkstone, but it should be explained how the brick base of the walls was treated. The ground was dug away from the face of this foundation wall, the brickwork cleaned and the joints raked out. The foot of the wall to the under-side of the sill piece was then pointed where necessary with cement mortar. The same precaution was taken on the inside of this wall before the new concrete floors were laid. This work cost £15.

It may be of use to explain very briefly one or two methods of inserting damp courses into brick and stone walls. The processes recommended are the same for walls of brick, stone or flint, but a brick wall is easier to deal with than a stone wall, and a stone wall than one of flint. The procedure is to cut out short lengths of the wall at the level decided on, to form an even bed in cement mortar, and to lay on that some approved damp-proofing course, paying particular attention to the joints between each operation. Pinning up should not be done until the damp course (if it is of slate in cement) has set, but if lead or bituminous sheet is used there need be no delay. If a wall is known to be dry in all weathers there is no need to insert





DRINKSTONE COTTAGES, BACKS AFTER REPAIR

a damp course. Again, where earth is banked against a wall to a height above the floor line, it has in some cases proved to be sufficient to remove it for a depth of 6 inches below the floor level, and to a width of 2 feet for every foot of the height of the bank. Where this is impossible, a vertical damp course outside the wall must be applied, and provision made to carry off the ground water from the foot of the wall. The latter can be done by filling the excavation made for the application of the damp course with clinker; broken brick, or gravel.

6. The repair of the walls and roof of the passage space has been described. A cross wall of  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch brickwork was built to divide the staircase from the larder of the West cottage. The remaining space was used for a new staircase measuring 2 feet 9 inches in width, and the extra width of the passage against the outer walls was fitted with shelves. The soffit, or underside of the stairs, was not plastered. The staircase unfixed cost £10, and when fixed, together with the shelving, £16. The steep ladder stairs to the attic bedroom and fixing cost £4.

7. THE GROUND FLOOR.—The whole of the old ground floor paving was taken up and the earth below excavated to a sufficient depth to allow of a layer of hard core, that is clean broken brick, stone or flint, being laid. On this hard core was laid a 6-inch bed of cement concrete, mixed 1 part cement, 6 parts aggregate including 2 parts sand, and on this was set 6-inch by 6-inch tile paving in all rooms except the new sculleries, which were finished with cement and coarse sand in proportion of one to three, trowelled smooth.

It is important when laying a solid floor of this kind, not to omit the layer of hard core, for not only does it check rising damp, but also the air spaces of the hard core hinder the cold of the ground from striking upwards, thus keeping the surface temperature of the floor more nearly equal to that of the room and so checking condensation thereon.

The area covered with this flooring, including the new sculleries, measures 103 square yards and cost £72.



8. A new scullery measuring 8 feet by 12 feet was added to each house under a lean-to roof, making a continuous slope with the thatch of the main roof, but having a pitch that was not quite so steep. The outer walls of these sculleries were in  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch brickwork in cement mortar standing on the concrete of the floor with proper damp course built in them. For the sake of economy deal casement frames costing 20s. each, taken from the destroyed cottage mentioned before, were inserted to light the sculleries. The brickwork was flush pointed and lime washed outside and inside. A door to the garden was provided from each scullery. The bricks used for this work were second hand or obtained from the local brickyard at the cost of £5 a thousand. The cost of the walls, roof, plaster ceilings and doors was £65 for each scullery.

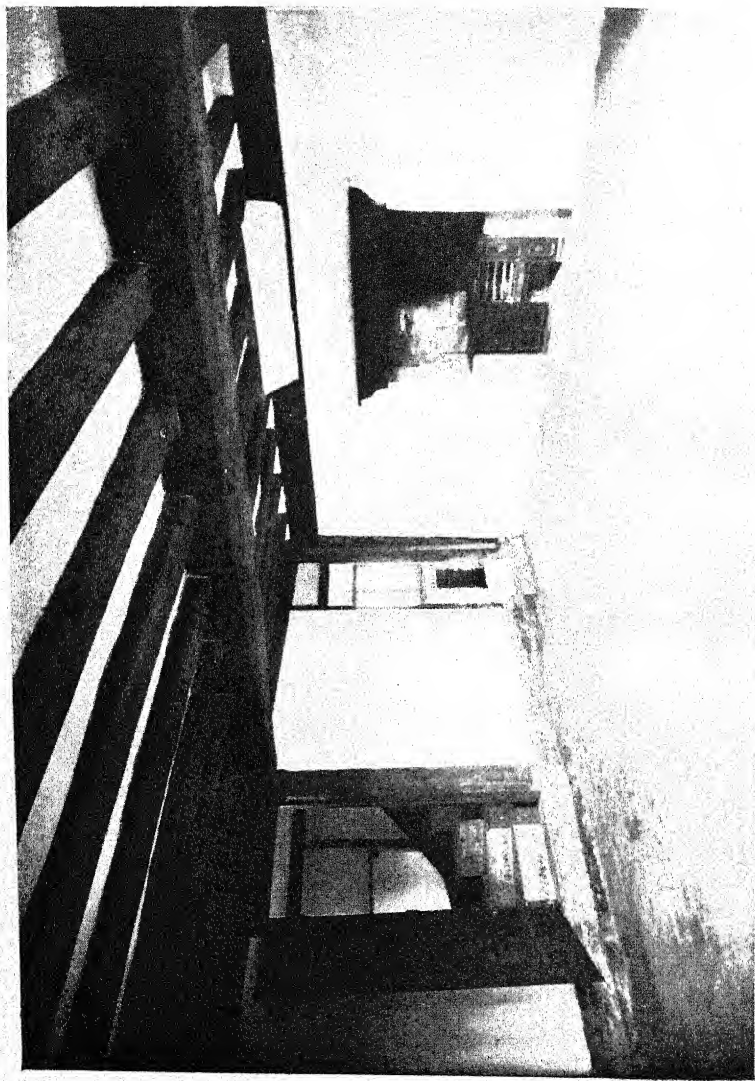
A glazed stoneware sink was provided in each scullery under the window with discharge into a trapped gully from which a properly jointed socket drain was laid to separate soak-away pits near the hedge at the back of the garden. Each pit, or sump, was about 3 feet in depth below the inflowing pipe, and was filled with clean broken brick to 6 inches above this level. An overflow pipe was taken from each sump to the ditch, 5 or 6 feet further from the house. This arrangement is amply sufficient for cottages to which water is not laid on. The cost of *each* sink, pit with brick filling, and drain was £10.

A new galvanised iron copper was provided for one scullery, and the old copper from the East living room moved to the other, and both were set in brick work. Flues from these were taken up about 7 feet above the floor and connected to the large flue from the fire of the living room of the East cottage. A considerable economy was effected by this means, for it saved the building of new flues for the whole height of the chimney stack. The copper fires drew well when they were tested during the period that the cottages were undergoing repairs. This work cost £15.

It was decided while the work was in progress to add fire-places to the sculleries for summer use, and a new chimney stack was built with two 9-inch flues against the back wall.







DRINKSTONE COTTAGES, LIVING ROOM OF THE WEST COTTAGE AFTER REPAIR

The space in the roof above the sculleries was given a boarded floor, level with the bedrooms; and in the half gable formed by the lean-to roof against the wall of the East cottage a window was put. (See illustration of the east gable after repair.) Accommodation was provided in this way for the storage of boxes and the accumulations of household belongings, so that no part of the bedroom floor space need be given up to this lumber. The underside of the rafters of these box-rooms was not plastered, and the thatch was left showing. The cost of flooring, with joists (140 square feet) was £10. The total cost of each scullery, fitted with a sink and copper, but not including the thatch or the flooring, was £82 10s.

9. The condition of the living room of the West cottage after the oven had been removed may be seen from the illustration opposite page 13. Apart from the new floor and the repair of the walls described above, the work done here was as follows.

A 4½-inch brick wall was built flush with the face of the chimney to take the place of the oven, leaving the space it occupied as a storage corner in the scullery. The paper and defective plaster were removed from the walls, and the lime was cleaned from the beams by washing and cleaning with a stiff bristle brush, and the plastering walls between the joists of the ceiling repaired. A new cottage range was set in the chimney opening.

The blocked up window opposite the fireplace was opened out and a new window inserted. A new door was provided and properly fitted to the entrance, and the window alongside replaced with a new one.

The beams of this room are of very fine workmanship, with nicely carved stops to the chamferings. The photograph of the room as completed shows how wasteful it would have been to allow a cottage of this quality to disappear.

The treatment of the rooms on the ground floor of the East cottage was similar.

The cost of cleaning the timbers and repairing and lime-washing the plaster of the living rooms in both cottages was £15.

The new partition between the parlour of the East cottage and the larder was of 4½-inch brick, plastered both sides, built direct on the concrete floor. Both parlour and larder are entered direct from the living room. The cost of this partition was £5. The cost of the chimney stack, in the parlour of the East house was £20. It was built with a 9-inch flue and in 4½-inch brickwork.

Each of the larders was fitted with two tiers of shelves, having together an area of about 30 feet. Both larders were placed on the north of the cottages and were given adequate light and ventilation, and the walls and ceilings were evenly plastered on laths nailed to the face of the studs and joists, in order that there should be as few angles for the collection of dust as possible. The cost of forming the larders, including the fixtures, was £5 each.

10. The photograph of the outer bedroom of the West cottage shows the condition in which it was before the repair was undertaken. (See opposite page 15) A difference was made in the treatment of the walls of this room from those of other parts, for the inner face of the outside walls was covered with lath and plaster and the studs were not left showing. This was done on account of their rough condition and the cost of renewing the filling between the studs, which was in worse condition here than elsewhere. The vertical boarded partition between the bedrooms of the West house was left untouched. The dilapidated plaster of the bedroom ceilings of both cottages was removed, and the fine beams and joists and studs exposed to view, new plaster work being put between them. The repair of the walls and ceilings cost £35.

The fireplace in the West house was fitted with a new grate at the cost of £3. A new fireplace was added in the East house to the inner bedroom there. This was built on a 6-inch bed of concrete, laid on the floor joists, and carried up 5 feet from the floor, and the flue connected to the living room fire below. The only disadvantages of turning two flues into one is that of sweeping, and the chance of smoke blowing down into either room when there

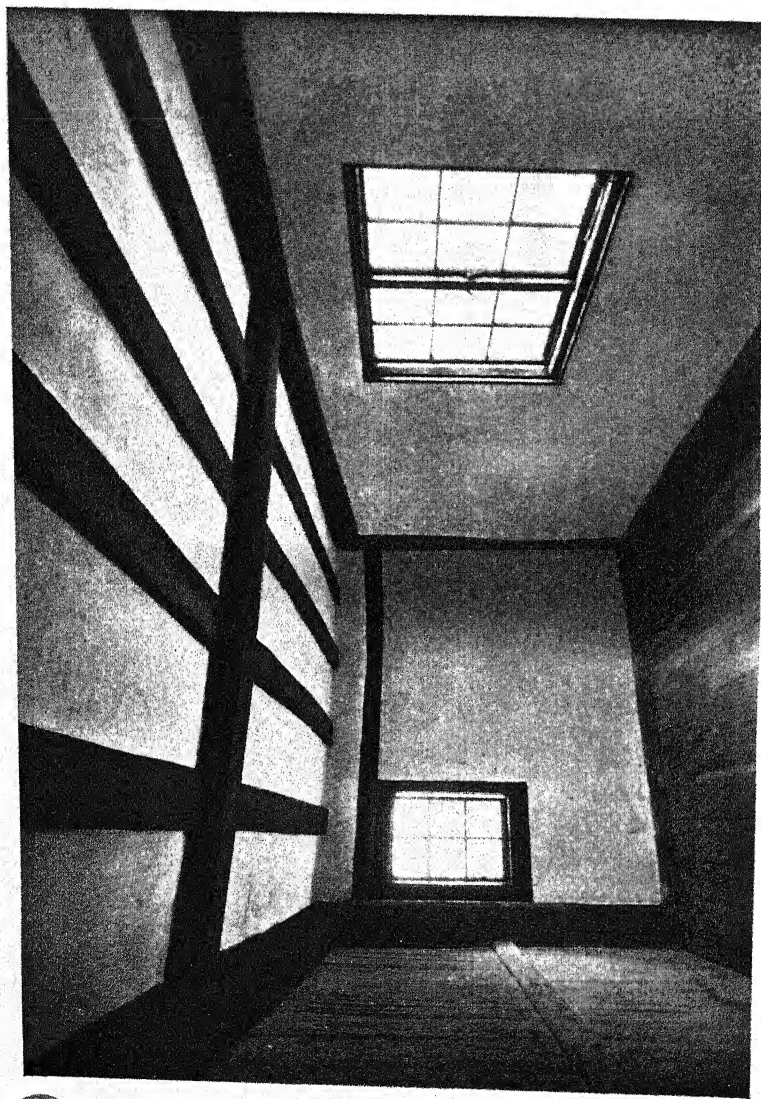




DRINKSTONE COTTAGES. THE INNER BEDROOM OF THE WEST COTTAGE. AFTER REPAIR







DRINKSTONE COTTAGES, THE WEST BEDROOM REPAIRED

is no fire there. Trials made before the men left the work showed that there was little danger of trouble from the latter of these possibilities. Besides the saving of expense made by adopting this method, there is no alteration to the form of a chimney stack where it rises to view above the roof; in dealing with an old building this is a cause for satisfaction.

The cost of the extra fireplace so formed was £10. Where the floor boards of the bedroom were badly decayed or broken they were repaired with new lengths of oak let into the floor, but for the most part what was necessary was to make even the upper lap of the grooved board which had gone. This cost £5. A portion of the floor of the North-East room measuring 80 square feet was covered with new boarding  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch thick, laid to cross the boards below. As this new boarding did not extend over the whole floor, the outer board was splayed off to a feather edge. This work cost £4.

The attic room, of which a photograph is reproduced opposite page 17, showing it while the work was proceeding, was laid with deal boards with butt joints. New ceiling joists or collars were added 7 feet 6 inches from the floor (this cost £18 15s.), and the underside of these, and of the rafters and the face of the upright studs, were lathed and then plastered. This cost £16 5s. The illustration of this room shows the condition of the roof timbers and also the cleft laths to which the old thatch was fastened; the former, as has already been said, needed little repair, and the latter were for the most part re-used.

11. Very few of the old windows were in fit condition to be left. The illustrations of the outside of the cottages show that there were twelve new window frames put in, of which ten were either in fresh positions, or filled openings that had been blocked. The two windows of the scullery are not included in this number, and eight of the new windows were single light, some of them very small. The plans and photographs will show where these were inserted. In one or two cases where old openings were glazed, leaded lights were used; but where a new frame was necessary, it was made of deal, with

oak sills; the glass was divided into panes of reasonable size. The new windows fixed in position cost £35, and the repair of the existing windows cost £10.

12. The removal of the two brick ovens, and the making good of the walls disturbed by this operation, and the formation of a coal store in the entrance lobby of the East cottage, cost £10.

13. The privies were built on 6 inch slabs of concrete laid on the earth after the top soil had been removed. The walls are of 4½-inch brick, and the roof was covered with pantiles to the lowest pitch they would allow. The space between the privies, 16 feet by 7 feet, was arranged for the garden shed, but as money to build them was not available, materials were left on the site, to be used by the tenants for this purpose. The cost of the privies was £13.

14. New doors were made and hung with cottage fittings complete, and many old fittings to both doors and windows were renewed. The cost of this was £20.

Before closing the description of the works a few notes as regards materials should be given.

The plaster for the outside walls was composed of one part slaked stone lime to three parts clean sharp sand, mixed with hair in the proportion of 1 lb. hair to three cubic feet of material applied in two coats.

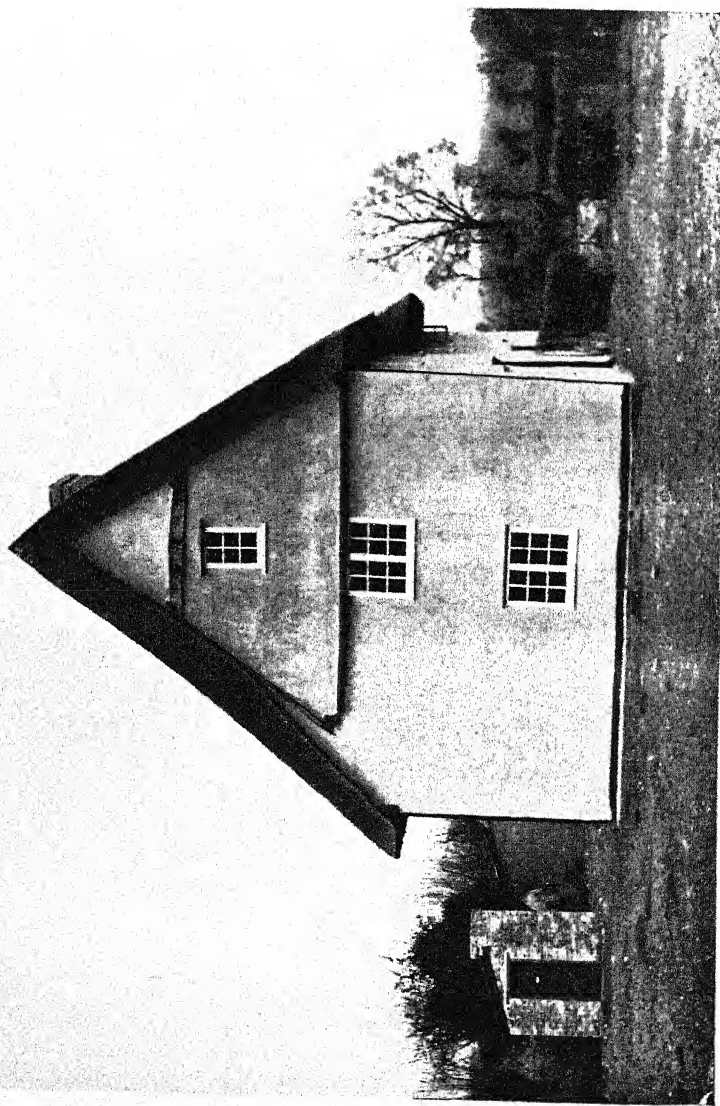
The plaster for the inside walls and ceilings was composed of one part lime putty to three parts sand, mixed with hair in proportion, applied in two coats.

The mortar used for new brick work was composed of one part Portland cement to six parts clean sharp sand, freshly mixed in small quantities.

The concrete for the floors was made from one part Portland cement to six parts coarse gravel and two parts sand.

The paving was laid in mortar composed of one part stone lime to four parts clean, sharp sand, mixed twenty-four hours before use.





DRINKSTONE COTTAGES, WEST GABLE AFTER REPAIR

Note the thickness of the thatch

## POINTS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL INTEREST.

It is thought that certain features of the cottages deserve a more detailed account because of their archæological interest ; though it should at once be owned that no effort has been made to obtain documentary evidence of the date or the history of the building.

The nature of the construction suggests that the two cottages were built originally as a small homestead or dwelling house, and the fact that much greater care has been bestowed on the framing and shaping of the timbers that are visible from within the West cottage lead one to think that this part of the building was used by the original builder, while the eastern half may have been the servants' quarters and store rooms. The timbers of the store rooms on the ground floor of the East cottage and of the bedrooms over were not even squared ; they were left rough. The fact that the door ways from the passage annexe on the North side of the house have curved heads with finely carved spandrills, which cannot be seen from the rooms of the house, is unusual ; for the annexe building seems of little importance. This has led some to suggest that there was a more imposing wing projecting northwards from this side, but there is no other evidence to support this theory.

The fact that there is another small farmhouse in Drinkstone very similar in plan, with the passage way at the back containing the staircase, the doors of which have curved heads similar to those in question, shows that this suggestion is groundless. The apex of the arched heads of two of these doorways is



incised with a small cross. These crosses may denote that the cottage was a priest's house, or they may have been cut as a charm benificent to the owner. One of these crosses may be seen in the illustration facing page 21, where the door head appears between two new deal rafters. On the left side of the same illustration may be seen the excellent carving of the spandril of another head.

The illustration on the page opposite shows the stop of the main beam on the North-West angle of the living room of the house.

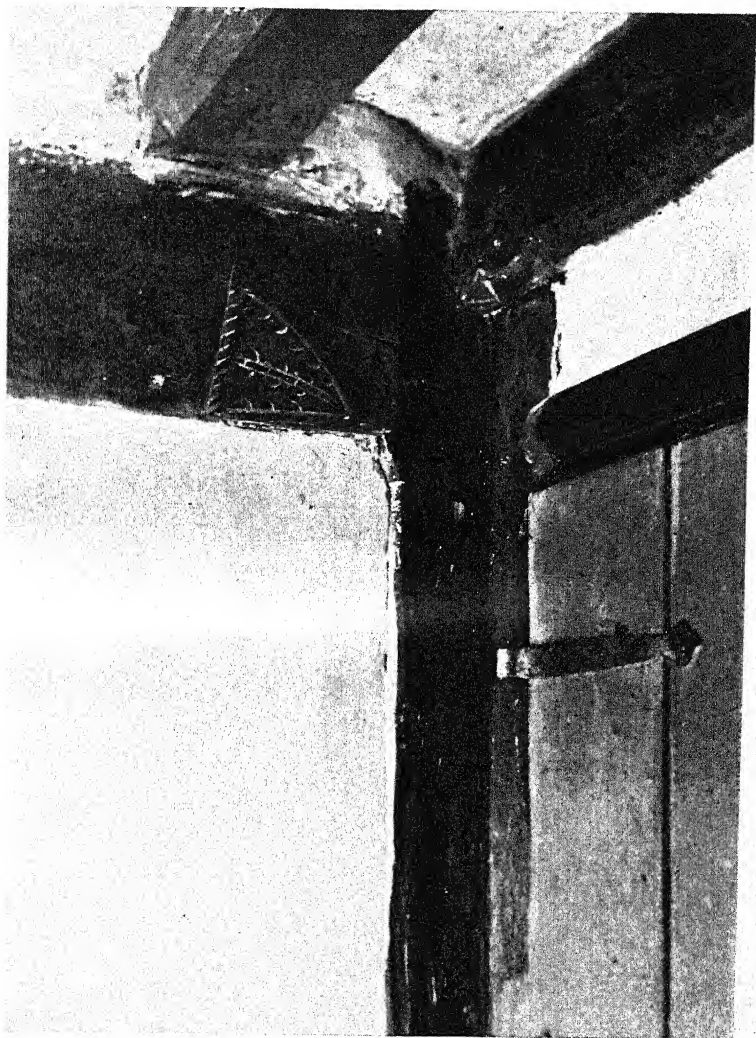
There is an unusual window opening from the bedroom above this living room into the staircase annexe, the purpose of which is puzzling. The accompanying sketch shows what this is like. The section of the mullions is interesting, see illustration facing page 33.

None of the original windows was in use; they had all been altered. Besides that mentioned above, two others in the outer wall have been opened out and glazed. One may be seen on the east end, now used to light the larder; a second may be seen on the south front, used as an additional light to the living room of the East cottage; a third (one of exceptional interest) was discovered just west of the south door to the West cottage, and exposed, though not re-glazed. Sketches of the latter are given on the plate facing page 33.

Another original window fitted with 2 inch square upright oak bars, spaced 6 inches from centre to centre and set diagonally, was found in the east gable on the first floor. This window, which had never contained glass, has now been fitted with a fixed glazed frame set outside the old oak bars, which were left untouched. See illustrations opposite page 33 and at the end of this pamphlet.

When the floor of the East cottage was taken up for the concrete bed, a second brick paving 6 inches below it was found laid direct on the earth. It is quite possible that this old pavement indicates the original level of the ground floors of the whole building, and if so it proves that the cottage must have been a house of some importance in Drinkstone, for the height

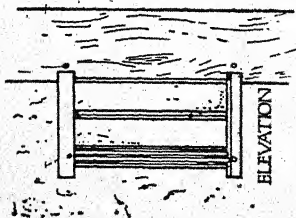




DRINKSTONE COTTAGES,  
THE CARVED STOPS OF THE BEAMS IN THE WEST LIVING ROOM

# THREE ORIGINAL WINDOWS FOUND DURING THE WORK

SCALE 1" = 1'-0"

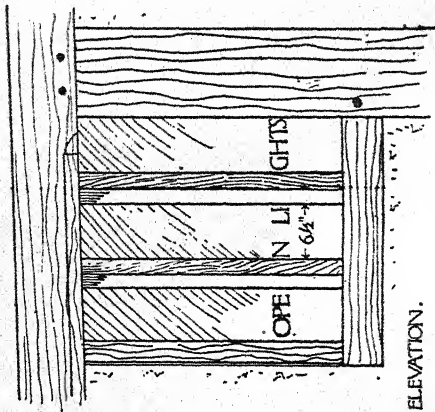


ELEVATION



PLAN

A PORTION OF AN ORIGINAL WINDOW EXPOSED NEAR THE DOOR OF THE WEST COTTAGE.

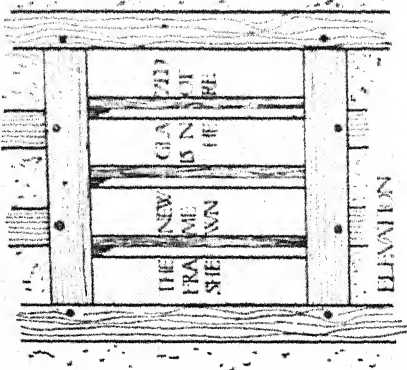


ELEVATION.



PLAN.

THE ORIGINAL OPENING OR WINDOW IN THE NORTH WALL OF THE WEST BEDROOM.



ELEVATION



PLAN SHOWING NEW FRAME OUTSIDE

AN ORIGINAL WINDOW WHICH WAS REOPENED IN THE EAST GABLE, AS SEEN FROM INSIDE.

of the rooms from the floor to the underside of the joists would then have been some 8 feet, which is 12 inches in excess of what is usual for cottages of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries in the district.

When the ovens were demolished the brick work showed that they were of later date than the chimney. It would seem that the one on the south side occupied the space that formed the passage way from the living room on the west to the kitchen quarters on the east of the building, and that access to the passage annexe from the east rooms on the first floor was originally arranged through the space on the north side of the chimney where the steep ladder stairs have been placed.

With these facts in mind it would not be surprising to learn that documentary evidence may yet show that the Drinkstone cottages were built as the house for the parish priest of that village.

A study of the cottages led Mr. William Weir to conclude that they were built within 25 years of 1500.

# ANALYSIS OF THE COST.

Chap. IV.

		page.	£	s.	d.
1. Thatching ...	2,100 ft. super at £3 per sq. (10 ft. by 10 ft.)	22	63	0	0
2. Gable strengthening and roof timbers, Car- penter's time and materials ...	...	22	17	0	0
3. Carpenter's time and materials on walls and roofs of the old house and passage annexe ...	...	23	25	0	0
Bricklayer's time and materials on repairing the wattle and daub ...	...	23	25	0	0
4. Plasterer's time and material on repairing the external plaster face and colour wash...	100 yds. super of new lath and plaster	24	40	0	0
5. Bricklayer's time and material in excavating space so for, cleaning and pointing brick founda- tions inside and out ...	Area of wall treated. 500 ft. super	24	15	0	0
6. New staircase to 1st floor and Carpenter's time in fixing ...	...	25	10	0	0
Carpenter's time and material for ladder stairs to Attic and shelves in staircase wall ...	...	25	10	0	0
7. The ground floor tile paving on concrete hard core, labour and material ...	103 yds. super at 14s.	25	72	0	0
<hr/>					
Carried forward			£277	0	0

Chap. IV.

page £ s. d.  
Brought forward 277 0 0

8. Scullery walls 4½-in. brick work with chimney and fire, labour and material ...	...	26	100	0	0
Timbering of scullery 2 by 5 rafters	...	26	30	0	0
roofs and ceilings 2 by 4 joists ...	...	26	20	0	0
Sinks, drains and soak-away pits ...	...	26	15	0	0
Fixing coppers and flues ...	...	26	15	0	0
9. Plasterer's and labourers' time and material, inside work, stripping the paper, repairing plaster, cleaning beams and lime - washing plaster work ...	...	27	15	0	0
Building new flue for fireplace in gable ...	...	28	20	0	0
Removing partition 7 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. and building new one in East cottage between larder and parlour ...	...	28	5	0	0
Fitting up larders 30 ft. super ¾ in. including shelves ... boards	...	28	10	0	0
10. Plasterer's and labourers' time and materials on walls and ceiling of bedrooms ...	...	28	35	0	0
Plasterer's time and material in the Attic ... 50 yds. super at 6s. 6d.	...	28	16	5	0
Carpenter's time and materials, collars, 3 ft. by 2 ft. studding and flooring collars and studs in Attic ...	...	28	18	15	0
New grate in old bedroom fireplace and fixing ...	...	28	3	0	0
Forming new fireplace in new cottage bedroom ...	...	29	10	0	0
Carpenter's time and material on repairing board floors on 1st floor ...	...	29	5	0	0

Carried forward £580 0 0

Chap. IV.

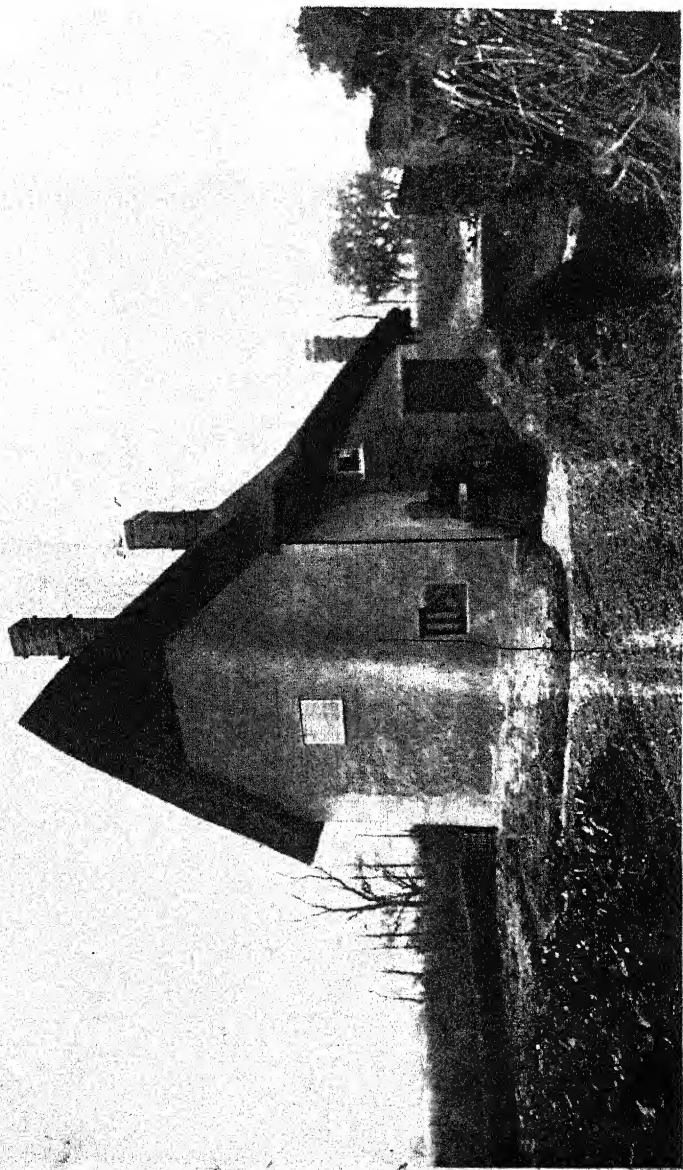
page. 2 s. d.  
Brought forward 580 0 0

Carpenter's time and material in laying 3 in. deal on worn oak boards ... ..		80 ft. super ...	29	...	4	0	0
11. New windows. 12 fixed lights, 7 to open complete in walls ... ..	Dimensions 3 ft. 9 ins. high by 3 ft. 4 ins. wide, average glass area about 4 ft super per light	30	...	35	0	0	0
Repairing 6 existing windows which were not renewed ... ..		...	...	30	...	10	0 0
12. Renewing ovens and making good ... ..		...	...	30	...	10	0 0
13. New Privies ... ..		...	...	30	...	26	0 0
14. Carpenter's time and material for new doors, and repair of existing doors including painting ... ..		...	...	30	...	20	0 0
15. New cottage range and fixing in living room ... ..		...	...	...	...	7	0 0
16. Paths and gates ... ..		...	...	...	...	3	0 0
17. Cartage charges ... ..		...	...	...	...	22	0 0
18. Scaffolding ... ..		...	...	...	...	5	0 0
		<u>£722 0 0</u>					









DRINKSTONE COTTAGES, THE EAST GABLE AFTER REPAIR

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